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AUTHOR OF "THE TEUTONIC NAME-SYSTEM."

*Surnames as a science*

SECOND EDITION REVISED.

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TO

MRS. R. H. DANA (*née* LONGFELLOW),

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IN MEMORY OF EARLY AND VALUED FRIENDSHIP, AND OF DAYS

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THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS INSCRIBED

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THAT portion of our surnames which dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, and so forms a part of the general system by which Teutonic names are governed, is distinctly a branch of a science, and such as has been treated by the Germans, upon whose lines I have generally endeavoured to follow.

It has been a part of my object to show that this portion of our surnames is a very much larger one than has been generally supposed, and that it includes a very great number of names which have hitherto been otherwise accounted for, as well as of course a great number for which no explanation has been forthcoming.

Nevertheless, while claiming for my subject the dignity of a science, I am very well aware that the question as to how far I have myself succeeded in treating it scientifically is an entirely different one, and one upon which it will be for others than myself to pronounce an opinion.

This work is of the nature of a supplement to one which I published some time ago under the title of *The Teutonic Name-system applied to the Family-names of France, England, and Germany* (Williams and Norgate), though I have been obliged, in order

to render my system intelligible, to a certain extent to go over the same ground again.

I will only say, in conclusion, that in dealing with this subject—one in which all persons may be taken to be more or less interested—I have endeavoured as much as possible to avoid technicalities and to write so as to be intelligible to the ordinary reader.

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THIS work having, by the favour of the Public, come to a Second Edition, I have taken the opportunity of making some of the corrections and improvements which invariably occur in a work of this kind.

I am indebted for several corrections and suggestions to the kindness of friends, among whom I may name the Rev. Isaac Taylor, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. Karl Blind, Mr. Henry Bradley, and Mr. Walter J. Browne. And I am also indebted for some corrections to the frank, though not unfriendly, criticisms of reviewers.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

MORTON, CARLISLE

# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.

|                                                                          | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| THE ANTIQUITY AND THE UNSUSPECTED DIGNITY OF SOME<br>OF OUR COMMON NAMES | I    |

## CHAPTER II.

|                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| CLUE TO SOME OF THE ANCIENT FORMS REPRESENTED IN<br>ENGLISH NAMES | 21 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

## CHAPTER III.

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| NAMES REPRESENTING ANCIENT COMPOUNDS | 33 |
|--------------------------------------|----|

## CHAPTER IV.

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| THE MEN WHO CAME IN WITH THE SAXONS | 67 |
|-------------------------------------|----|

## CHAPTER V.

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| MEN'S NAMES IN PLACE-NAMES | 89 |
|----------------------------|----|

## CHAPTER VI.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| CORRUPTIONS AND CONTRACTIONS | 109 |
|------------------------------|-----|

## CHAPTER VII.

|                                             | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| THE OLD FRANKS AND THE PRESENT FRENCH... .. | 121  |

## CHAPTER VIII.

|                                                                           |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| THE GERMAN ORIGIN OF GREAT ITALIANS AS EVIDENCED IN<br>THEIR NAMES ... .. | 142 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## CHAPTER IX.

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| VARIOUS UNENUMERATED STEMS ... .. | 153 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|

## CHAPTER X.

|                                           |     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| NAMES WHICH ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM ... .. | 181 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|

## CHAPTER XI.

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN ... .. | 210 |
|---------------------------------|-----|

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS CONSULTED... .. | 225 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| ADDENDA ... .. | 227 |
|----------------|-----|

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| INDEX OF NAMES ... .. | 234 |
|-----------------------|-----|

## CONTRACTIONS.

|          |               |            |                  |
|----------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| A.S. ... | Anglo-Saxon.  | O.G. ...   | Old German.      |
| O.N. ... | Old Northern. | O.H.G. ... | Old High German. |
| O.F. ... | Old Frankish. |            |                  |

# SURNAMES AS A SCIENCE.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE ANTIQUITY AND THE UNSUSPECTED DIGNITY OF SOME OF OUR COMMON NAMES.

As some things that seem common, and even ignoble, to the naked eye, lose their meanness under the revelations of the microscope, so, many of our surnames that seem common and even vulgar at first sight, will be found, when their origin is adequately investigated, to be of high antiquity, and of unsuspected dignity. *Clodd*, for instance, might seem to be of boorish origin, and *Clout* to have been a dealer in old rags. But I claim for them that they are twin brothers, and etymologically the descendants of a Frankish king.<sup>1</sup> *Napp* is not a name of distinguished sound, yet it is one that can take us back to that far-off time ere yet the history of England had begun, when, among the little kinglets on the old Saxon shore, "Hnaf ruled the Hôcings."<sup>2</sup> *Moll*, *Betty*,

<sup>1</sup> The name *Clouting* assists to show an ancient origin, *ing* being the A.S. and O.G. patronymic.

<sup>2</sup> From the old Saxon fragment called the "Traveller's Song." Hnaf is no doubt from the Ang.-Sax. *cnafa*, *cnafa*, son, boy, the Anglo-Saxons often representing *c* by a (no doubt aspirated) *h*.

*Narry*, and *Pegg* sound rather ignoble as the names of men, yet there is nothing of womanliness in their warlike origin. *Bill* seems an honest though hardly a distinguished name, unless he can claim kinship with Billing, the "noble progenitor of the royal house of Saxony." Now Billing, thus described by Kemble, is a patronymic, "son of Bill or Billa," and I claim for our Bill (as a surname) the right, as elsewhere stated, to be considered as the progenitor. Among the very shortest names in all the directory are *Ewe*, *Yea*, and *Yeo*, yet theirs also is a pedigree that can take us back beyond Anglo-Saxon times. Names of a most disreputable appearance are *Swearing* and *Gambling*, yet both, when properly inquired into, turn out to be the very synonyms of respectability. *Winfarthing* again would seem to be derived from the most petty gambling, unless he can be rehabilitated as an Anglo-Saxon Winfrithing (patronymic of Winfrith).<sup>1</sup> A more unpleasant name than *Gumboil* (*Lower*) it would not be easy to find, and yet it represents, debased though be its form, a name borne by many a Frankish warrior, and by a Burgundian king fourteen centuries ago. Its proper form would be Gumbald (Frankish for Gundbald), and it signifies "bold in war." Another name which wofully belies its origin is *Tremble*, for, of the two words of which it is composed, one signifies steadfast or firm, and the other signifies valiant or bold. Its proper form is Trumbald, and the first step of its descent is *Trumbull*. A name which excites anything but agreeable associations is *Earwig*. Yet it is at any rate a name that goes back to Anglo-Saxon times, there being an Earwig, no doubt a man of some consideration, a

<sup>1</sup> *Winfarthing* is only indirectly from the name of a man, being primarily, as I learn from Mr. Bradley, from a village in Norfolk. And the Anglo-Saxon man's name therein contained is not Winfrith but Winferhth.

witness to a charter (*Thorpe*, p. 333). And the animal which it represents is not the insect of insidious repute, but the sturdy boar so much honoured by our Teuton forefathers, *ear* being, as elsewhere noted, a contraction of *eofor*, boar, so that Earwig is the "boar of battle." Of more humiliating seeming than even Earwig is *Flea* (vouched for by Lower as an English surname). And yet it is at all events a name of old descent, for Flea—I do not intend it in any equivocal sense, for the stem is found in Kemble's list of early settlers—came in with the Saxons. And though it has nothing to do with English "flea," yet it is no doubt from the same root, and expresses the same characteristic of agility so marvellously developed in the insect.

Even *Bugg*, if he had seen his name under this metaphorical microscope, might have felt himself absolved from changing it into Howard, for Bugg is at least as ancient, and etymologically quite as respectable. It is a name of which great and honourable men of old were not ashamed; there was, for instance, a Buga, minister to Edward of Wessex, who signs his name to many a charter. And there was also an Anglo-Saxon queen, Hrothwaru, who was also called Bucge, which I have elsewhere given reasons for supposing to have been her original name. There are moreover to be found, deduced from placenames, two Anglo-Saxons named respectively Buga and Bugga, owners of land, and therefore respectable. Coming to mediæval times, I quote from Bardsley the quaint name Bate Bugge, taken from the *Hundred Rolls*. In Germany we find Bugo, Bugga, and Bucge, as ancient names of men and women in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*. And Bugge is at present a name both among the Germans and the Scandinavians, being, among others, that of a distinguished professor at Christiania. As to its origin, all that we can

predicate with anything like confidence is that it is derived from a word signifying to bend, and of the various senses thus derived, that of ring or bracelet (O. N. *baugr*) seems to me the most appropriate. The bracelet was of old an honourable distinction, and the prince, as the fountain of honour, was the "bracelet-giver."<sup>1</sup>

My object then at present is to show that many of our short and unpretending names are among the most ancient that we have, being such as our Saxon forefathers brought with them when they first set foot upon our shores, and such as we find whenever history gives us a yet earlier glimpse of the Teuton in his home. *Bass*, for instance, whose red pyramid to-day stamps authenticity on many a bottle, was in ancient times a well-known potter's name on the beautiful red Samian ware of the Romans. The seat of this manufacture was on the banks of the Rhine, and in the long list of potters' names, mostly of course Roman, there are not a few that are those of Germans or of Gauls. And there is one interesting case, that of a lamp found along the line of the Roman wall, in which the German potter, one *Fus*, has asserted his own nationality by stamping his ware with the print of a naked human foot, within which is inscribed his name, thus proving, by the play upon his name, that *fus* meant "foot" in the language which he spoke. Little perhaps the old potter thought, as he chuckled over his conceit, that when fifteen centuries had passed away, his trade-mark would remain to attest his nationality.

But to return to *Bass*, let us see what can be done to bridge the gulf between the princely brewers of to-day and the old potter on the banks

<sup>1</sup> Stark also adduces an instance in the eleventh century of Buggo as a contraction of Burchard, as also a Bugga as a contraction of Eadburga.

of the Rhine. And first, as to Anglo-Saxon England, we find Bass as a mass-priest, and Bassus as a valiant soldier of King Edwin in the Anglo-Saxon *Chronicle*, as also a Bassa in the genealogy of the Mercian kings. Basing, the Anglo-Saxon patronymic, "son of Bass," occurs about the twelfth century, in the *Liber Vitæ*. And Kemble, in his list of Anglo-Saxon "marks," or communities of the early settlers, finds Bassing as, *i.e.* descendants or followers of Bass, in Cambridgeshire and in Notts, while Mr. Taylor finds offshoots of the same family on the opposite coast in Artois. In Germany we find many instances of Bass, and its High German form Pass, from the seventh century downwards. And in the neighbourhood of the Wurm-See, in Bavaria, we find, corresponding with our Bassings, a community of Pasings, *i.e.* descendants or followers of Pass. We may take it then that our name *Pass* is only another form of *Bass*, both names being also found at present in Germany. As to the origin of the name, for which no sufficient explanation is to be found in the Old German dialects, Foerste-mann has to turn to the kindred dialect of the Old Northern, where he finds it in *basa*, anniti, to strive, contend.

Thus far we have had to do with Bass as a name of Teutonic origin. But it appears to have been a Celtic name as well, for Bassa, a name presumably Welsh, occurs in the pathetic lament of Llywarch, written in the sixth century, the name being, on the authority of the late Dr. Guest, still retained in Baschurch near Shrewsbury. The name Bass, then, or Pass, on Roman pottery might be either that of a German or of a Gaul, but more probably the former, especially as we find also Bassico, a form more particularly German, and some other forms more probably Teutonic.

Before parting with Bass, I may refer to one in

particular of his progeny, the name *Basin*, formed from it by the ending *en* or *in*, referred to in a subsequent chapter. The original of our Basin has been supposed to have been a barber, the mediæval leech, but I claim for him a different origin, and connect his name, which is found as Basin in Domesday, with the name Basin of a Thuringian king of the fifth century.

Let us take another of our common surnames, *Scott*. This has been generally assumed to have been an original surname derived from nationality, and we need not doubt that it has been so in many, perhaps in most, cases. But Scott, as a man's name, is, not to say older than the introduction of surnames, but as old probably as the name of the nation itself. To begin with England, it occurs in the thirteenth century, in the *Liber Vitæ*, where it is the reverse of a surname, Scott Agumdessune (no doubt for Agemundessune). I do not think, however, that Agumdessune is here a surname, but only an individual description, an earnest of surnames that were to be. For there is another Scott who signs about the same time, and it might be necessary to distinguish between these two men. There is in the same record yet another Scott, described as "Alstani filius," again the reverse of a surname, who, in the time of William the Conqueror, "for the redemption of his soul, and with the consent of his sons and of all his friends," makes a gift of valuable lands to the Church. Scott again occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter of boundaries quoted by Kemble, "Scottes heal," *i.e.* "Scott's hall." And Scotta occurs in another in "Scottan byrgels," *i.e.* "Scotta's burial mound." In Germany Scot occurs in the ninth century in the Book of the Brotherhood of St. Peter at Salzburg, where it is classed by Foerstemann as a German name, which seems justified by the fact that

Scotardus, a German compound (*hard*, fortis), occurs as an Old Frankish name in the time of Charlemagne. In Italy, where, as I shall show in a subsequent chapter, the Germans have left many Teutonic names behind them, we find a *Scotti*, duke of Milan in the middle ages, whose name is probably due to that cause. *Scotto* is a surname at present among the Frisians, while among the Germans generally it is most commonly softened into *Schott*.

Scot however, as a man's name, seems to have been at least as common among the Celts as among the Teutons; Glück cites four instances of it from ancient, chiefly Latin, authors, in only one of which, however, that of a Gaul, is the particular nationality distinguished. As to the origin of the name, all that can be said is that it is most probably from the same origin, whatever that may be, as the name of the nation; just as another Celtic man's name, Caled, signifying hard, durus, is probably from the same origin as that of Caledonia, "stern and wild."

Lastly, among the names on Roman pottery, we have Scottus, Scoto, and Scotni, the last being a genitive, "Scotni manû." Of these three names the first is the Latinisation of Scott; the second has the ending in *o* most common for men's names among the old Franks, but also found among the Celts; the third, as a genitive, presumably represents the form Scotten, the ending in *en*, hereafter referred to, running through the whole range of Teutonic names, but being also found in Celtic. Upon the whole, then, there does not seem anything sufficiently distinctive to stamp these names as either Teutonic or Celtic. I may observe that all these three forms, *Scott*, *Scotto*,<sup>1</sup> and *Scotten*, are found in our surnames, as well as *Scotting*,

<sup>1</sup> *Scotto* however may be local, from Scottowe in Norfolk. The A.S. name of this place seems to have been Scotehō, being, I apprehend, the *hō* or grave, of a man called Scot.

the Anglo-Saxon patronymic, which assists to mark the name as in Anglo-Saxon use. We have also *Scotland*, which has been supposed to have been an original surname derived from nationality, and so I dare say it may be in some cases. But *Scotland* appears as a man's name in the *Liber Vitæ* about the twelfth or thirteenth century, and before surnames begin to make their appearance. *Scotland* again occurs as the name of a Norman in the *Acta Sanctorum*, where it seems more probably of Frankish origin, and cannot at any rate be from nationality. The fact seems to be that *land*, terra, was formed into compounds, like *bald*, and *fred*, and *hard*, without reference perhaps to any particular meaning. Similarly we find Old German, apparently Frankish, names, *Ingaland* and *Airland* (more properly *Heriland*), which might account in a similar way for our surnames *England* and *Ireland*.

Let us take yet one more name, *Gay*, a little more complicated in its connections than the others, and endeavour to trace it up to its origin. "Nay! but what better origin can we have," I can fancy the reader saying at starting, "than our own word 'gay,' French *gai*?" I would not undertake to say that our name is not in any instance from this origin, but what I say is that a proved Anglo-Saxon name is better than any assumed word, however suitable its meaning may seem to be. Moreover, the same Anglo-Saxon word will account, not only for *Gay*, but for a whole group of names, *Gay*, *Gye*, *Gegg*, *Gedge*, *Gage*, *Kay*, *Key*, *Kegg*, *Kedge*, *Cage*,—all variations, according to my view, of one original name. It must inevitably be the case that a name dating back to a remote antiquity, and in use over a wide area, must be subject to many phonetic variations. And it matters nothing to etymology, so long as her own strict rules are complied with, if

some of these names have not a single letter in common. Given, then, an Anglo-Saxon name Gagg, Gegg, with its alternative form Cagg, Keg, and we get from it all the forms that are required. For the English ear is averse, as a matter of euphony, to a final *g*, and while it most commonly changes it into *y* (which is in effect dropping it), as in A.S. *dag*, Eng. *day*, A.S. *cæg*, Eng. *key*, it also not unfrequently changes it into *dg*, as in A.S. *bricg*, Eng. *bridge*, &c. To come, then, to the Anglo-Saxon names concerned, Kemble, in his list of original settlers, has both Gagingas, *i.e.* descendants or followers of Gag, and Cægingas, *i.e.* descendants or followers of Cæg. And the Anglo-Saxon names cited below, one of them the exact counterpart of Gay, are deduced from place-names of a later period. The Old German names do not, in this case, throw any light upon the subject, as, on account of the stem not being so distinctly developed as it is in Anglo-Saxon, they have been placed by Foerstemann to, as I consider, a wrong stem, *viz.* *gaw*, patria.

*Anglo-Saxon names.*—Gæg, Geagga, Geah, Cæg, Ceagga, Ceahha (Gæging, Gaing, *patronymics*).

*Old German names.*—Gaio, Geio, Kegio, Keyo, Keio; also Cacco, Lombard “dux.”

*Present German.*—Gey, Geu.

*Present Friesic.*—Kay, Key.

*English surnames.*—Gay, Gye, Gegg, Gedge, Gage, Kay, Key, Kegg, Kedge, Cage.

As to the origin and meaning of the word, I can offer nothing more than a somewhat speculative conjecture. There is a stem *gagen*, *cagen*, in Teutonic names, and which seems to be derived most probably from O.N. *gagn*, gain, victory. We find it in Anglo-Saxon in Gegnesburh, now Gains-

borough, and in Geynesthorn, another place-name, and we have it in our names *Gain*, *Cain*, *Cane*. It is very possible, and in accordance with the Teutonic system, that *gag* may represent the older and simpler form, standing to *gagen* in the same relation as English *ward* does to *warden*, and A.S. *geard* (inclosure), to *garden*.

As in the two previous cases, so also in this case, there is an ancient Celtic name, *Geio*, to take into account, and to this may be placed the names *Keogh* and *Kcho*, if these names be, as I suppose, Irish and not English. Also the *Kay* and the *Kie* in *McKay* and *McKie*. Lastly, in this, as in the other two cases, there is also a name on Roman pottery, *Gio*, which might, as it seems, be either German or Celtic. Can there be any connection, I venture to inquire, between these ancient names, Celtic or Teutonic, and the Roman *Gaius* and *Caius*? Several well-known Roman names, are, as elsewhere noted, referred by German writers to a Celtic origin.

It will be seen then that, in the case of all the three names of which I have been treating, there is an ancient Celtic name in a corresponding form which might in some cases intermix. And there are many more cases of the same kind among our surnames. *Wake*, for instance, may represent an ancient name, either German or Celtic; for the German a sufficient etymon may be found in *wak*, watchful, while for the Celtic there is nothing, observes Glück, in the range of extant dialects to which we can reasonably refer it. So *Moore* represents an ancient stem for names common to the Celts, the Germans, and the Romans, though, at least as regards the Germans, the origin seems obscure.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> So at least Foerstemann seems to think, observing that we can scarcely derive it from Maur, Æthiops, English "Moor." Nevertheless, seeing the long struggle between the Teutons

Now it is quite possible, particularly in the case of such monosyllabic words as these, that there might be an accidental coincidence between a Celtic and a Teutonic name, without their having anything in common in their root. It is possible, again, that the one nation may have borrowed a name from the other, as the Northmen, for instance, sometimes did from the Irish or the Gael, one of their most common names, Niel(sen), being thus derived ; while, on the other hand, both the Irish and the Gael received, as Mr. Worsaae has shown, many names from the Northmen. So also the Romans seem to have borrowed names from the Celts, several well-known names, as Plinius, Livius, Virgilius,<sup>1</sup> Catullus, and Drusus, being, in the opinion of German scholars, thus derived.

But though no doubt both these principles apply to the present case, yet there is also, as it seems to me, something in the relationship between Celtic and Teutonic names which can hardly be accounted for on either of the above principles. And I venture to throw out the suggestion that when ancient Celtic names shall have been as thoroughly collected and examined as, by the industry of the Germans, have been the Teutonic, comparative philology may—perhaps within certain lines—find something of the same kinship between them that it has already established in the case of the respective languages. Meanwhile, I venture to put forward, derived from such limited observations as I have been able to

and the Moors in Spain, it seems to me that such a derivation would be quite in accordance with Teutonic practice. See some remarks on the general subject at the end of Chapter IV.

<sup>1</sup> So that we may take it that Virgilius, as the name of a Scot who became bishop of Salzburg in the time of Boniface, was his own genuine Celtic name, and not derived from that of the Roman poet.

make, certain points of coincidence which I think go some way to justify the opinion expressed above. In so doing I am not so much putting forward etymological views of my own, as collecting together, so as to shape them into a comparison, the conclusions which have, in various individual cases, been arrived at by scholars such as Zeuss. There are, then, four very common endings in Teutonic names,—*ward*, as in Edward, *ric*, as in Frederic, *mar*, as in Aylmar, and *wald*, as in Reginald (= Reginwald). The same four words, in their corresponding forms, are also common as the endings of Celtic names, *ward* taking the form of *guared* or *guaret*, the German *ric* taking generally the form of *rix* (which appears also to have been the older form in the German, all names of the first century being so given by Latin authors), *wald* taking the form of *gualed* or *gualet*, and *mar* being pretty much the same in both. Of these four cases of coincidence, there is only one (*wald* = *gualet*) which I have not derived from German authority. And with respect to this one, I have assumed the Welsh *gualed*, order, arrangement, whence *gualedyr*, a ruler, to be the same word as German *wald*, Gothic *valdan*, to rule. But we can carry this comparison still further, and show all these four endings in combination with one and the same prefix common to both tongues. This prefix is the Old German *had*, *hat*, *hath*, signifying war, the corresponding word to which is in Celtic *cad* or *cat*. (Note that in the earliest German names on record, as the Catumer and the Catualda of Tacitus, the German form is *cat*, same as the Celtic. This seems to indicate that at that early period the Germans so strongly aspirated the *h* in *hat*, that the word sounded to Roman ears like *cat*, and it assists perhaps to give us an idea of the way in which such variations of tongues arise.)

I subjoin then the following names which, *mutatis*

*mutandis*, are the same in both tongues, and which, judging them by the same rules which philology has applied to the respective languages, might be taken to be from some earlier source common to both races :—

*Ancient German Names.*

Hadaward.

Haduric.

Hadamard (Catumer, *Tacitus*).

Hadold (= Hadwald).

Catualda, (*Tacitus*).*Ancient Celtic Names.*Catguaret (*Book of Llandaff*).Caturix (*Orelli*).Catmôr (*Book of Llandaff*).Catguallet (*British king of Gwynedd*, A.D. 664).Cadwalladyr (*British king*)  
(Catgualatyr, *Book of Llandaff*).

In comparing Catualda with the British Cadwalladyr<sup>1</sup> I am noting an additional point of coincidence. Catualda is not, like other Old German names, from *wald*, rule, but from *walda*, ruler. There is only one other Old German name in the same form, Cariovalda,<sup>2</sup> also a very ancient name, being of the first century. This then may represent the older form, though this is not what I wish at present to note, but that Catualda is the counterpart of the British Cadwalladyr, which also is not from *gualled*, rule, but from *gualledyr*, ruler.

In suggesting that this coincidence may be confined within certain lines I mean to guard against the assumption that it would, as in the case of the

<sup>1</sup> I am favoured with some remarks on this subject by Mr. Karl Blind, which will be found in the Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> This name, that of a prince of the Batavi, is considered by the Germans to be properly Hariovalda, from *har*, army, and hence is another instance of an initial *h* being represented among the Romans by a *c*. The name is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Harald, and as our present name *Harold*.

language, be found to pervade the whole system, many of the formations of which may be of a more recent time. There are some other stems, considered by the Germans to be in coincidence, to only one of which I will refer at present, the Old Celtic *tout*, Welsh *tŷd* = the Gothic *thiuda*. Hence the name Tudric, of a British king of Glamorgan, would be the counterpart of that of the Gothic king<sup>1</sup> Theuderic, or Theoderic. I will take one more instance of a name presumed to be common to the Germans and to the Celts as an illustration of the manner in which—men's names being handed down from generation to generation without, even in ancient times, any thought of their meaning—a name may survive, while the word from which it was originally derived has perished out of the language, or is retained in a sense so changed as hardly to be recognised. The German name in question is that of Sigimar, the father of Arminius, dating from the first century of our era, a name which we still have as *Seymore*, and in its High German form Sicumar we have as *Sycamore*, intermediate Anglo-Saxon names being found for both. The prefix *sig* is taken, with as much certainty as there can be in anything of the kind, to be from *sig*, victory; the ending *mar*, signifying famous, is a word to which I have already referred as common both to the Germans and to the Celts. Segimar was also an ancient Celtic name, but while the ending *mar* has a meaning to-day in Celtic speech, the prefix *seg* is a word of which they are hardly able to render any account. Only in the Old Irish (which seems to contain some of the most ancient elements) Glück, finding a word *seg* with the

<sup>1</sup> The name Tudric may however be accounted for by the Gothic or Jutish settlements in South Wales, the probability of which has been argued for by the Rev. Isaac Taylor (*Greeks and Goths*).

meaning of the wild ox, *urus*, deduces from it the ancient meaning of strength (Sanc. *sahas*, vis, robor), and infers an original meaning akin to the German.

It happens, perhaps yet more frequently, that a German name, which cannot be explained by anything within the range of Teutonic dialects, may find a sufficient etymon from the Celtic. That is to suppose that a word originally common to the Teutonic and the Celtic, has dropped out of the former, and been retained only in the latter. Thus there is a word *arg*, *arch*, found in many Teutonic names, and from which we have several names, as *Archbold*, *Archbutt*, *Archard*, *Argent*, *Argument*, for which the meaning that can be derived from the German seems very inadequate, but for which the Irish *arg*, hero or champion, seems to offer as good a meaning as could be desired. So also *all*, from which, as elsewhere shown, there are a number of names, in its Teutonic sense of *omnis*, does not seem to give by any means so satisfactory a result as in its Celtic sense of "great" or "illustrious." Many other instances might be adduced on both sides to show the way in which a word has dropped out of the one language and been retained in the other.

Before passing from this part of the subject, I may be allowed to adduce an illustration—a striking one I think, albeit that the name in this case is not that of a man but of a dog—of the way in which a name may be retained in familiar use, though the word from which it is derived has perished out of the language, though the language itself has passed out of use among us for more than a thousand years, and though the word itself is only used in a sort of poetical or sentimental sense. Who has not heard, in verse or in prose, of the "poor dog *Tray*"? And yet who ever heard, excepting in books, of a dog being called *Tray*, a word which conveys no meaning

whatever to an English ear? What then is the origin, and what is the meaning, of the name? It is, I venture to think, the ancient British name for a dog, which is not to be found in any living dialect of the Celtic, and which is only revealed to us in a casual line of a Roman poet:—<sup>1</sup>

“Non sibi, sed domino, venatur *vertragus* acer,  
Illæsum leporem qui tibi dente feret.”

*Martial.*

The British *vertrag* must have been something of the nature of a greyhound, though, from the description of his bringing back the game unmangled to his master, perhaps capable of a higher training than the greyhound generally attains to. Now the *ver* in *vertrag* is in the Celtic tongues an intensitive, and as prefixed to a word, gives the sense of pre-eminence. The ancient British word for a dog in general must have been *trag*, a word of which we find a trace in the Irish *traig*, foot, allied, no doubt, to Gothic *thragjan*, Greek *τρεχειν*, Sanscrit *trag*, to run. The ancient British name then for a dog, *trag*, signified the “runner,” and with the intensitive prefix *ver*, as in *vertrag*, the “swift runner.”<sup>2</sup> And *trag* is, I take it, the word from which, *g* as usual in English becoming *y*, is formed our word Tray.

It may be of interest, in connection with the antiquity of our names, to take a few of the oldest Teutonic names of which history gives us a record, and endeavour to show the relationship which they bear to our existing surnames. It will be seen that not only have we the representatives of these ancient names, but also in certain cases names which represent a still more ancient form of the word.

<sup>1</sup> It is also found in Arrian (*De venat.*)

<sup>2</sup> For this explanation of *vertragus* I am indebted to Glück.

And first let us take the name, dating back to the first century of our era, of the old German hero Arminius, brought before us with such magnanimous fairness by Tacitus. The old idea, let me observe, that Armin is properly *herman*, leader or warrior, has long been given up by the Germans. The name, of which the most correct form is considered to be Irmin, is formed from one single word of which the root is *irm*, and the meaning of which is, as Grimm observes, entirely obscure. We have then as English surnames *Armine*, *Ermine*, and *Harmony*, the last, no doubt a slight corruption, though, as far as the prefix of *h* is concerned, it is as old as Anglo-Saxon times, for we find "Harmines den," Harmin's valley, in a charter quoted by Kemble. Then we have, compounded with *gar*, spear, and corresponding with an O.G. *Irminger*—*Armingier*, *Irminger*,<sup>1</sup> and perhaps again as a corruption, *Iremonger*. And, compounded with *hari*, warrior, and corresponding with an O.G. *Irminhar*, we have *Arminer*. And, as a Christian name of women, one at least of our old families still retains the ancient name *Ermentrude*, the ending *trude*, as found also in *Gertrude*, being perhaps from the name Thrud, of one of the *Valkyrjur*, or battle-maidens of Odin. The French also, among the many names derived from their Frankish ancestors, have *Armingaud*, *Armandet*, *Hermengilde*, and *Ermingcard*, corresponding with the ancient names *Irmingaud*, *Irmindeot*, *Irmingild*, and *Irmingard*. And *Irminger*, as I write, comes before me in the daily papers as the name of a Danish admiral. But Irmin is not the oldest form of the name,—“the older and the simple form,” observes Foerstemann, “runs in the form *Irm* or *Irim*,” and with this also we can claim connection in our family names. For we have the simple form

<sup>1</sup> There was an English admiral of this name, though I do not know of it at present.

as *Arms* and *Harne*; and as compounds we have *Armiger*, corresponding with an O.G. *Ermgar*; *Armour*, with an O.G. *Ermhar*; and *Armgold*, with an O.G. *Ermegild*. Lastly, I may observe that both *Irm* and *Irmin* are found also by Stark as ancient Celtic names. And certainly there is no stem more likely than this, of the origin of which all trace is lost in the darkness of the past, to be one that is older than the Arian separation.

The name *Sigimar*, of the father of *Arminius*, I have already shown that we have, not only in its own form as *Seymore*, but also in its High German form as *Sycamore*, the Anglo-Saxon names from which they may be taken to be more immediately derived being also found in the chapter on place-names. And I have also shown that we have the name *Cariovalda* (or *Harwald*) of a prince of the *Batavi*, of the first century, in our *Harold*. The name *Ingomar*, of the uncle of *Arminius*, turns up in America in the dreadful form *Inkhammer*, though whether of English or of German origin seems uncertain.

There was another old hero of the German race, not so fortunate as *Arminius* in finding an historian in a generous foe, whose name only comes before us in a line of *Horace* :—

“Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen.”

*Cotiso* must have been a leader of some High German tribe, perhaps somewhere on the Upper Danube, and he must have made a gallant stand against the Roman arms, inasmuch as his final overthrow is deemed by the Roman poet a worthy subject on which to congratulate his imperial patron. *Cotiso* is a High German form of another name, *Godiso* or *Godizo*, elsewhere referred to, and hence may be

represented, I venture to think, in our names *Godsoe* and *Goddiss*, while *Cotiso* itself may be represented in our *Cottiss*, the ancient vowel-ending being in our names, as I shall show in the next chapter, sometimes dropped and sometimes retained.

Another name which goes back to the first century of our era is *Arpus*, that of a prince of the *Catti* in *Tacitus*. The *Eorpingas*, descendants or followers of *Eorpa*, were among the original settlers, and seem to have confined themselves to *Norfolk*, where alone we have any traces of them, unless as seems probable, they are to be found in the name of *Orpington* in *Kent*. *Erp* also seems to have been a Celtic name, for there was an *Erp*, son of the Scotch earl *Meldun* and *Mirgiola* daughter of the king of *Ireland*, who was carried as a captive by *Earl Sigurd* to *Iceland*. But as the name appears once before, presumably as that of a Northman, in the *Landnamabók*, it is possible that it may have been given him by his captors. The name, in any case, may be taken to be also Scandinavian. The name may perhaps be referred to Anglo-Saxon *eorp*, wolf, though other derivations have also been proposed. We have the name at present as *Earp* (the name of a member of the House of Commons), and also as *Harp*.<sup>1</sup> Upon this stem is formed the name *Arbogastes* (*gast*, guest) of a Frankish general under the Emperor *Gratian* in the fourth century; and *Arbogast* is still a family name among the French.

Lastly, let us take the name of the German king, *Ariovistus*, brought before us by *Cæsar*. The proper form of this name, there seems little doubt, is *Arefastus*, as found in some other O.G. names. There was also an *Arfast*, Bishop of *East Anglia*, in the time of *William the Conqueror*. And *Arfast* is

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Hyrp*, found in *Hyrpesham*, *Kemble*, 1094.

a present name among the Frisians, according to Outzen, who compares it—rightly, as it seems to me—with the old name *Ariovistus*. The corresponding name *Arinfast* (*aro, arin*, eagle) was also in ancient use among the Danes. It seems to me that our name *Harvest* may easily be a corruption of *Arfast*,<sup>1</sup> it has generally no doubt been derived from a man's having been born at such a season, but I distrust, as a general rule, as elsewhere stated, derivations of this kind.

In connection with the subject of the antiquity of Teutonic names generally, and of English names as derived from them, I shall have, in a subsequent chapter, to refer to the names of original settlers in England as deduced by Kemble from ancient charters, and compare them with names of a similar kind found in Germany. The coincidence that will be found in these names at that early period, from England and Friesland in the north to Bavaria in the south, will, I think, be a very strong argument to show that these names could not have originated within the Teutonic area itself, and so dispersed themselves over it in its length and breadth, but that they must have been brought with them by the Teutonic invaders from their earlier homes.

<sup>1</sup> *Arfast* is noted by Camden as a Christian name in his time ; it may, for aught I know, be so still.

## CHAPTER II.

### CLUE TO SOME OF THE ANCIENT FORMS REPRESENTED IN ENGLISH NAMES.

So long as our surnames are treated as if each name were something standing apart by itself, very little progress can be made in their elucidation; it is by collation and comparison that, in this as in any other science, definite results are to be obtained. And a moderate amount of attention to the forms in which these names appear, and to the various endings prevalent among them, will enable many names, otherwise unrecognisable, to be brought within the pale of classification and of possible explanation. I am of course referring to that portion of our surnames—a much larger one according to my judgment than is generally acknowledged—which dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, and so forms a part of the general system by which Teutonic names are governed.

I shall have, in the course of this work, frequently to refer to the Teutonic system, and to names which do, or do not, according to my judgment, enter into it. And I will therefore, before going further, endeavour to explain what I mean by the Teutonic system. There is, then, a class of words which, at

a time of remote antiquity, have been adopted as stems upon which, in some cases by a sort of phonetic accretion, in some cases by the addition of a diminutive ending, in some cases by forming a patronymic, in some cases by taking in another word as a compound, a number of other names have been formed. Thus, when we find such a group of names as *Dill*, *Dilly*, *Dillow*, *Dillen*, *Dilling*, *Dilke*, *Dilwyn*, or as *Budd*, *Budden*, *Buddle*, *Budding*, *Buddrich*, *Budmore*, we may take it that these are all ancient names, of which, *Dill* and *Budd* are respectively the stems. And whenever we find a group of names with endings such as it is my object in the present chapter to explain, and in compounds such as will be dealt with in a succeeding chapter, we shall be warranted in assuming the antiquity of the group.

The endings in *a*, *ay*, *ah*, *ey*, *ie*, *o*, *oe*, *ow*.

And in the first place, let us take the endings in *a*, *i*, and *o*, of which the above are nothing more than arbitrary variations of spelling. Now ancient Teutonic names formed of one single word had commonly, though not invariably (and the same thing applies also to ancient Celtic names), a vowel-ending in *a*, *i*, or *o*; this ending is in our names sometimes dropped and at other times retained. (It is to be observed, however, that even in Anglo-Saxon times it is not an unfrequent thing to find the same name variously with and without a vowel ending, of which some instances may be noted in Chapter V.) Thus we have *Abbe*, *Abba*, and *Abbey*, we have *Bell*, *Belly*, and *Bellow*, we have *Earl* and *Early*, we have *Dand*, *Dandy*, and *Dando*, we have *Brand* and *Brandy*, we have *Todd* and *Toddy*, we have *Dane* and *Dana*, we have *Marr*, *Marry*, and *Marrow*, we have *Allah*,

*Alley*, and *Aloe*. These are all ancient names, variously with and without the vowel-ending, and it will be readily seen how apt the addition is to disguise the name, and to give it the appearance of something else.

The question now to consider is—What is the value and meaning of this vowel-ending, which was only given to simple names and never to compounds? It might be, in some cases, used simply as a sort of euphonic rounding-off of a name which might seem meagre and insignificant without something of the sort. We ourselves appear to use *s* in the same manner in the case of some very short names, such as *Wills* and *Epps*, in which the final *s* may perform the same service that was rendered by the vowel-ending. But there is also another principle which I think obtains, and which, indeed, may be the guiding principle in such cases. In Anglo-Saxon (and the same principle applied to other Teutonic dialects), the addition of *a* to a word implied connection with it. Thus, from *scip*, a ship, is formed *scipa*, one connected with a ship, a sailor. Now, going back to the remote origin of names, there were many cases in which a man took a name from an abstraction, such as war, peace, glory, victory, or from a weapon, as the sword or the spear, and it is obvious that in such cases he required something to connect his name with it, and this is, as it seems to me, what was effected by the ending in question. And the principle is still a living one among us, and we form names daily in accordance with it, though we no longer use the ending in *a*, which has been superseded by that in *i*.<sup>1</sup> A connection

<sup>1</sup> How or when this change took place is a question that awaits solving, but I observe that, in 1265, the Countess of Montford, giving names (or sobriquets) to her servants, calls one of her messengers Treubodi (trusty messenger), and not Treuboda, as the Anglo-Saxon form would have been.

with anything whatever is expressed by this ending, as when a stupid person is called "Duncey," one with a remarkable nose "Nosey," or one with a halting gait "Stumpy." Such names then as *Southey* and *Northey* signify "one from the south," "one from the north;" such names as *West* and *North* must, I apprehend, have had a vowel ending which has been lost. The French seem to have retained their old ending, and, when they form names of this sort, to do it with the ending in *o* (*eau*) which appears to be in accordance with the genius of their language, as that in *i* (*ey*) is with that of ours.

Of these three endings, that in *a* is the one which was in use among the Goths, in such names as *Cniva*, *Totila*, *Ulfla*. And the same was also the case among the Saxons, a branch of the same Low German stock, in such names as *Anna*, *Ella*, *Penda*, *Dodda*. The ending in *i* was also common among the Old Saxons, and, if we may judge by the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham (which might naturally be supposed to contain a large proportion of Northern names), was also prevalent in the ancient Northumbria. We have in that record the names *Alli*, *Arni*, *Bynni*, *Betti*, *Cyni*, *Diori*, *Elsi*, *Paelli*, *Tidi*, *Tilli*, *Terri*, all of which are found in our present names *Alley*, *Arney*, *Binney*, *Betty*, *Kinney*, *Deary*, *Elsey*, *Paley*, *Tidy*, *Tilley*, *Terry*. The ending in *o* was that which was in favour among the Franks and the High Germans generally, the oldest instance on record being probably that of *Cotiso*, p. 18. This is the usual ending in French names (so far as they are of Old Frankish origin, and come under this head), the form being generally *eau*, as in *Baudeau*, *Godeau*, *Fredeau*, representing the ancient names *Baldo*, *Godo*, *Fredo*. Hence our names ending in *o* may be taken to be, to some extent, names of Old Frankish origin come to us through the Normans.

But the number of such names is larger than could reasonably be accounted for in such a way, and in point of fact, we meet occasionally with such names at a much earlier period. The Frisians certainly seem to have had names in this form, and it is a question whether such names may not be partly due to them. It must be observed, then, that names with these three various endings represent the stem just the same as those that are without it.

### The ending in *an*, *en*, *in*, or *on*.

This ending runs through the whole range of Teutonic names, and is common in English surnames. Hence we have *Doran*, *Lingen*, *Bolden*, *Hannen*, *Farren*, the names on which they are formed being represented in *Dore*, *Ling*, *Bold*, *Hann*, *Farre*. As to the value and meaning of this ending, we have nothing more to guide us than its parallel use in the languages most nearly concerned, where it is what may be called formative. That is to say, it is a form of speech which is used to form the endings of words, not adding anything to the meaning, but forming a kind of euphonic rounding-off of the word. Thus from A.S. *wearda* is formed *warden*, from *geard* (inclosure) is formed *garden*, from *Brytta* is formed *Briton*, from *mægd*, maid, is formed *maiden*. Cf. also the old word *ratten* for *rat*, still used in provincial speech. In many cases in Teutonic names we have words thus formed, and also the simpler forms on which they have been founded, e.g. we have *bero*, bear, and also *berin*, we have *aro*, eagle, and also *arin* (= A.S. *earn*), both forming the stems on which a number of other names have been built. I take the ending in *en*, then, to be most probably a kind of phonetic accretion, adding nothing to the sense, but

sometimes representing a secondary word, and starting a stem on its own account.

### The ending in *ing*.<sup>1</sup>

This is the Anglo-Saxon and ancient German patronymic, as in *Browning*, "son of Brown," *Dunning*, "son of Dunn," *Winning*, "son of Winn." It must have been superseded during, or very soon after, Anglo-Saxon times, by the patronymic in *son*, inasmuch as no names of Scriptural origin appear to be formed with it. Hence we have such names as *Bulling*, *Burning*, *Canning*, *Gambling*, *Halling*, *Harding*, *Hopping*, *Loving*, *Manning*, *Swearing*, *Telling*, *Walking*, *Willing*, some of which have been popularly supposed to be from the present participle. All of the above except two, *Swearing* and *Gambling*, are found in the list of early Saxon settlers, and of these two (which are found in after Anglo-Saxon times) *Swearing*, which corresponds with an old German *Suaring*, finds its stem in an Anglo-Saxon name *Sweor*, signifying important, honourable; and *Gambling* (properly *Gamling*) is the patronymic of an A.S. and O.N. name, *Gamol*, signifying "old," probably in the honorific sense of old descent. From this origin, I take it, are also our names *Farthing* and *Shilling*, the former from the stem *fard*, or *farth*, signifying "travel," found in several ancient names, and which I take to be the same as *ford*, found in the *Fordingas* among the early settlers. And *Shilling*, which corresponds with a present German *Schilling*, is probably the same as the *Scilling* in the "Traveler's Song," a supposed contraction of *Scilding*, from A.S. *scyld*, shield, in which case our name *Shield*

<sup>1</sup> In some few cases (as probably *Greening*), this ending may be taken to be local from A.S. *ing*, meadow.

would be the parent of *Shilling*. Hence *Shillingsworth*, a local name like *Wordsworth*, *Ainsworth*, &c., from A.S. *weorth*, property, *Shillingsworth* being Shilling's property or estate.<sup>1</sup>

### The ending in *el* or *il*.

This ending in Teutonic names may be taken, as a general rule, to be a diminutive, though in a few cases it may be more probably, like that in *en*, formative. Thus in the list of early A.S. settlers we have *Bryd(ingas)* and we have *Brydl(ingas)*, representing the words *bride* and *bridle*. Now, as German writers have taken the word *brid* in ancient names to mean "bridle," comparing it with French *bride*, it would seem probable that, in the above A.S. name, *Brydl* is not a diminutive, but the extended word "bridle." However, as a general rule, it may be presumed to be a diminutive, and in such sense I take the following, premising that this, as well as all other diminutives, except *kin*, *lin*, and *et*, is subject to a vowel-ending just the same as simple forms. We have *Bable*, corresponding with an A.S. *Babel*, and an O.G. *Babilo*; *Ansell* and *Anslow* (*Ansilo*), corresponding with an O.G. *Ansila*; *Mundell* and *Mundella*, with a Gothic *Mundila*; <sup>2</sup> *Costall*, *Costello*, and *Costly*, with an O.G. *Costila*. *Costly* is properly *Costili*, with the ending in *i*, as also *Brightly* is *Brightili*, and some other names with an adverbial look may be similarly explained.

<sup>1</sup> So also the name *Walterscott* found in America, and which seems to surprise Mr. Bowditch, is no doubt simply a local name, "Walter's cot."

<sup>2</sup> This name appears as *Μουνδilas* in Procopius, but, judging by the present pronunciation of Greek, it would sound as *Mundila*.

The ending in *ec* or *ic*.<sup>1</sup>

This ending, with rare exceptions, may also be taken to be a diminutive. The oldest instance on record is stated by Stark as that of the Vandal general Stilicho in the fourth century, though, as found on Roman pottery (in the names Bassico and Bennicus), it may be still older. It seems rather singular that though, according to Grimm, this ending was more particularly in favour among the Saxons, not a single instance of it occurs among the names of our early settlers, nor indeed any other form of diminutive except that in *el*, though the form in question is not uncommon in after Anglo-Saxon times. This diminutive is still in living use among us, at least in Scotland, where a "mile and a bittock" (little bit) has proved a snare to many a tourist. We have *Willock*, *Wilkie*, and *Wilke*, corresponding with an O.G. Willico, and an A.S. Uillech; *Lovick* corresponding with O.G. Liuvicho; *Jellicoe*, corresponding with O.G. Geliko, Jeliko, and an A.S. Geleca, some of these examples being with, and some without, the vowel-ending.

The ending in *lin*.

This ending, which is also a diminutive, is probably formed from that in *el*, by the addition of *en*. It is found in Foerstemann's list as early as the fifth century, but, as found on Roman pottery, must probably be still older. We have *Bucklin*, corresponding with a Buccellin, general of the Alemanni in the sixth century, and with a Buccellan on Roman

<sup>1</sup> This ending in German names sometimes takes the form of *ig*, as in *Liebig*, *Brunig*, &c. Hence it seems possible that our ending in *i* (*ey* or *ie*), before referred to, may, as suggested by Mr. Karl Blind, be sometimes a corresponding form, owing to the tendency in English to drop a final *g*.

pottery. Also *Tomlin*, corresponding with an O.G. *Domlin*; *Codlin*, with an O.G. *Godelin*; *Applin*, with an O.G. *Abbilin*; *Franklin*, with an O.G. *Francolin*; *Papillon*, with an O.G. *Babolen*, &c. This form of diminutive never takes a vowel ending.

### The ending in *kin*.

This diminutive ending is formed from that in *ec* by the addition of *en*. It is the youngest-born of all, not being found, unless in rare cases, before the tenth century. And it is one that is still in living use both in England and in Germany, in the latter country more especially. We have *Wilkin*, corresponding with an O.G. *Williken*, and an O.N. *Vilkinr*; *Godkin*, with an O.G. *Gotichin*; *Hipkin*, with an O.G. *Ibikin* or *Ipcin*; *Bodkin*, (*Bodekin* in the *Hundred Rolls*) with an O.G. *Bodekin*; and *Hodgkin*, with an A.S. *Hogcin*. Our name *Goschen*, which I believe is of Low German origin, seems to be probably from an O.G. *Gozekin*, in a softened Low German form.

### The ending in *et*.

There is an ending in *d* or *t* in O.G. names, which may be taken, though perhaps not with anything like certainty, to have the force of a diminutive. Hence might be such a name as *Ibbett*, corresponding with O.G. names *Ibed* and *Ibet*, from an unexplained stem *ib*; also our names *Huggett*, *Howitt*, and *Hewitt*, corresponding with an Anglo-Saxon *Hocget*, and an O.G. *Huetus*, from the stem *hog*, *hug*, signifying study or thought. But some other endings are so liable to intermix, and particularly the common one *had*, war, that there is very seldom anything like certainty.

The ending in *es* or *is*.

I take this ending also to be diminutive, and to be possibly akin to our *ish*, as in blue-*ish*, which, as signifying a "little blue," seems to have the force of a diminutive. Hence we have *Riches*, corresponding with an O.G. *Richizo*, and a present French *Riches*; and *Willis*, corresponding with an O.G. *Willizo*. Then we have *Godsoe*, corresponding with an O.G. *Godizo*, of which *Cotiso*, mentioned in Horace (p. 18), is a High German form; and *Abbiss*, corresponding with the name, *Abissa*, of the son of Hengest, from, as supposed, Gothic *aba*, man. And we have *Prentiss*, corresponding with an A.S. *Prentsa* (= *Prentisa*), respecting which I have elsewhere suggested that the name should be properly *Pentsa*. Another name which I take to be from this ending is *Daisy*. There is an A.S. *Dægsa*, which as *Dagsi*, with the alternative ending in *i*, would give us *Daisy*. We have another name, *Gipsy*, which I take to be from *Gibb* or *Gipp* (A.S. *geban*, to give) with this ending. This ending in *is* is naturally very apt to be corrupted into *ish*, and it is from this source, I take it, that we have such names as *Radish*, *Reddish*, *Varnish*, *Burnish*, and *Parish*, the two last of which we have also in their proper form as *Burness*, and *Parez* or *Paris*. I further think that the ending *s* in such names as *Wills* and *Gibbs* may be sometimes a contraction of *is*, thus *Gibbs* may be the same as a mediæval *Gybbys* quoted by Bardsley, corresponding with an O.G. *Gebizo*. It may be also in some cases, as previously noted, euphonic, and it may be sometimes, and especially in the case of compound names, such as *Roberts* and *Williams*, a patronymic, as claimed by Mr. Browne.

The ending in *ance* or *ens*.

This ending also seems to be a diminutive, and to be formed from the previous one by the addition of *n*. Hence we have *Custance*, corresponding with an O.G. *Custanzo*, and a *Custance*, in the *Liber Vitæ*, *Colenso* and *Collins* corresponding with an O.G. *Cholensus*, *Ritchings* with an O.G. *Richinzo*, &c.

The ending in *cock*.

This ending is not one that enters into the Teutonic system, unless so far as it may turn out to be a corruption of something else. I have not met with it earlier than A.D. 1,400, nor do I know of anything to make me think that it is much older. There has been at different times a good deal of discussion as to its origin in *Notes and Queries* and elsewhere. Mr. Lower has supposed it to be a diminutive, for which I do not think that any etymological sanction can be found, unless indeed we can suppose it to be a corruption of the diminutive *eck* or *ock* before referred to, which seems not impossible. But on the whole I am disposed to agree with the suggestion of a writer in *Notes and Queries* that *cock* is a corruption of *cot*,—not, however, in the sense which I suppose him to entertain, of *cot* as a local word, but of *cot* as an ancient ending, from a word *gaud* or *got*, signifying, as supposed, “Goth.” So far as the phonetic relationship between the two words *cock* and *cot* is concerned, we have an instance, among others, in our word *apricot*, which was originally *apricock*.

Since the first edition of this work appeared, I have been strengthened in my suspicion, which indeed has grown into something like a conviction, that *cock* is a corruption of an ancient ending in *cot*, by a

detailed table of all the ancient names with the ending in question, with their equivalents (of which I presume *cock* to be one), in English surnames. As however this list takes up some space, I have thought it better to throw it into the Appendix.

The coincidence of French names ending in *coq*, many of which seem to be in correspondence with ours, is an important factor in the case, particularly as I suspect most of these names in question to have come to us through the Normans.

In one or two cases, as seems to be the case with regard to *Treblecock*, the ending *cock* may be from Welsh *coch*, red, which occurs occasionally in Welsh place-names.

## CHAPTER III.

### NAMES REPRESENTING ANCIENT COMPOUNDS.

THE subject of the relative antiquity of simple names (*i.e.* those formed from one single word) and of compound names is one which has occupied a good deal of the attention of the Germans. And the conclusion at which some of them at least seem to have arrived, and which perhaps has been stated the most distinctly by Stark, is that the compound names are the older of the two. And the principal ground upon which this conclusion is based seems to be this, that in a very great number of cases we find that a simple name was used as a contraction of a compound name, just as we use Will for William, and Ben for Benjamin. Stark, in particular, has gone into the subject with German thoroughness, and produced a most complete list of instances of such contractions, such as Freddo for Fredibert, Wulf for Wulfric, Benno for Bernhard; and among the Anglo-Saxons, Eada for Edwine, and Siga for Siwerd, &c., from which he seems to arrive at the general conclusion that simple names are in all cases contractions of compound names.

Nevertheless, I must say that it seems to me that to assume the compound to be older than the simple looks very much like something that is contrary to

first principles, and indeed the very fact that simple names are so often used in place of compounds appears to me to show that they are more natural to men, and that men would generally adopt them if they could. I cannot but think then, going back to the far remote origin of Teutonic names, that the vocabulary of single words must have been exhausted before men began to take to the use of compounds. When this period arrived, and when the confusion arising from so many men being called by the same name could no longer be endured, some other course required to be adopted. And the course that was adopted was—I put this forward only as a theory—when the range of single names was exhausted, to *put two names together*. The number of changes that could be thus introduced was sufficient for all purposes, and there is, as I believe, no established case of a Teutonic name being formed of more than two words. From this point of view Teutonic names would not be translatable, or formed with any view to a meaning,<sup>1</sup> and this is, as it seems to me, what was in fact the case, as a general rule, though I should be very far from laying it down as a universal principle. If names were formed with a view to a meaning, it does not seem very probable that we should have a name compounded with two words, both of which signify war; still less with two words, one of which signifies peace and the other war. “Bold in war,” might have a meaning, but “bold in peace” if it means anything, seems satirical. In point of fact, there was a certain set of words on which the changes were rung in forming names without any apparent reference either to meaning or congruity. Thus we find that the early Frankish converts in the time of Charlemagne, the

<sup>1</sup> This opinion is indorsed by Mr. Bradley in an article on “Names, Surnames, and Nicknames,” in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1883.

staple of whose names was German derived from their heathen ancestors, adopted not a few words of Christian import from the Latin or the Hebrew, and mixed them up with the old words to which they had been accustomed in their names. Thus a woman called Electa, no doubt meaning "elect," calls her son Electardus (*hard*, fortis); thus from *pasc* (passover) is formed Pascoin (*wine*, friend); from the name of Christ himself is formed Cristengaudus (*gaud*, Goth.). Now these are three of the common endings of German names, but no one can suppose that any sense was intended to be made out of them here, or that they were given for any other reason than that they were the sort of words out of which men had been accustomed to form their names. Indeed, the idea present to the minds of the parents seems to have been in many cases to connect the names of their children with their own, rather than anything else, by retaining the first word of the compound and varying the second. Thus a man called Girveus and his wife Ermengildis give their children the names of Giroardus, Girfridis, Gertrudis, Ermena, and Ermen-gardis, three of the names connecting with that of the father, and two with that of the mother. In the case of a man called Ratgaudus and his wife Deodata, the names of four of the children are Ratharius, Ratgarius, Ratrudis, and Deodatus, the names of two other children being different. Many other instances might be given of this sort of yearning for some kind of a connecting-link in the names of a family. Now the people by whom these names were given were common peasants and serfs, so that the case was not one like that of the Anglo-Saxon kings of Northumbria, among whose names the prefix *os*, signifying "semi-deus," and expressive of a claim to a divine lineage, was of such frequent recurrence. It may be a question then whether, while the former word of the

compound connected with the father or the mother, the latter part did not sometimes connect with some other relative whose name it was desired to commemorate, giving the effect that is now frequently expressed by a Christian name and a surname. Again, when we look at the remote origin of these names, when we find in the opening century of our era—and who can tell for how many centuries before?—precisely the same names that have been current in all these centuries since, we can hardly doubt that some of these names, derived from words that had long died out from the language, must have been used even in ancient times without any more thought of their meaning than parents have now when they call a child Henry or John. I desire, however, to put forward the above theory as to the origin of compound names rather with a view of raising the question than of expressing a definite conclusion.

The vowel-ending in *a*, *i*, or *o*, to which I have referred as in general use in the case of simple names, was not used in the case of compounds, unless indeed it happened to be an original part of the second word, as in Frithubodo, from *bodo*, messenger. Only in the case of women, to mark the sex, the ending in *a* was given. And in the case of some names, such as *Gertrud*, in which the second part is a word that could only be given to a woman, as no vowel-ending was required, so none was given.

I now proceed to give a list of the principal compounds occurring in English names, with the ancient forms corresponding. I have been obliged, as a matter of necessity, to compare our names more frequently with Old German than with Anglo-Saxon equivalents, on account of the former having been collected and collated—a work which it remains for some one of our well qualified Anglo-Saxon scholars to do with regard to the latter. But it is to be

observed that inasmuch as a very considerable proportion of these O.G. names are Frankish, they may come directly into the comparison as representing names come to us through the Normans, of which names we have—no doubt as a matter of fashion—a much larger proportion than could be inferred from the number of Normans who presumably came over.

It is possible that a few of the names that I have taken as Anglo-Saxon may, as found in undated and therefore possibly late charters, be rather Frankish come through the Normans.

The meanings which I have assigned for these names are such as have been most generally adopted by the German writers who have made a special study of the subject. But it must be borne in mind that this study is one in which there is no context by which conclusions can be verified, and that in the vast majority of cases we have nothing more to go upon than a reasonable presumption.

*Adal, athel, ethel, "noble."*

(*Hard*, fortis), Old. Germ. Adalhard—Ang.-Sax. Ethelhard—Eng. *Adlard*. (*Helm*), O.G. Adalhelm—Eng. *Adlam*.<sup>1</sup> (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Ethilheri—Eng. *Edlery*. (*Stan*, stone), A.S. Æthelstan—Eng. *Ethelston*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Hadelhad—Eng. *Adelad*, *Addlehead*.

*Ag, ac, ec, "point, edge."*

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Agihard—Eng. *Haggard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Agiher, Egiher, Akihari—Eng. *Agar*, *Eager*, *Ackary*. (*Laif*, relic), A.S. Eglaf—O.N. Eylifr—Eng. *Ayliffe*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Egiman—A.S. Æcemann—Eng. *Hayman*, *Aikman*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Agemund—Eng. *Hammond*.<sup>2</sup> (*Ward*), O.G. Eguard—A.S. Hayward—Eng.

<sup>1</sup> The family of Adlam, of Chew Magna in Somerset, trace their descent genealogically from an A.S. Adelelm.

<sup>2</sup> There is also an O.N. Hâmundr, seemingly from a different origin (*hâ*, high), from which our name might be derived.

*Hayward.* (*Stein*, stone), O.N. Eysteinn—Æisten, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Hasten*.

*Agil, Ail*, of uncertain meaning, but perhaps formed on the previous stem *Ag*.

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Egilger, Ailger—Eng. *Ailger*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Agilard, Ailard—Eng. *Aylard*. (*Man*), O.G. Aigliman—Eng. *Ailman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Agilmar, Ailemar—A.S. Aylmer—Eng. *Aylmer*. (*Ward*, guardian), O.G. Agilward, Ailward—A.S. Ailwerd—Eng. *Aylward*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Aegelwine—Eng. *Aylwin*.

*Alb, Alf*, signifying “elf.”

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Alfhard—Eng. *Alvert*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Ælfhere—O.G. Alfneri, Albheri—Albrei, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Alvary*, *Albery*, *Aubrey*. (*Rad*, red, counsel), O.G. Alberat—A.S. Alfred—Eng. *Alfred*. (*Run*, mystery), O.G. Albrun<sup>1</sup>—Eng. *Auberon*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Alfgard—Eng. *Halfyard*. (*Haid*, hood), O.G. Alfaid—Eng. *Halfhead*.

*Ald*, signifying “old.”

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Aldebert—Eng. *Aldebert*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Aldheri—Eng. *Alder*, *Audrey*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. Eldecar (Moneyer of Edmund)—Eng. *Oldacre* (?). (*Rad*, red, counsel), O.G. Aldrad—A.S. Ealdred—Eng. *Aldred*, *Eldred*. (*Rit*, ride), O.G. Aldarit—Eng. *Aldritt*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Alderich, Olderich, Altrih—Eng. *Aldrich*, *Oldridge*, *Altree*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. Ealdmann—Aldmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Altman*.

*Amal*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Amalgar—Eng. *Almiger*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Amalhari, Amalher—Eng. *Ambler*, *Emeter*.

<sup>1</sup> Hence I take to be the name of the fairy king Oberon. Albruna was also the name of a “wise woman” among the ancient Germans referred to by Tacitus.

*Angel*, signifying "hook, barb" (?).

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Engilbert—Eng. *Englebert*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Englehart—Eng. *Engleheart*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Angelher—Eng. *Angler*. (*Man*), O.G. Angilman—Eng. *Angleman*. (*Dio*, servant), O.G. Engildeo—A.S. Angeltheow—Eng. *Ingledew*.<sup>1</sup> (*Sind*, companion), O.G. Ingilsind—Eng. *Inglesent*.

*Ans*, High Germ. form of A.S. *os*, "semi-deus."

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Ansard—Eng. *Hansard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Ansher—Eng. *Anser*. (*Helm*), O.G. Anshelm—Eng. *Anselme*, *Hansom*.

*Ark*, *Arch* (see page 16).

(*Bald*, bold), Eng. *Archbold*. (*Bud*, envoy), O.G. Argebud—Eng. *Archbutt*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Archard—Eng. *Archard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Erchear—Archere, *Roll of Battle Abbey*—Eng. *Archer*. (*Rat*, counsel), O.G. Archarat—Eng. *Arkwright* (?). (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Argemund—Eng. *Argument*.

*Aud*, *Aut*, *Ot*, High Germ. form of A.S. *ead*, "prosperity."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Authar—Eng. *Auther*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Audricus—Eng. *Auterac*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Audram—Eng. *Autram*, *Outram*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Odgar—Eng. *Odger*.<sup>2</sup> (*Man*), O.G. Otman—Eng. *Ottoman*. (*Wig*, *wi*, war), O.G. Odwi—Eng. *Otway*.

*All* (see page 16).

(*Frid*, peace), O.G. Alufrið—Eng. *Allfrey*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. Algar—Eng. *Alger*. (*Hard*, fortis), A.S. Ealhard—

<sup>1</sup> In the *Hundred Rolls* spelt *Angel-Dei*, from an evident misapprehension of its meaning.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding with a present French *Audiger*, and the equivalent of the A.S. Edgar.

Eng. *Allard*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Alamar—Eng. *Almar*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Ealmund—O.G. Alamunt—Eng. *Almond*, *Alment*. (*Noth*, bold), A.S. Ælnoth—Eng. *Allnut*. (*Ward*), O.G. Aloard—A.S. Alwerd—Eng. *Allward*. (*Wid*, wood), O.G. Aluid—Eng. *Allwood*. (*Wig*, *wi*, war), A.S. Alewih, Alwi—Eng. *Allaway*,<sup>1</sup> *Alway*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Allowin—Eng. *Alwin*.

*Al, el*, probably “foreigner.”

(*Bod*, envoy), O.G. Ellebod—Eng. *Albutt*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Eligaud—Eng. *Allgood*, *Elgood*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Elger—Eng. *Elgar*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Eleard—Eng. *Ellard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Elier—Eng. *Ellery*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Alimer—Eng. *Elmore*. (*Mund*, protection), Elmund, *Domesday*—Eng. *Element*. (*Stan*, stone), A.S. Ealistan—Eng. *Elliston*. (*Wine*, friend), Elwin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Elwin*. (*Wood*), Elwod, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Elwood*. (*Gern*, eager), O.G. Aligern—Eng. *Hallgreen*.

*Ad, at* (Gothic, *atta*), “father.”

(*Gis*, hostage), O.G. Atgis—Eng. *Atkiss*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Adogoto—Eng. *Addicott*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Adohar—Eng. *Adier*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Adamar—Eng. *Atmore*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Ætheric—Eng. *Attridge*. (*Rid*, ride), O.G. Atharid—Eng. *Attride*. (*Wulf*), A.S. Athulf—Eng. *Adolph*.

*An, han* (O.H.G. *ano*), “ancestor.”

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Anager, Eneger—Eng. *Hanger*, *Heniker*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Enman—Eng. *Hanman*, *Henman*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Henred—Eng. *Hanrot*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Anawalt—Eng. *Anhault*, *Hanewald*.

<sup>1</sup> Probably also A.S. Haluiu—Eng. *Halloway*, and (corresponding with a Frankish Alavi) our *Allvey* and the French *Halévy*.

*Arm*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Ermgar—Eng. *Armiger*. (*Gild*, value ?), O.G. Ermegild—Eng. *Armgold*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Ermhad—Eng. *Armat*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Ermhar—Eng. *Armour*, *Armory*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Ermerad—Eng. *Ormerod* (*Armerod* in 16th cent.)

*Armin*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Irminger—Eng. *Irminger*, *Armingier*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Irminhar—Eng. *Arminer*.

*Arn*, *ern* (A.S. *earn*), "eagle."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Arnheri—Eng. *Harnor*. (*Helm*). O.G. Arnhalm—Eng. *Arnum*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Arnoald—Eng. *Arnold*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Arnulf—Eng. *Arnulfe*. (*Wig*, *wi*, war), O.G. Arnewig—Arnwi, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Arneway*.

*Ask*, *ash*, perhaps in the sense of "spear."

(*Bert*, famous), A.S. Æschyrht—Eng. *Ashpart*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Æschere—Eng. *Asher*. (*Bald*, fortis), Eng. *Ashbold*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. Æscmann—Aschmann, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Ashman*. (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Æscmer—Eng. *Ashmore*. (*Wid*, wood), O.G. Asquid—Ascuit, *Domesday*—Eng. *Asquith*, *Ashwith*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Æscwine—Eng. *Ashwin*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Ascolf—Eng. *Ascough*.

A.S. *beado*, "war."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Bathari—Eng. *Badder*, *Bather*. (*Hard*, fortis), A.S. Badherd—Beadheard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Beddard*. (*Man*, vir), Badumon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Badman*, *Batman*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Betterich—A.S. Bædric—Eng. *Betteridge*. (*Ulf*, wolf), O.G. Badulf—Eng. *Biddulph*.

*Bald*, "fortis."

(*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Baldhere—Eng. *Balder*, *Boldery*.  
 (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Baldric, Baldrih—Eng. *Balldridge*, *Baldry*.  
 (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Baldwine—Eng. *Baldwin*.

A.S. *band*, *bend*, "crown, chaplet."

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Pantard—Eng. *Pindard*. (*Hari*, warrior). A.S. Pender—Eng. *Pender*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Bandrad—Eng. *Banderet*, *Pendered*.

*Bard*, *bart*, perhaps O.H.G. *barta*, "axe."

(*Ram*, raven), A.S. Bærhtram (*Thorpe*, p. 510)—Eng. *Bartram*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Bartholf—Eng. *Bardolph*. (*Ric*, rule), Eng. *Bardrick*.

A.S. *ben*, "wound."

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Behegar—Eng. *Benger*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Benegaud—Eng. *Pennicott*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Beniher—Eng. *Benner*. (*Man*, vir), Eng. *Beneman* (A.D. 1535), *Penman*. (*Nid*, strife), O.G. Bennid—Eng. *Bennet*.<sup>1</sup>

A.S. *bera*, "bear."

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Bereger<sup>2</sup>—Eng. *Berger*. (*Grim*, fierce), O.G. Peragrim—Eng. *Paragreen*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Berhard—Eng. *Barehard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Beriher—Eng. *Berrier*. (*Helm*), O.G. Perrhelm—Eng. *Perriam*. (*Land*, terra), O.G. Perelant—Eng. *Purland*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Berman—Eng. *Burman*, *Perman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Bermar—Eng. *Barmore*, *Paramore*. (*Rat*, counsel), O.G. Perratt—Eng. *Perrott*. (*Dio*, servant), O.G.

<sup>1</sup> *Bennet* is generally considered to be from *Benedictus*, and may be so in some cases, particularly when used as a Christian name.

<sup>2</sup> Here probably the name *Biracrus*, on Roman pottery, corresponding with an O.G. form, *Berecar*.

Peradeo—Eng. *Purdue*. (*Ward*), O.G. Beroward—Eng. *Berward*. (*Wise*, sapiens), O.G. Berois (= Berwis)—Eng. *Barwise*. (*Bald*, fortis), Eng. *Barbould*.

*Berin, bern*, “bear.”

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Beringar—Eng. *Berringer*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Berinhard—A.S. Beornheard—Eng. *Bernard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Bernher, Pernher—Beorner, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Berner*, *Pirner*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Berneold—Eng. *Bernold*. (*Kel*, for *Ketil*), O.N. Biornkel—Eng. *Barnacle*.

*Bil*, supposed to mean “mildness, gentleness.”

(*Frid*, peace), O.G. Bilfrid—Eng. *Belfry*. (*Grim*, fierce), O.G. Biligrim, Pilgrim—Eng. *Pilgrim*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Belemar—Eng. *Billamore*, *Belmore*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Biligard—Eng. *Billiard*. (*Mund*, protection, O.G. Pilimunt—Eng. *Belment*. (*Wald*, rule), Biliard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Billyald*.

*Bert*, “bright, illustrious.”

(*Ram*, raven), O.G. Bertram—Eng. *Bertram*. (*Land*, terra), O.G. Bertland—Eng. *Brightland*. (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Brihtmar—Eng. *Brightmore*. (*Rand*, shield), O.G. Bertrand—Eng. *Bertrand*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Perhtric—Partryk, *Lib. Vit.*—Partriche, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Partrick*, *Partridge*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Brihtwine—Eng. *Brightwine*.

*Black, blake*, signifying “brightness.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Blicher—Eng. *Blacker*, *Blaker*. (*Man*), A.S. Blæcman (genealogy of the kings of Northumbria), Blacman (Moneyer at Norwich)—Blaecmon, *Lib. Vit.*—Blacheman, *Domesday*—Eng. *Blackman*, *Blakeman*. (*Wine*, friend), Eng. *Blackwin*.

*Bod, bud*, “envoy.”

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Baudochar—Eng. *Bodicker*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Botthar—Boterus, *Domesday*—Eng. *Butter*,

*Buttery.* (*Gis*, hostage), O.G. Boutgis, Boggis—Eng. *Boggis.* (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Baudomir—Eng. *Bodmer*, (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Buttericus, Bauderich—Eng. *Butterick*, *Buddrich.* (*Rid*, *rit*, ride), O.G. Bodirid, Buotrit—Eng. *Botright.*

*Boll*, *bull* (prob. M.H.G. *buole*), “friend.”

(*Gar*, spear), O.G. Pulgar—Eng. *Bulger.* (*Hard*), Pollardus, *Domesday*—Eng. *Bullard*, *Pollard.* (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Bolheri—Eng. *Buller.* (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Bulemær—Eng. *Bulmer.* (*Man*, vir), Eng. *Bulman*, *Pulman.*

*Brand*, probably “sword.”

(*Hard*, fortis), Brandard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Brandard.* (*Ram*, raven), Eng. *Brandram.*

*Burg*, signifying “protection.”

(*Hard*), A.S. Burghard—Eng. *Burchard.* (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Burghar—Eng. *Burger.* (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Burgoald—Eng. *Purgold.* (*Wine*, friend), Eng. *Burgwin.*

*Ball*, *bale*, signifying “bale, woe.”

(*Frid*, peace), O.G. Palfrid—Eng. *Palfrey.* (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Ballomar, Belimar—Eng. *Balmer*, *Bellmore.*

*Coll*, signifying “helmet.”

(*Brand*, sword), A.S. Colbrand—Eng. *Colbrand.* (*Bert*, bright), A.S. Ceolbriht—Eng. *Colbert.* (*Biorn*, bear), O.N. Kolbiorn—Eng. *Colburn.* (*Man*, vir), A.S. Colman—Eng. *Colman.* (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Colomôr—Eng. *Collamore.* (*Hard*), A.S. Ceolheard—Eng. *Collard.* (*Hari*, warrior), Ceolhere, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Collar.*

*Cost*, *cust*, “skill, science” (Germ. *kunst*).

(*Hard*), O.G. Custard—Eng. *Custard*, *Gustard.*

*Dag*, "day," in the sense of brightness, glory.<sup>1</sup>

(*Bald*, bold), O.G. Tagapald—Daegbald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Daybell*. (*Bern*, bear), O.G. Tagapern—Eng. *Tayburn*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. Tagabirg—Eng. *Tackabarry*. (*Gisil*, hostage), O.G. Daigisil—Eng. *Daggesell*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Daiher—Dacher, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Dagger*, *Dacker*, *Dayer*. (*Helm*), O.G. Dachelm—Eng. *Dacombe*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Dagamund—A.S. Daiemond—Eng. *Daymont*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Dagemar, Damar—Dagemar on Roman pottery—Eng. *Damer*.

*Dall*, *dell*, as supposed, "illustrious."

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Dalbert—Talbercht, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Talbert*. (*Fare*, travel), O.G. Dalferi—Eng. *Telfer*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Dealher—Eng. *Deller*. (*Man*), O.G. Dalman—Eng. *Dalman*, *Tallman*. (*Wig*, *wi*, war), Daliwey, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Dalloway*.

*Dan*, *den*, of uncertain meaning, perhaps, "Dane."

(*Hard*), A.S. Dæneheard—Eng. *Denhard*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Thangar—Eng. *Danger*. (*Wulf*), A.S. Denewulf—Eng. *Denolf*.

*Dar*, signifying "spear."

(*Nagel*, nail), A.S. Dearnagel—Eng. *Darnell*. (*Gund*, war), O.G. Taragun—Eng. *Darrigon*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Daroin—Eng. *Darwin*.

*Dear*, "carus."

(*Leof*, dear), A.S. Deorlaf—Eng. *Dearlove*. (*Man*, vir), Dereman, *Domesday*—Eng. *Dearman*. (*Môd*, courage), A.S. Deormod—Eng. *Dermott*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Deorwyn—Eng. *Derwin*.

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps of beauty, like a Celtic stem *tac*, found in names of men, and perhaps a corresponding word.

Gothic, *thius* (O.H.G. *dio*), "servant."

(*Log, loh*, clean?), O.G. *Thioloh*—Eng. *Dialogue*. (*Mad*, reverence), O.G. *Deomad*—Eng. *Demaid*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Dieman*—Eng. *Demon*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. *Thiomunt*—Eng. *Diamond*.

Old North. *dolgr*, "foe."

(*Fin*, people's name), O.N. *Dolgfinnr*—Eng. *Dolphin*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. *Dolemann*—Eng. *Dolman*.

A.S. *dóm* (O.H.G. *tuom*), "judgment."

(*Gis*, hostage), O.G. *Domigis*, *Tomichis*—Eng. *Tomkies*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. *Domard*—Eng. *Dummert*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Domarius*—*Domheri*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Dummer*.

A.S. *dugan*, to be "doughty."

(*Man*, vir), O.G. *Dugiman*, *Tugeman*—A.S. *Ducemann*—Eng. *Tugman*, *Duckman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. *Daumerus*—Eng. *Dugmore*. (*Gaud*, Goth), A.S. *Dogod*—Eng. *Doggett*, *Dugood*.

*Erl*, supposed same as "earl."

(*Bad*, war), O.G. *Erlebad*—Eng. *Hurlbat*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. *Erlebert*—Eng. *Hurlburt*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Erleher*—Eng. *Hurler*. (*Winc*, friend), O.G. *Erliwin*—A.S. *Herlawine*—Eng. *Urlwin*.

*Evor*, "boar."

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. *Everhard*—Eng. *Everard*, *Earheart*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. *Eburrad*—Eng. *Evered*, *Everett*, *Ear-ratt*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. *Eburicus*—Eng. *Every*. (*Wacar*, watchful), O.G. *Eburacar*—*Eureuuacre*, *Domesday*—Eng. *Earwaker*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. *Eberwic*—A.S. *Earwig*—Eng. *Earwig*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. *Ebregaud*—Eng. *Eargood*.

Anglo-Saxon *eād*, "prosperity."

(*Burg*, protection), A.S. Eadburh—Eng. *Edbrook*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. Eadgar—Eng. *Edgar*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Eadmund—Eng. *Edmond*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Eadric—Eng. *Edridge*. (*Ward*), A.S. Eadweard—Eng. *Edward*. (*Wig*, war), A.S. Eadwig—Eng. *Edwick*. (*Wulf*), A.S. Eadwulf—Eng. *Edolph*. (*Wacar*, watchful), O.G. Odoacer—A.S. Edwaker—Eng. *Eddiker* (?) *Oddiker* (?).

*Far*, *fare*, signifying "travel."

(*And*, life, spirit), O.G. Ferrand, Eng. *Ferrand*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Faragar—Eng. *Faraker*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Faregaud—Eng. *Farragut*, *Forget*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Feriher—Eng. *Ferrier*. (*Man*), O.G. Faraman—Fareman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Farman*, *Fairman*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Faramund—Eng. *Farrimond*. (*Ward*), O.G. Faroard—Eng. *Forward*.

*Fard*, also signifying "travel."

(*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Forthere—Eng. *Forder*. (*Man*), O.G. Fartman—Eng. *Fortyman*. (*Nand*, daring), O.G. Ferdinand—Eng. *Ferdinand*. (*Rad*, counsel), Forthred, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Fordred*.

A.S. *freo*, "free."

(*Biorn*, bear), A.S. Freobearn—O.N. Fraibiorn—Friebern, *Domesday*—Eng. *Freeborn*, *Freebairn*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Friher—Eng. *Freer*. (*Leof*, dear), O.G. Friliub—Eng. *Freelove*. (*Man*, vir), Friumon, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Freeman*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Frimunt—Eng. *Fremont*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Friuwin—Eng. *Frewin*.

*Fil*, *ful*, signifying "great."

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Filibert—Eng. *Filbert*. (*Gar*, spear),—Eng. *Fullagar*. (*Leof*, dear), O.G. Filuliub—Eng. *Fullalove*. (*Man*), O.G. Filiman—Eng. *Fileman*, *Fullman*.

(*Mar*, famous), A.S. Fealamar, O.G. Filomor—Eng. *Fillmer*, *Phillimore*. (*Dio*, *thius*, servant), O.G. Filethius—Eng. *Filldew*.

*Frid*, *free*,<sup>1</sup> signifying “peace.”

(*Bad*, war), O.G. Fridibad—Eng. *Freebout*. (*Bod*, envoy), O.G. Frithubodo—Eng. *Freebody*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Fredegaud—Eng. *Fregout*. (*Lind*, gentle), O.G. Fridulind—Frelond, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Freeland*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Frithuric—Eng. *Frederick*. (*Stan*, stone), A.S. Frithestan—Eng. *Freestone*, *Featherston*.<sup>2</sup>

*Fin*, supposed from “the nation.”

(*Bog*, bow), Old Norse, Finbogi—Eng. *Finbow*. (*Gar*, spear), Old Norse, Finngeir—Eng. *Finger*.

*Gad*, of uncertain meaning, perhaps “friend.”

(*Man*, vir), A.S. Cædmon—Eng. *Cadman*. (*Leof*, dear)—Eng. *Gatliffe*.

*Gal*, signifying “spirit, cheerfulness.”

(*And*, life, spirit), Galaunt, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Galland*, *Gallant*. (*Frid*, peace), A.S. Galfrid, Gaufrid—Eng. *Geoffry*. (*Hard*), Gallard, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Gallard*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Geilwih—Galaway, *Hundred Rolls*—Eng. *Galloway*, *Calloway*.

*Gand*, signifying “wolf.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Ganthar—A.S. Gandar—Eng. *Gander*, *Ganter*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Gendirih, Cantrih—Eng.

<sup>1</sup> As an ending also *frid* commonly becomes *free*, as in Humphrey from Humfrid, Godfrey from Godfred, Geoffry from Galfrid.

<sup>2</sup> Hence *Featherstonhaugh*, of local origin, “Frithestan’s grave-mound,” *haugh* being the Northumberland form of *hoo* or *how*, O.N. *haugr*, a grave-mound.

*Gentery, Gentry, Chantrey.* (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Gandrad—Eng. *Gendrot*.

*Gar*, signifying “spear.”

(*Bad*, war), O.G. Kerpat—Eng. *Garbett*. (*Bald*), O.G. Garibald, Kerbald—Eng. *Gorbold, Corbould*. (*Brand*, sword), O.G. Gerbrand—Eng. *Garbrand*. (*Brun*, bright), O.G. Gerbrun—Eng. *Gorebrown*. (*Bod*, envoy), O.G. Gaerbod—Gerbode, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Garbutt*. (*Hard*), O.G. Garehard—Eng. *Garrard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Garoheri, Caroheri—Eng. *Carary, Carrier*. (*Lac*, play), O.G. Gerlac—Eng. *Garlick*. (*Man*), O.G. Garaman—A.S. Jaruman—Eng. *Garman, Jarman*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Gari-mund—A.S. Garmund—Eng. *Garment*. (*Noth*, bold), O.G. Garnot—Eng. *Garnett*. (*Rod*, red), O.G. Kaerrod—Old Norse, Geirraudr—Eng. *Garrod*. (*Laif*, relic), O.G. Gerlef—Eng. *Gerloff*. (*Ferhth*, life, spirit), Gerferth, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Garforth*. (*Stan*, stone), O.G. Kerstin—Eng. *Garstin*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Garold—Eng. *Garrold*. (*Was*, keen), O.G. Gervas—Eng. *Jervis*. (*Wid*, wood), O.G. Gervid—Eng. *Garwood*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Garavig, Gerwi—Eng. *Garroway, Garvey*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Gerwin, Caroin—Eng. *Curwen* (?) <sup>1</sup> (*Van*, beauty), O.G. Geravan—Eng. *Caravan*.

*Gan, gen*, supposed to mean “magic, sorcery.”

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Gannibald—Eng. *Gambold*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Gimbert—Eng. *Gimbert*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Genad—Eng. *Gennett*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Genear, Ginheri—Eng. *Genner, Jennery*. (*Rid*, ride), O.G. Generid—Eng. *Jeannerett*. (*Wig, wi*, war), Eng. *Gannaway, Gennaway*.

<sup>1</sup> This name might perhaps be from the Irish Cwaran, whence probably the present *Curran*. This name appears also to have been sometimes borrowed by the Northmen, as in the case of Olaf Cwaran.

*Gab, geb*, Eng. "give."

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Gibert—Eng. *Gippert*. (*Hard*), O.G. Gebahard, Givard—Eng. *Giffard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gebaheri—Eng. *Gaffery*.

*Gart, cart*, signifying "protection."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gardar, Karthar—Eng. *Garter*, *Carder*. (*Dio*, servant), O.G. Cartdiuha—Eng. *Carthew*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Gyrdhricg—Eng. *Cartrick*, *Cartridge*.

*Gald, gold*, "reddere, valere."

(*Birin*, bear), O.G. Goldpirin—Eng. *Goldbourne*. (*Red*, counsel), O.G. Goltered—Eng. *Coldred*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Goldericus—Eng. *Goldrick*. (*Run*, mystery), O.G. Goldrun, Coldrun—Coldrun, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Calderon*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Gildewin,—Guldwin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Goldwin*.

*Geld, gild*, probably same as above.

(*Hard*), O.G. Gildard—Eng. *Gildert*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gelther—Eng. *Gilder*. (*Wig, wi*, war), O.G. Geltwi—Eng. *Gildawie*.

*Gisal, gil*, "hostage."

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Gisalbert, Gilbert—Eng. *Gilbert*. (*Brand*, sword), O.G. Gislebrand—Eng. *Gillibrand*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Gisalfred—Eng. *Gilfred* (Christian name). (*Hard*), O.G. Giselhard—Eng. *Gillard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gisalhar—A.S. Gislher—Eng. *Giller*, *Killer*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Gislehad—Eng. *Gillett*. (*Helm*), O.G. Gisalhelm—Eng. *Gilliam*. (*Man*), O.G. Gisleman—Eng. *Gillman*, *Killman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Gisalmer—Gillemare, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Gilmore*.

*God*, supposed to mean "Deus."<sup>1</sup>

(*Bald*), O.G. Godebald—Godebaldus, *Domesday*—Eng. *Godbold*, *Godbolt*, *Cobbold*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Godebert—Eng. *Godbert*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Godafrid—Eng. *Godfrey*. (*Gisil*, hostage), O.G. Godigisil—Eng. *Godsell*. (*Heid*, state, "hood"), O.G. Gotaheid—Eng. *Godhead*. (*Hard*), O.G. Godehard—Eng. *Goddard*, *Goodheart*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Godehar—A.S. Godere—Eng. *Goddier*, *Goodyear*. (*Laif*, relic), O.G. Godolef—Eng. *Goodliffe*. (*Lac*, play), O.G. Godolec—Eng. *Goodlake*. (*Land*), O.G. Godoland—Godland, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Goodland*. (*Man*), O.G. Gode-man—Godeman, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Godman*, *Codman*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Godemund—Eng. *Godmund*. (*Niu*, young), O.G. Godeniu—Eng. *Goodnow*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Godramnus—Eng. *Goodram*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Gotrat—Eng. *Goodred*. (*Rit*, ride), O.G. Guderit—Godritius *Domesday*—Eng. *Goodwright*. (*Ric*, rule), Godricus *Domesday*—Eng. *Godrick*. (*Scalc*, servant), O.G. Godscalç—Eng. *Godskall*. (*Ward*), O.G. Godeward—Eng. *Godward*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Godwine—Eng. *Godwin*.

*Goz*, *gos*, supposed High Germ. form of *gaud* = Goth.

(*Bald*), O.G. Gauzebald—Eng. *Gosbell*. (*Hara*), O.G. Gozhart, Cozhart—Eng. *Gozzard*, *Cossart*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gauzer, Cozhere—Eng. *Gozar*, *Cosier*. (*Lind*, gentle), O.G. Gauzind—Eng. *Gosland*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Gozmar—Gosmer, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Gosmer*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Gausoald—Eng. *Goswold*.

*Grim*, "fierce, terrible."

(*Bald*), O.G. Grimbald—Grimbald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Grimbald*, *Grimble*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Grimhar—Eng. *Grimmer*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Grimund—Eng. *Grimmond*. (*Hard*), O.G. Grimhard—Eng. *Grimerd*.

<sup>1</sup> But not in a Christian sense, the stem being much older than Christian times. There is another stem *gaud*, supposed to mean Goth, very liable to intermix.

*Gund, gun*, signifying "war."

(*Bald*), O.G. Gundobald, Gumbald—Eng. *Gumboil*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Gunther, Cundher—Gunter, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Gunter*, *Conder*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Gunderih—Gundrie, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Gundry*. (*Stan*, stone), Old Norse, Gunstein—Eng. *Gunston*.

*Hun*, probably from "the people."

(*Bald*), O.G. Hunibald—Eng. *Hunibal*. (*Bert*, bright), A.S. Hunberht, Humbriht—Eng. *Humbert*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Hunfrid, Humfrid—Eng. *Humphrey*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Hunger—Eng. *Hunger*. (*Hard*), O.G. Hunard—Eng. *Hunnard*. (*Man*), Huniman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Honeyman*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Hunewald—Hunewald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Hunhold*.

*Had, hath*, signifying "war."

(*Gis*, hostage), O.G. Hadegis—Eng. *Haggis*, *Hadkiss*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Hadamar—A.S. Hathemær—Eng. *Hattemore*. (*Rat*, counsel), O.G. Hadarat—Eng. *Hadrött*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Hadaricus—Eng. *Hattrick*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Hathuwi—Eng. *Hathaway*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Hadawin—A.S. Hathuin—Eng. *Hadwen*.

*Hard, hart*, "strong, hardy."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Hardier—Eng. *Harder*. (*Land*, terra), O.G. Artaland—Eng. *Hardland*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Hartman—Eng. *Hardman*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Hartomund—Eng. *Hardiment*. (*Nagel*, nail), O.G. Hartnagel—Eng. *Hartnoll*. (*Nid*, strife), O.G. Hartnit—Eng. *Hartnott*. (*Rat*, counsel), O.G. Hartrat—Eng. *Hartwright*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Harderich, Hertrih—Eng. *Hartridge*, *Hartry*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Hardulf—Eng. *Hardoff*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Hardwic—Eng. *Hardwick*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Hardwin—Eng. *Ardouin*.

*Har, her, "army" or "soldier."*<sup>1</sup>

(*Bad*, war), O.G. Heripato—Eng. *Herepath*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Hariberaht—A.S. Herebritt—Eng. *Harbert*, *Herbert*. (*Bord*, shield), O.G. Heribord—Eng. *Harboard*. (*Bod*, envoy), O.G. Heribod—Eng. *Harbud*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Hariker—A.S. Hereger—Eng. *Harker*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Haregaud—Eng. *Hargood*. (*Land*, terra), O.G. Hariland—Eng. *Harland*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Hariman—A.S. Hereman—Eng. *Harryman*, *Harman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Harmar—Eng. *Harmer*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Herimund—Eng. *Harmond*. (*Sand*, envoy), O.G. Hersand—Eng. *Hersant*. (*Wald*, rule), A.S. Harald—Eng. *Harold*. (*Ward*), A.S. Hereward—Eng. *Harward*. (*Wid*, wood), O.G. Erwid—Eng. *Harwood*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Herewig, Hairiveo—Herueus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Harvey*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Harwin—A.S. Herewine—Eng. *Harwin*.

*Hild, hil, "war."*

(*Brand*, sword), O.G. Hildebrand—Eng. *Hildebrand*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Hildegard—Eng. *Hildyard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Hildier—Eng. *Hilder*, *Hillyer*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Hildeman—Eng. *Hillman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Hildemar—Eng. *Hilmer*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Hildirad—Eng. *Hildreth*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Hilderic—Eng. *Hilridge*.

*Ing, ink, "son, descendant."*

(*Bald*, O.G. Ingobald, Incbald—Eng. *Inchbald*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Ingobert—Eng. *Inchboard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Inguheri—Eng. *Ingrey*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Ingram—Eng. *Ingram*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Ingold—Eng. *Ingold*.

*Ise, signifying "iron."*

(*Burg*, protection), O.G. Hisburg—Eng. *Isburg*. (*Man*),

<sup>1</sup> As a prefix this may mean "army," but as an ending, where it is often *hari* or *heri* (and perhaps was originally always so), it may be taken, as suggested by Grimm, to mean warrior.

O.G. Isman—A.S. Hysemann—Eng. *Heasman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Ismar—Eng. *Ismer*. (*Odd*, dart), Old Norse, Isodd—Eng. *Izod*.

*Isen*, signifying “iron.”

(*Hard*), O.G. Isanhard—Eng. *Isnard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Isanhar—Eng. *Isner*.

*Ken*, *kin*, “nobility.”

(*Bald*, fortis), A.S. Cynibald—Eng. *Chinbald*, *Kimball*. (*Hard*), A.S. Cyneheard—Eng. *Kennard*, *Kinnaird*. (*Laf*, relic), A.S. Cynlaf—Eng. *Cunliffe*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Cynemund—Eng. *Kinmonth*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Cynric—Eng. *Kenrick*. (*Ward*), A.S. Cyneweard—Eng. *Kenward*. (*Wig*, war), Kenewi, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Kennaway*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. Cungar—Cynegar, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Conger*.

*Land*, “terra.”

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Landbert, Lambert—A.S. Landbyriht—Eng. *Lambert*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Landfrid—Lanfrei, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Landfear*, *Lanfear*, *Lamprey*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Landar—Eng. *Lander*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Landerich—Landric, *Domesday*—Eng. *Landridge*, *Laundry*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Lantwih—Eng. *Lanaway*. (*War*, defence), O.G. Landoar—Eng. *Lanwer*. (*Ward*), O.G. *Landward*—Eng. *Landlord*?

*Laith*, *let*, “terrible.”

(*Hara*), O.G. Lethard—Eng. *Leathart*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Lethar—Eng. *Leather*. (*Ward*), O.G. Lethward—Eng. *Lateward*.

*Led*, *lud*, “people.”

(*Burg*, protection), O.G. Luitburc—Eng. *Ludbrook*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Leodegar—Eng. *Ledger*. (*Gard*), O.G. Liudgard—A.S. Lidgeard—Eng. *Ledgard*, *Ledyard*. (*Goz*, Goth), O.G. Luitgoz, Luikoz—Lucas, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Lucas*. (*Hard*), O.G. Luidhard—Eng. *Liddard*. (*Hari*, warrior),

O.G. Liuthari—A.S. Luder—Eng. *Luther*. (*Man*), O.G. Liudman—A.S. Ludmann—Eng. *Lutman*. (*Ward*), O.G. Liudward—Eng. *Ledward*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Liudwig—Eng. *Lutwidge*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Litulf—Eng. *Litolf*.

Anglo-Saxon *leof*, "dear."

(*Dag*, day), O.G. Leopdag—Luiedai, *Domesday*—Eng. *Loveday*. (*Hard*), O.G. Luibhard, Leopard—A.S. Lipperd—Eng. *Leopard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Liubheri, Libher—A.S. Leofer—Eng. *Lover*. (*Lind*, gentle), O.G. Liubliind—Eng. *Loveland*. (*Man*), O.G. Liubman—A.S. Leofmann—Eng. *Loveman*.<sup>1</sup> (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Liubmar—Eng. *Livemore*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Leofric—Eng. *Loveridge*. (*Drud*, friend), O.G. Lipdrud—Eng. *Liptrot*.<sup>2</sup> (*Gaud*, goz, Goth), O.G. Liobgoz—Eng. *Lovegod*, *Lovegood*. (*Gild*, value), O.G. Liuvigild, Gothic king—Eng. *Lovegold* (perhaps obsolete). (*Sig*, victory), A.S. Leofsig—Eng. *Lovesy*.

*Lag*, *lay*, Ang.-Sax. *lagu*, *lah*, "law."

(*Hard*, fortis), Eng. *Layard*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Lower—Eng. *Lower*. (*Man*), A.S. Layamon—Eng. *Layman*.

*Lock*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Lochard—Eng. *Lockhart*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Locer—Eng. *Locker*.

<sup>1</sup> Also as a contracted form, Ang.-Sax. Leommann (=Leofmann), Eng. *Lemon*.

<sup>2</sup> This seems to be a name of an exceptional kind, the ending *drud* being a female one. That our name *Liptrot* (which I take from Lower), is really from the above origin is rendered the more probable by the corresponding name *Liebetrut* as a present German name, similarly derived by Foerstemann. But it may well be that the ending in this case is from a different word to that which, see p. 17, forms the endings of women's names, viz. O. H. G. *trut*, amicus, which, as a prefix, enters into several men's names.

*Mal*, signifying to “maul.”

(*Hard*), O.G. Mallard—Maularde, *Roll. Batt. Abb.*—Eng. *Mallard*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Malarich—Eng. *Mallory*. (*Thius*, servant), O.G. Malutheus—Eng. *Malthus*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Malulf—Eng. *Maliff*.

*Man*, as the type of “manliness.”

(*Frid*, peace), O.G. Manfrit—Eng. *Manfred*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Mangar—Eng. *Manger*. (*Leof*, dear), A.S. Manlef—Eng. *Manlove*. (*Gald*, value), O.G. Managold—Eng. *Manigault*.

*Mar*, signifying “famous.”

(*Gaud*, Goth), Merigeat, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Margot*. (*Gild*, value), O.G. Margildus—Eng. *Marigold*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Merovecus, Maroveus—Eng. *Marwick*, *Marvey*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Maruin—Mervinus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Marvin*.

*Mag, may*, “Goth. *magan*, “valere.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Magher—Eng. *Mager*, *Mayer*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Magodius—Magot, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Maggot*. (*Ron*, raven), O.G. Megiran—Eng. *Megrin*.

*Main*, also signifying “strength, vigour.”

(*Hard*), O.G. Mainard—Eng. *Maynard*.

*Mad, med*, Anglo-Saxon *math*, “reverence.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Mather—Eng. *Mather*. (*Helm*), O.G. Madelm—Eng. *Madam*. (*Lac*, play), O.G. Mathlec—Eng. *Medlock*. (*Land*), O.G. Madoland—Eng. *Medland*. (*Man*), O.G. Medeman—Eng. *Maidman*, *Meddman*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Meduald—Eng. *Methold*. (*Wine*, friend), Eng. *Medwin*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Medoveus—Eng. *Meadway*.

*Madel, medal*, “discourse, eloquence.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Madalhar—Eng. *Medlar*. (*Gaua*, Goth), O.G. Madalgaud—Eng. *Medlicott*.

*Mil, mel*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Dio*, servant), O.G. Mildeo—Eng. *Mellodew*, *Melody*, *Melloday*.<sup>1</sup> (*Hard*), O.G. Milehard—Eng. *Millard*.

*Mald*, Anglo-Saxon *meald*, “strife, friction.”

(*Wid*, wood), O.G. Maldivit—Maldwith, *Domesday*—Eng. *Maltwood*.

Ang.-Sax. *môd*. O.H.G. *môt*, “courage.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Muatheri, Modar—Eng. *Mutrie*, *Moder*. (*Ram*, *ran*, raven), O.G. Moderannus—Eng. *Mottram*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Moderich—Eng. *Mudridge*.

*Mark*, of uncertain meaning.

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Marcher—A.S. Marker—Eng. *Marcher*, *Marker*. (*Leif*, relic), O.G. Marcleif—Eng. *Marklove*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Marcovicus—Eng. *Markwick*.

Old North. *âs*, Ang.-Sax. *ôs*, “semideus.”

(*Beorn*, bear), A.S. Osbeorn—Eng. *Osborn*. (*Got*, Goth), A.S. Osgot—Eng. *Osgood*. (*Lac*, play), A.S. Oslac—O.N. Asleikr—Eng. *Aslock*, *Hasluck*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Asman, Osman—Asseman, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Asman*, *Osman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Osmer—Osmer, *Domesday*—Eng. *Osmer*. (*Ketil*), O.N. Asketil<sup>2</sup>—Eng. *Ashkettle*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Osmond—Eng. *Osmond*. (*Wald*, rule), A.S. Oswald—Eng. *Oswald*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Oswin—Eng. *Oswin*.

*Rad*, *red*, signifying “counsel.”

(*Brand*, sword), O.G. Redbrand—Eng. *Redband* (?) (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Rathere, Rateri—Eng. *Rather*, *Rattray*.

<sup>1</sup> Also as an old name, *Myldew*. Bardsley cites a Richard Myldew who represented Chichester in 1551.

<sup>2</sup> Hence may be the French Anquetil, for Ansketil, *ans* being the H.G. form of *as* or *os*.

(*Helm*), O.G. Rathelm—Eng. *Rattham*. (*Leif*, relic), O.G. Ratleib—Eng. *Ratliffe*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Redman—Eng. *Redman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Radmar, Redmer—Eng. *Radmore*, *Redmore*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Redemund—Eng. *Redmond*. (*War*, defence), O.G. Ratwar—Eng. *Redwar*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Redwi—Eng. *Redway*, *Reddaway*. (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Redwin—Eng. *Readwin*. (*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Ratbold—Eng. *Rathbold*. (*Bern*, bear), O.G. Ratborn, Ratbon—Eng. *Rathbone* (?)

*Rag, ray*, signifying “counsel.”

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Ragibald—Eng. *Raybould*, *Raybolt*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Racheri—Eng. *Rarey* (= Ragheri), (*Helm*), O.G. Rachelm—Eng. *Rackham*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Raimond—Eng. *Raymond*, *Rayment*. (*Ulf*, wolf), A.S. Rahulf—Raaulf, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Ralph*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ragin, rain*, same as above.

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Raginbert, Reinbert—Reinbert, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Rainbird*. (*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Raginbald—Eng. *Raynbold*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Rainfred—Eng. *Rainford*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Raingar, Reginker—Eng. *Ranger*, *Ranacre*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Regnard, Rainhard—Eng. *Regnard*, *Reynard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Reginhar—A.S. Regenhere, Reiner—Eng. *Reyner*. (*Helm*), O.G. Rainelm—Eng. *Raynham*. (*Nand*, daring), O.G. Reginant—Eng. *Remnant*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Reginold—A.S. Reinald—Eng. *Reynolds*.

*Rand*, supposed to mean “shield.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Ranthar—Eng. *Render*, *Renter*. (*Wulf*), O.G. Randulf—Eng. *Randolph*.

<sup>1</sup> From this stem probably comes the Dutch *Rembrandt* (*brand*, sword), corresponding with an O.G. Ragemprand. Among the Franks and Lombards *n* before a labial was frequently changed into *m*.

*Ric, rich, signifying "rule."*

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Richbold—Eng. *Richbell*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Richgard—Eng. *Ridgyard*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Ricohard—Eng. *Riccard*, *Richard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Richer—Richerus, *Domesday*—Eng. *Richer*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Ricman—A.S. Ricman, found in Rickmansworth—Eng. *Rickman*, *Richman*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. Richmund—Rikemund, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Richmond*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Ricoald—Ricowald, Riccold, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Richold*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Ricwi—Eng. *Ridgway*. (*Ward*, guardian), O.G. Ricward—Eng. *Rickword*.

*Ring, perhaps signifying "armour."*

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Rincar—Eng. *Ringer*. (*Wald*, rule), A.S. Hringwold—Eng. *Ringold*.

*Rod, signifying "glory."*

(*Bero*, bear), O.G. Hruadbero—Eng. *Rodber*. (*Bern*, bear), O.G. Roudbirn—Eng. *Rodbourn*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Hrodebert—Eng. *Robert*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Hrodgar—Eng. *Rodger*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Hrodgard—Eng. *Rodgard*, *Rodyard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Hrodhari, Rotheri, Rudher—Eng. *Rothery*, *Rudder*. (*Land*), O.G. Rodland—Eng. *Rolland*. (*Leik*, play), O.G. Rutleich—Eng. *Rutledge*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Rothram—Eng. *Rothe-ram*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Hrodman—Eng. *Rodman*, *Roman*. (*Niw*, young), O.G. Hrodni—Eng. *Rodney*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Hrodrat—Eng. *Roadright*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Hrodric—Eng. *Rodrick*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. Hrodwig—Eng. *Rudwick*. (*Ulf*, wolf), O.G. Hrodulf—Roolf, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Rolfe*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. Hrodwin—Eng. *Rowin*.

*Ros, perhaps signifying "horse."*

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Rospert—Eng. *Rosbert*. (*Kel*, contraction of Ketel),<sup>1</sup> Old Norse Hroskel—Eng. *Roskell*.

<sup>1</sup> From the mythological kettle of the gods, which enters into many Old Norse men's names.

*Rum*, O.H.G. *hruam*, "glory."

(*Bald*, bold), A.S. *Rumbold*—Eng. *Rumbold*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Rumhar*—Eng. *Rummer*.

*Sal*, perhaps meaning "dark."<sup>1</sup>

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Salaher*—Eng. *Sellar*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Salaman*—Eng. *Salmon*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. *Selwich*—A.S. *Selewi*—Eng. *Salloway*, *Selway*. (*Wine*, friend), *Seoluini*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Selwin*.

*Sar*, signifying "armour" or anything used for defence.

(*Bod*, envoy), O.G. *Sarabot*—Eng. *Serbutt*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. *Saregaud*—Eng. *Sargood*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Saraman*—Eng. *Sermon*. (*Had*, war), O.G. *Sarratt*—Eng. *Sarratt*.

*Sig*, signifying "victory."

(*Bald*, bold), A.S. *Sigebald*—*Sebald*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Sibbald*. (*Bert*, famous), A.S. *Sigiberht*, *Sibriht*—Eng. *Sibert*. (*Fred*, peace), A.S. *Sigefred*—Eng. *Seyfried*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. *Siggær*—Eng. *Segar*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. *Sigiram*—Eng. *Seagram*. (*Man*), O.G. *Sigeman*—Eng. *Sickman* (*Suff. Surn.*). (*Mar*, famous), O.G. *Sigimar*, *Sicumar*—A.S. *Simær*, *Secmær*—Eng. *Seymore*, *Sycamore*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. *Sigimund*—*Simund*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Simmond*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. *Sigiwic*—Eng. *Sedgewick*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. *Sigiwin*—*Seguin*, *Roll Batt. Abb.*—Eng. *Seguin*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. *Sigaud*—Eng. *Seagood*. (*Stein*, stone), O.G. *Sigisteinn*—Eng. *Sixton*, *Sexton* (?)

<sup>1</sup> "The Anglo-Saxons seem to have used *sallow* in the sense of dark. The raven is called *sallow* both by *Cædmon* and the author of *Judith*," *Skeat*. It seems to me, however, a question whether, seeing how frequently the names of nationalities enter into Teutonic men's names, the word contained in the above stem may not be "*Salian*." This, however, still leaves open the question as to what is the origin of *Salian*.

*Sea, "mare."*

(*Bera*, bear), *Sebar*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Seaber*. (*Bern*, bear), Old Norse *Sæbiorn*—Sberne, *Domesday*—Eng. *Seaborn*. (*Bert*, famous), A.S. *Sæberht*—Eng. *Seabright*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. *Seburg*, *Seopurc*—*Seaburch Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Seabrook*, *Seabury*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. *Seman*—Eng. *Seaman*. (*Rit*, ride), O.G. *Seuerit*—Eng. *Searight*, *Sievwright*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. *Sewald*—Eng. *Seawall*. (*Ward*), O.G. *Sæward*—Eng. *Seaward*, *Seward*. (*Fugel*, fowl), A.S. *Sæfugl*—Eng. *Sefowl*.

*Stain*, "stone," in the sense of firmness or hardness.

(*Biorn*, bear), O.N. *Steinbiörn*—Eng. *Stainburn*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. *Stemburg*—Eng. *Steamburg*. (*Hard*), O.G. *Stainhard*—Stannard, *Domesday*—Eng. *Stonard*, *Stoneheart*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.N. *Steinhar*—Eng. *Stainer*, *Stoner*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. *Stainold*—Eng. *Stonhold*, and perhaps *Sternhold* as a corruption.

*Tank*, perhaps "thought."

(*Hard*), O.G. *Tanchard*—Eng. *Tankard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Thancheri*—Eng. *Tankeray*, *Thackeray* (Scandinavian form). (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. *Tancrad*—Eng. *Tancred*.

*Tad*, supposed "father."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Tether*—Eng. *Tedder*, *Teather*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. *Tatmonn*—Eng. *Tadman*.<sup>1</sup> (*Wine*, friend), O.G. *Daduin*—Eng. *Tatwin*.

*Thor*, supposed from the name of the god, a stem specially Danish.

(*Biorn*, bear), O.N. *Thorbiorn*—Thurbern, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Thorburn*. (*Gaut*, Goth), O.N. *Thorgautr*—Turgod

<sup>1</sup> A corresponding name may be the Dutch *Tadema*, *ma*, as is supposed, standing for *man*.

*Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Thurgood, Thoroughgood*. (*Geir*, spear), O.N. Thorgeir—Eng. *Thorgur*. (*Fin*, nation), O.N. Thorfinnr—Thurfin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Turpin*. (*Môð*, courage), O.N. Thormodr—Eng. *Thurmot*. (*Stein*, stone), O.N. Thorsteinn—Turstin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Thurstan*. (*Wald*, rule), O.N. Thorvaldr—Eng. *Thorold*. (*Vid*, wood), O.N. Thorvidr—Eng. *Thorowood*. (*Ketil*) O.N. Thorketil—Eng. *Thirkettle*. (*Kel*, contraction of *ketel*), O.N. Thorkel—Turkillus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Thurkle*. (Hence is borrowed as supposed the Gaelic Torquil.)

Ang.-Sax. *theod*, “people.”

(*Bald*, fortis), A.S. Theodbald—Tidbald, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Theobald, Tidball*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Theodahar, Tudhari—A.S. Theodhere—Eng. *Theodore, Tudor*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Teutgaud—Eng. *Toogood*. (*Ran*, raven), O.G. Teutran—Eng. *Teuthorn*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Tiadman—Tiddeman, 14th cent. Eng. *Tidman*.<sup>1</sup> (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Thiudemmer—A.S. Dydemer—Eng. *Tidemore*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Theodric—Eng. *Todrig, Doddridge*.

*Wad, Wat*, “to go,” in the sense of activity?

(*Gis*, hostage), O.G. Watgis—Eng. *Watkiss*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Waddegar—Eng. *Waddicar*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Vadomar—Eng. *Wadmore*. (*New*, young), O.G. Wattnj—Eng. *Watney*.

*Wald*, signifying “power” or “rule.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Waldhar, Walthar—A.S. Wealdhere—Eng. *Walder, Walter*. (*Man*), O.G. Waldman—Eng. *Waldman*. (*Ran*, raven), O.G. Walderannus—Walteranus, *Domesday*—Eng. *Waldron*. (*Wine*, friend), Frnk. Walduin—Eng. *Waldwin*.

<sup>1</sup> Comparing with a present German *Tiedmann*, derived by Foerstemann from this stem. With reference to a query in the *Athenæum*, I take *Tidd* and *Tidy* (*Tidi*, *Lib. Vit.*) to be names representing the stem.

*Wal*, "stranger" or "foreigner."

(*And*, life, spirit), O.G. Waland—Eng. *Waland*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Walahfrid—Eng. *Wallfree*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Walaheri, Walher—Eng. *Wallower*, *Waller*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Walloð—Eng. *Wallet*. (*Raven*), Gothic Valer-aun—Walrafan, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wallraven* (*Suffolk Surnames*). (*Rand*, shield), O.G. Walerand—Walerandus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Walrond*.

*War*, perhaps signifying "defence."<sup>1</sup>

(*Bald*, bold), O.G. Warbalt.—Eng. *Warbolt*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. Warburg—Eng. *Warbrick*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Weriger—Eng. *Warraker*. (*Goz*, Goth), O.G. Werigoz—Eng. *Vergoose* (*Suffolk Surnames*). (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Warher—Eng. *Warrior*. (*Laik*, play), O.G. Warlaicus—Warloc, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Warlock*. (*Man*), O.G. Warman—A.S. Wearman—Eng. *Warman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Werimar—Eng. *Warmer*. (*Lind*, gentle), O.G. Waralind—Eng. *Warland*.

*Wern*, in the sense of "nationality."

(*Burg*, protection), O.G. Warinburg—Eng. *Warrenbury*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Warnefrid—Eng. *Warneford*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Warenher, Warner—Warrenerus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Warrener*, *Warner*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Warnad—Eng. *Warnett*.

*Wag*, *way*, to "wave, brandish."

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Wagher—Eng. *Wager*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Wagpraht—Eng. *Weybret*.

*Wid*, *wit*, of uncertain meaning.<sup>2</sup>

(*Brord*, sword), A.S. Wihtbrord, Wihtbrod—Witbred *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Whitbread*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Witker

<sup>1</sup> So many different words might be suggested in this case that the meaning must be left uncertain. It is most probable that there may be an admixture.

<sup>2</sup> Three different words found in ancient names intermix so as to be hardly separable, viz., Anglo-Saxon *wiht*, strength or courage; *wid*, wood; and *wit*, wisdom.

—A.S. Wihtgar—Eng. *Whittaker*, *Whitecar*. (*Hard*), O.G. Witart—Eng. *Whittard*, *Whitehart* (?) (*Ron*, raven), O.G. Widrannus—Eng. *Witheron*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Withar, Wither, *Domesday*—Eng. *Wither*, *Whiter*. (*Ring*, armour), O.G. Witering—Eng. *Wittering*. (*Lag*, law), A.S. Wihtlæg, —Eng. *Whitelegg*, *Whitlaw*. (*Laic*, play), O.G. Widolaic, —A.S. Wihtlac—Eng. *Wedlake*, *Wedlock*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Wideman, Witman—Eng. *Wideman*, *Whiteman*. (*Mar*, famous), Goth. Widiomar—Uitmer, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Whitmore*. (*Rad*, counsel), O.G. Widerad, Witerat—A.S. Wiht-ræd—Eng. *Withered*, *Whitethread*, *Whiterod*. (*Ric*, rule), Goth. Witirich—A.S. Wihtric—Eng. *Witherick*, *Whitridge*.

*Will*, in the sense of “resolution” ?

(*Bern*, bear), O.G. Wilbernus—Eng. *Wilbourn*. (*Gom*, man), O.G. Willicomo—Uilcomæ, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wilcomb*, *Welcome*. (*Frid*, peace), A.S. Wilfrid—Eng. *Wilfrid* (Christian name). (*Gis*, hostage), A.S. Wilgis—Eng. *Willgoss*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Willard—A.S. Willeard—Eng. *Willard*. (*Heit*, state, “hood”), O.G. Williheit—Eng. *Willett*. (*Helm*), A.S. Wilhelm—Eng. *Williams*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Willemar—Eng. *Willmore*. (*Mot*, courage), O.G. Willimot—Eng. *Willmot*. (*Mund*, protection), A.S. Wilmund—Uilmund, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Willament*.

*Wind*, *wend*, supposed “from the people.”

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Winidhar—Eng. *Winder*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Winidram—Eng. *Windram*. (*Rad*, counsel), —Eng. *Windred*.

*Wine*, “friend.”

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Winebald—A.S. Winibeald—Eng. *Winbolt*. (*Cof*, strenuous), A.S. Wincuf—Eng. *Wincup*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Winegaud—Eng. *Wingood*. (*Gar*, spear), O.G. Wineger, Vinegar—A.S. Winagar—Eng. *Winegar*, *Vinegar*. (*Gard*, protection), O.G. Vinegardus—Eng. *Vineyard*, *Winyard*. (*Hart*, hard), O.G. Winihart—Eng. *Vinehart*. (*Hari*, warrior), A.S. Wyner—Eng. *Winer*. (*Laic*, play), O.G. Winleich—Uinlac, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Win-*

*lock.* (*Man*, vir), O.G. Winiman—A.S. Winemen—Eng. *Wineman*, *Winnmen*. (*Stan*, stone), A.S. Wynstan—Eng. *Winston*.

*Wig, wick*, “war.”

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Wigbald, Wibald—Eng. *Wybault*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Wigbert, Wibert—Eng. *Vibert*. (*Bern*, bean) O.G. Wigbern—Eng. *Wybern*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. Wigburg—Wiburch, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wyberg*, *Wybrow*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Wighard, Wiart—A.S. Wigheard—Uigheard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wyard*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Wigheri, Wiccar, Wiher—Uigheri, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wicker*, *Vicary*, *Wire*. (*Helm*), A.S. Wighelm—Uighelm, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Whigam*. (*Ram*, raven), O.G. Wigram—Eng. *Wigram*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Wigmar, Wimar—Wimar, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Wigmore*, *Wymer*. (*Gern*, eager), O.G. Wicchern—A.S. Weogern—Eng. *Waghorn*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Wicod, Wihad—A.S. Wigod—Eng. *Wiggett*, *Wichett*, *Wyatt*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Wigman—Eng. *Wigman*, *Wyman*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Wigirich—Eng. *Vickridge*.

Ang.-Sax. *wulf*, “wolf.”

(*Bert*, famous), O.G. Wolfbert—Eng. *Woolbert*. (*Gar*, spear), A.S. Wulfgar—Eng. *Woolgar*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Wulfegaud—A.S. Wulfgeat—Eng. *Woolcot*. (*Hard*, fortis), A.S. Wulfheard—Eng. *Woollard*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Wolfhad—Eng. *Woollat*. (*Helm*), A.S. Wulfhelm—Eng. *Woollams*. (*Heh*, high), A.S. Wulfheh—Eng. *Woolley*. (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Wulfmer—Wulmær, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Woolmer*. (*Noth*, bold), A.S. Wulfnoth—Eng. *Woolnoth*. (*Ric*, rule), A.S. Wulfric—Eng. *Woolrych*. (*Sig*, victory), A.S. Wulfsig—Eng. *Wolsey*. (*Stan*, stone), A.S. Wulfstan—Eng. *Woolston*.

Ang.-Sax. *jú*, O.H.G. *êwa* “law.”<sup>1</sup>

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Euhar—Eng. *Ewer*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Eoman, Joman—perhaps Iman and Iiman on Roman

<sup>1</sup> Hence probably the name of the Eows, a tribe or family mentioned in the “Traveller’s Song.” Also probably the name Eawa, in the genealogy of the Mercian kings. The stem is represented in our names by *Ewe*, *Yeo*, and *Yea*, perhaps also *Jay*, and we have also the patronymic *Ewing* (Euing in *Domesday*).

pottery—Eng. *Yeoman*, *Yeaman*, *Yewman*. (*Ric*, rule), O.G. Eoricus—Eng. *Yorick*. (*Wald*, rule), O.G. Ewald—Eng. *Ewald*. (*Ward*, guardian), O.G. Euvart—Eng. *Ewart*, *Yeoward*. (*Wolf*), O.G. Eolf—Eng. *Yealfe*. (*Lind*, gentle), Frankish Eolind—Eng. *Yolland*, also *Yolande* (woman's name).

The foregoing is not put forward as by any means an exhaustive list of the ancient compounds represented in our names, but only of the more common and more important. And there are some ancient stems well represented in other forms, such as those referred to in Chap. II., from which I have not been able to trace any compounds. It will be observed that I have in two or three instances assigned a place to an English name, without finding an ancient form to correspond. This indeed I might have done to a greater extent than I have done, for when we have such a well-defined system, with the same forms of compounds regularly recurring, we may in many cases assign a place to a name even though the ancient equivalent may not yet have come to light.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE MEN WHO CAME IN WITH THE SAXONS.

THE researches of Mr. Kemble, supplemented by those of Mr. Taylor, in connection with the early Saxon settlements in England, have an important bearing upon the subject of our existing surnames. Mr. Kemble was the first to call attention to the fact that very many of the names of places in England, as disclosed by the forms in which these names appear in ancient charters, consist of a personal name in a patronymic form. Some of these names consist simply of a nominative plural in *ingas*, as *Æscingas*, the sons or descendants of *Æsc*, others of a genitive plural in *inga*, with *ton*, *ham*, &c., appended, as in *Billingatun*, the town of the Billings, *i.e.* sons or descendants of *Billa*. These he takes to denote tribal or family settlements, forming the Anglo-Saxon "mark," consisting of a certain area of cultivated land, surrounded by a belt of pasture land enjoyed by all the settlers in common, the whole inclosed by the forest.

Of these names he has made two lists, the one derived from the names found in ancient charters, and so perfectly trustworthy, the other inferred from existing names of places which appear to be in the same form. The latter list is of course subject to

considerable correction and deduction, inasmuch as it depends entirely upon the ancient forms in which these names would appear whether they would come under this category or not. Thus, if a name were anciently Billingham, it would be "the home of the Billings," while if it were Billingham, it would simply be the home of an individual man called Billing. And in looking through this list, a few names will be found, which a comparison with his own index of place-names shows to be incorrectly assigned. Thus he infers Impingas from Impington in Cambridgeshire, and Tidmingas from Tidmington in Worcester, whereas it appears from his index that the ancient name of the one was Impintun, and of the other Tidelminctun, both being thus from the name of an individual and not of a tribe or family. Sempringham again in Lincolnshire, whence he derives Sempringas, I find to have been Sempingaham, and so used already for Sempingas. I also feel very great doubt about names taken from places ending in *by*, *thorp*, and *toft*, in Lincolnshire and the ancient Denelaga, as being Scandinavian, and given at a distinctly later period. Indeed I have a certain amount of distrust of all names taken from the North of England, in the absence, as far as I know, of any distinct proof in any one case. Northumberland would perhaps be the county to which, as containing the greatest number of such forms, any such doubt would the least strongly apply. Moreover, I do not feel at all sure that *ing* is not in some cases simply a form of the possessive, and that Dunningland, for instance, is not simply Dunn's land.<sup>1</sup> This doubt is considerably strengthened when the name is that of a woman, as in Cyneburginctun (now Kemerton in Glouc). Cyneburg is certainly a woman's name, and

<sup>1</sup> I am confirmed in this view by the opinions of Anglo-Saxon scholars, and have adopted it in this revised edition.

as such could not, I should suppose—though the question is one for more experienced Anglo-Saxon scholars—form a patronymic, in which case Cyneburginctun can only be “Cyneburg’s tun.” And if it be so in one case, it may of course be so in others. Mr. Kemble’s second list, then, requires to be used with a certain amount of caution, though in the main his deductions may be taken as trustworthy.

The corresponding forms in Germany have since been collected by Professor Foerstemann from ancient charters up to the eleventh century, and must all be considered therefore as trustworthy. His list contains upwards of a thousand different names, but inasmuch as many of these names are found in different parts of Germany, the total number of such names must amount to many thousands. These consist sometimes of a form in *ingas*, same as in England, and this obtains more particularly in Bavaria, sometimes of a form in *inga*, which he takes to be also a nominative plural, but most commonly of a dative plural, in *ingen*, as in Herlingen, “to the Harlings.” This dative plural explains the origin of many existing names of places in Germany, as Göttingen, Dettingen, Tübingen, &c. A dative plural also occurs occasionally in England in the corresponding Anglo-Saxon form *ingum*, as in Godelmingum, now Godalming, Angemer-  
ingum, now Angmering, &c.

Meanwhile Mr. Taylor has instituted a detailed and very important comparison between the names contained in Mr. Kemble’s two lists, and those of a corresponding kind in Germany, not indeed from ancient records, but from existing place-names. And he has further supplemented this by a list of similar forms disclosed by his own very interesting discovery of a Saxon area in France opposite to the shore of England, and which we can hardly doubt to be, as he considers it to be, the result of Saxon settlements

akin to those in England. He has, moreover, given some similar instances of German occupation in the north of Italy, and it can hardly be doubted that a more detailed examination would add to their number.

The question now to be considered is—what is the value of these various forms in *ingas*, *inga*, and *ingen*, in England and in Germany? In Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic dialects *ing* is a patronymic, as in Bruning, son of Brûn. But it has also a wider sense implying any connection with a person or thing, and in certain of the names under consideration both in England and in Germany, it seems very clear that it is used simply in a geographical sense. Thus we cannot doubt that Madelungen and Lauringen, in Germany, signify, as Foerstemann suggests, the people of the Madel and of the Lauer, on which two rivers the places in question are respectively situated. Also that Salzungen signifies the people of the salt springs, in the neighbourhood of which the name is found.<sup>1</sup> So in England it seems clear that the Leamingas found in Leamington signifies the people of the Leam, on which river the place is situated. So also the Heretuningas, the Hohtuningas, and the Suthtuningas, must mean simply the people respectively of Heretun, of Hohtun, and of Suthtun, the Beorganstedingas the people of Beorgansted, the Eoforduningas the people of Eofordun, and the Teofuntingas, the people dwelling by the two fountains. But with these and perhaps one or two other exceptions, the word contained is simply a personal name, and the question is—in what connection is it used? Does Billingas mean the descendants of the man Bill or Billa, under whose leadership the settlement was made, or does it, as Mr. Kemble seems to think, refer to some older,

<sup>1</sup> From a similar origin is the name of the Scandinavian Vikings, Vik-ing, from *vik*, a bay.

perhaps mythical ancestor from whom the Billings claimed a traditional descent? Now, considering the great number of these names, amounting to more than a thousand in England alone, seeing the manner in which they are dispersed, not only over different counties of England, but as the annexed table will show, over the length and breadth of Germany, it seems to me utterly impossible to consider them as anything else than the every-day names of men common to the great German family. I am quite in accord then with the view taken by Sir J. Picton (*Ethnology of Wiltshire*).<sup>1</sup> "When the Saxons first invaded England, they came in tribes and families headed by their patriarchal leaders. Each tribe was called by its leader's name, with the termination *ing*, signifying family, and where they settled they gave their patriarchal name to the *mark* or central point round which they clustered." This is also the view taken by Foerstemann with regard to the German names, and I cannot doubt that Mr. Kemble, if he had had the opportunity of extending his survey over this wider area, would have come to the same conclusion. I take it then that the name contained in these forms is simply that of the leader under whose guidance these little settlements were made, and that, inasmuch as members of the same family would generally keep together, it is in most cases that of the patriarch or head of the family. Each man would no doubt have his own individual name, but as a community exercising certain rights in common, from which outsiders were excluded, they would require some distinctive appellation, and what so natural as that of their leader.

I now come to consider some points of difference between the Anglo-Saxon settlements and the German. While all the settlements in England must

<sup>1</sup> *Archæological Journal*.

be taken to have been made by a Low German race, a large proportion of those in Germany must be taken to have been made by a High German people. Thus when we find Bæbingas in England represented by Papinga in Austria, Bassingas by Pasingas, and Bædingas by Patinga in Bavaria, we have the distinction between High and Low German, which might naturally be expected. So when we find Eastringas represented by Austringa in Baden, we have again a High German form to compare with a Low German. But this distinction is by no means consistently maintained throughout, and we seem to have a considerable mixture of High and Low German forms. Thus we have both Bæcgingas and Pæcgingas, Dissingas and Tissingas, Gâringas and Coringas, Edingas and Odingas (representing as it seems the Anglo-Saxon *ead* or *ed*, and the High German *aud* or *od*). And even in some cases the rule seems to be reversed, and we have the High German in England, as in Eclingas against Egilinga in Bavaria, Hoppingas against Hobinga in Alsace, Ticingas against Dichingen, &c. It would seem as if our settlements were made, at least in part, by a people who if not High German, had at any rate considerable High German affinities. To what extent the speech of the Angles, which I suppose to have been the main element in the Northumbrian dialect, would answer these conditions, I would rather leave to our higher Anglo-Saxon scholars to decide. But it seems to me, so far as I may venture to give an opinion, that Lappenberg's theory, that the Saxons were accompanied by Franks, Frisians, and Lombards, would perhaps better than any other meet all the requirements of the case. Whence for instance could come such a form as Cwichelm for Wighelm, apparently a rather strongly marked Frankish form? Or Cissa (Chissa) for, as I suppose, Gisa, which would be apparently in conformity

with a Frisian form? I have endeavoured to go into this subject more fully in a subsequent chapter, more particularly with regard to the Franks, and to show that there are a number of names in Anglo-Saxon times which might be of Frankish origin, and which perhaps it would be difficult to account for on any other theory. And it must be borne in mind that the earlier date now generally assigned for the first Teutonic settlements, naturally tends to give greater latitude to the inquiry as to the races by whom those settlements were made.

Another difference to be noted is, that whereas all our settlements seem to have been made in heathen times, those of Germany extend into Christian times, as shown by such names as *Johanningen*, *Jagobingen*, and *Steveningen*, containing the scriptural names *John*, *Jacob*, and *Stephen*. There is another and a curious name, *Satanasinga*, which, the place to which it is applied being a waste, seems to describe the people who lived in it, or around it, perhaps in reference to their forlorn condition, as "the children of Satan." The adoption of scriptural names seems to have taken place at a later period in England than either in Germany or in France. And we have not, as I believe, a single instance in our surnames of a scriptural name in an Anglo-Saxon patronymic form, as the Germans, judging from the above, might—possibly may—have.

Another point of difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the German settlements would seem to be this, that while the German list contains a considerable proportion of compound names, such as *Willimundingas* and *Managoldingas*, the Anglo-Saxon list consists almost exclusively of names formed of a single word, and the exceptions may almost be counted upon the fingers. With this I was at first considerably puzzled, but on looking

more carefully into the lists, it seemed to me apparent that many of the names assumed by Mr. Kemble from names of places were in reality compound names in a disguised and contracted form. And as Tidmington, whence he derives Tidmingas, was properly Tidhelmington, so I conceive that Osmingas derived from Osmington, ought properly to be Oshelmingas, and Wylmingas, found in Wilmington, to be Wilhelmingas. So also I take it that Wearblingas, found in Warblington, ought to be Warboldingas, that Weomeringas, deduced from Wymering, ought to be Wigmeringas, and that Horblingas, found in Horbling, ought to be Horbaldings. There are several other names, such as Scymplingas, Wrampplingas, Wearmingas, Galmingas, &c., that seem as they stand, to be scarcely possible for names of men, and which may also contain compounds in a corrupted or contracted form. In addition to this, I note the following, found in ancient charters, which Mr. Kemble seems to have overlooked, Ægelbyrhtingas, found in Ægelbyrtingahyrst, No. 1041, Ceolredingas, found in Colredinga gemerc, 1149, and Godhelmingas found in Godelmingum, 314. If all these were taken into account, the difference, though it would still exist, might not be so great as to be unaccountable, considering that our settlements were made to a considerable extent at an earlier date, and by tribes more or less differing from those of Germany. It raises, moreover the question, dealt with in a very thorough manner by Stark, as to the extent to which these short and simple names may be contractions of compound names. I have referred to the subject in another place, and I will only observe at present that from the instances he cites the practice seems to have been rather specially common among the Frisians. Now it will be found on comparing the names of our ancient settlers with the Frisian names

past and present cited by Outzen and Wassenberg, that there is a very strong family likeness between them, though we need not take it to amount to more than this, that the Frisian names may be taken as a type of the kind of names prevalent among the other neighbouring Low German tribes, until it can be more distinctly shown that there were settlements made by the Frisians themselves. And I have brought these names into the comparison simply as being the nearest representatives that I can find.

Notwithstanding the complete and valuable tables drawn up by Mr. Taylor for the purpose of comparing the Anglo-Saxon settlements with those of Germany, I have thought it useful to supplement them by another confined exclusively to the names drawn from ancient German records, and therefore, so far as they go, entirely trustworthy. And I take the opportunity to compare our existing surnames with these ancient names thus shown to be common to the great Teutonic family.

In the following table I have given then, first the Anglo-Saxon names from Kemble's lists, then the corresponding Old German from that of Foerstemann, with the district in which it is found, and, wherever identified, the existing name of the place; then names corresponding from the *Liber Vitæ* or elsewhere to show continued Anglo-Saxon use, with also Frisian names as already mentioned; and finally, the existing English surnames with which I compare them. It will be seen that these surnames in not a few cases retain an ancient vowel-ending in *a*, *i*, or *o*, as explained in a preceding chapter.

And it will be found by any one who investigates the subject, that in the names of these early settlers are contained the stems of almost all the names that are brought before us by Foerstemann in the Teutonic system.

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon.           | German.                | Locality in Germany.                                                                                            | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian.                                                                                           | English Surnames.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aldingas               | } Aldinge              | { Now Aldingen, in Würtemberg<br>Now Egringen in Bavaria                                                        | Alda (L.V.), Alte (F.)                                                                                                       | { <i>Allday, Altt, Old, Olding.</i><br><i>Ager, Acres.</i><br><i>Alley, Allo.</i><br><i>Aulph, Alpha, Elvy.</i>                                                                                                           |
| Oldingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Æceringas <sup>1</sup> |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ælingas                | } Albingen             | Hesse Cassell                                                                                                   | Aker (L.V.)<br>Alli (L.V.), Alle (F.)<br>Alef (F.)                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ælfingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ælpingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Æfeningas              | { Heveningare<br>marca | Appenzell                                                                                                       | Afun (L.V.)<br>Anta (A.S.)<br>Æsc (A.S.)<br>Atta (A.S.), Atte (F.)<br>Babba (A.S.), Babe (F.)<br>Beana (L.V.), Banne (F.)    | { <i>Heaven? Evening.</i><br><i>And, Andoe, Hand.</i><br><i>Ask, Ashe.</i><br><i>Hait.</i><br><i>Babb.</i><br><i>Bann, Banning.</i>                                                                                       |
| Antingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Æscingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ætingas                | } Patinga              | { Pruss. Saxony<br>Now Pabing, in Austria<br>.....<br>Now Beddingen, in Brunswick; also Baden, Prussia, Austria | Bada, Betti (L.V.)<br>Bass (A.S.)<br>Baga, Backa (L.V.)<br>Benza (L.V.)<br>Bebba (A.S.)<br>.....<br>Bynni (L.V.), Binne (F.) | { <i>Batt, Batty, Betty, Bating.</i><br><i>Bass, Pass.</i><br><i>Bagge, Back, Beck, Peck.</i><br><i>Bence.</i><br><i>Birch.</i><br><i>Bibb, Bibby, Beaby.</i><br><i>Bill, Billow, Billing.</i><br><i>Binney, Binning.</i> |
| Bæbingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Baningas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bædingas               | } Patinga              | { Pruss. Saxony<br>Now Pabing, in Austria<br>.....<br>Now Beddingen, in Brunswick; also Baden, Prussia, Austria | Bada, Betti (L.V.)<br>Bass (A.S.)<br>Baga, Backa (L.V.)<br>Benza (L.V.)<br>Bebba (A.S.)<br>.....<br>Bynni (L.V.), Binne (F.) | { <i>Batt, Batty, Betty, Bating.</i><br><i>Bass, Pass.</i><br><i>Bagge, Back, Beck, Peck.</i><br><i>Bence.</i><br><i>Birch.</i><br><i>Bibb, Bibby, Beaby.</i><br><i>Bill, Billow, Billing.</i><br><i>Binney, Binning.</i> |
| Beadingas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bassingas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bæcgingas              | } Bachingen            | { Würtemberg<br>Rhenish Prussia<br>Bavaria                                                                      | Baga, Backa (L.V.)<br>Benza (L.V.)<br>Bebba (A.S.)<br>.....<br>Bynni (L.V.), Binne (F.)                                      | { <i>Batt, Batty, Betty, Bating.</i><br><i>Bass, Pass.</i><br><i>Bagge, Back, Beck, Peck.</i><br><i>Bence.</i><br><i>Birch.</i><br><i>Bibb, Bibby, Beaby.</i><br><i>Bill, Billow, Billing.</i><br><i>Binney, Binning.</i> |
| Beccingas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Pæccingas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bensingas              | } Biringen             | { Bavaria<br>Bavaria, Würtg.<br>Hess., Würt., Friesland<br>Now Bingen, on Rhine                                 | Baga, Backa (L.V.)<br>Benza (L.V.)<br>Bebba (A.S.)<br>.....<br>Bynni (L.V.), Binne (F.)                                      | { <i>Batt, Batty, Betty, Bating.</i><br><i>Bass, Pass.</i><br><i>Bagge, Back, Beck, Peck.</i><br><i>Bence.</i><br><i>Birch.</i><br><i>Bibb, Bibby, Beaby.</i><br><i>Bill, Billow, Billing.</i><br><i>Binney, Binning.</i> |
| Bircingas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bebingas               |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Billingas              | } Bilinga              | Now Bingen, on Rhine                                                                                            | Baga, Backa (L.V.)<br>Benza (L.V.)<br>Bebba (A.S.)<br>.....<br>Bynni (L.V.), Binne (F.)                                      | { <i>Batt, Batty, Betty, Bating.</i><br><i>Bass, Pass.</i><br><i>Bagge, Back, Beck, Peck.</i><br><i>Bence.</i><br><i>Birch.</i><br><i>Bibb, Bibby, Beaby.</i><br><i>Bill, Billow, Billing.</i><br><i>Binney, Binning.</i> |
| Binningas              |                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

<sup>1</sup> The reader must bear in mind that Ang.-Sax. æ is pronounced as a in "ant."

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon. | German.     | Locality in Germany.         | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.                        |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Bydelingas   | Budilingen  | Luxembg., Austria            | Botel (F.)                         | <i>Biddle.</i>                           |
| Briningas    | .....       | .....                        | Bryni (L.V.)                       | <i>Brine, Brinney, Bryning.</i>          |
| Beorningas   | Pirringa    | Württemberg                  | Beorn (L.V.)                       | <i>Burn, Burning.</i>                    |
| Bondingas    | .....       | .....                        | Bonde (L.V., F.)                   | <i>Bond.</i>                             |
| Beormingas   | Bermingahem | .....                        | .....                              | <i>Brem.</i>                             |
| Brydingas    | Breidinge   | Hesse Cass., Pruss. Sax.     | .....                              | <i>Bride, Bird.</i>                      |
| Bridlingas   | Britlingi   | Now Brütlingen, in Hanr.     | .....                              | <i>Bridle.</i>                           |
| Blæcingas    | .....       | .....                        | Blaca (L.V.)                       | <i>Black.</i>                            |
| Bruningas    | Brunninga   | Austria                      | Brôn (L.V.), Bruyn (F.)            | <i>Brown, Browning.</i>                  |
| Beorhtingas  | Perhtingen  | Bavaria                      | Bercht (L.V.) Berti (F.)           | <i>Burt, Bright, Brighty, Brighting.</i> |
| Byrtingas    | Bertelingas | Rhen. Prussia                | .....                              | <i>Brightly, Brittell.</i>               |
| Brihtingas   | Puchinga    | .....                        | Bocco, Bucu (F.)                   | <i>Buck, Puck.</i>                       |
| Buccingas    | .....       | .....                        | .....                              | .....                                    |
| Bullingas    | Bollinga    | { Bullingen, in Rh. Pruss. } | Bolle (F.)                         | <i>Bull, Bolley, Bulling.</i>            |
| Bytingas     | Buddinga    | { Also Tyrol and Westphal. } | Bota (L.V.)                        | <i>Budd, Butt, Botting.</i>              |
| Potingas     | Potingin    | Baden, Würt., Friesland      | Botte (F.)                         | <i>Pott, Potto.</i>                      |
| Bobingas     | Bobinga     | Baden, Aust., Friesland      | Bofa (L.V.), Poppe (F.)            | <i>Boby, Poppy.</i>                      |
| Bofingas     | .....       | Bobingen, in Bav.            | Bosa (L.V.)                        | <i>Boss, Bossey.</i>                     |
| Bosingas     | Bosinga     | Austria, Würt.               | .....                              | <i>Bussell.</i>                          |
| Buslingas    | Buselingen  | Büßling, by Schaffhausen     | Burra (L.V.), Bore (F.)            | <i>Burr.</i>                             |
| Burringas    | Buringen    | Württemberg.                 | Kay, Key (F.)                      | <i>Kay, Key (see p. 10).</i>             |
| Cægingas     | Cachinga    | .....                        | Kalle (F.)                         | <i>Call, Callons.</i>                    |
| Callingas    | Callinge    | Holland                      | Canio (L.V.) Keno (F.)             | <i>Cann, Canning.</i>                    |
| Ceaningas    | Conninge    | Württemberg                  | Karl (L.V.), Carl (F.)             | <i>Charley, Charles.</i>                 |
| Cearlingas   | Chirlingen  | Kierling, in Austria         | .....                              | .....                                    |

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon.            | German.     | Locality in Germany.       | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.) Frisian. | English Surnames.             |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cifingas                | Cheffingin  | Württemberg                | Ceeft (L.V.)                      | <i>Chaff, Chaffey.</i>        |
| Cepingas                | Chuppunga   | Württemberg                | .....                             | <i>Chope, Chubb.</i>          |
| Copingas                | Cofunga     | Hesse Cassel               | Cufa, Coft (Ang.-Sax.)            | <i>Coffey, Cuff, Cuffey.</i>  |
| Codingas                | Cuttingas   | Near Metz                  | { Goda, (L.V.) }                  | { <i>Goad, Goad, Goad,</i>    |
| Cotingas                | Gotinga     | Bavaria                    | { Gode (F.) }                     | { <i>Goddig.</i>              |
| Colingas                | Cholinga    | .....                      | Ceolla (L.V.)                     | <i>Coll, Collie, Colling.</i> |
| Cocingas                | Gukkingin   | Gugging, in Austria        | .....                             | <i>Cock, Cocking.</i>         |
| Cressingas              | Chresinga   | Württemberg                | .....                             | <i>Cressy.</i>                |
| Cnottingas              | Knutingen   | .....                      | Cnut (L.V.)                       | <i>Knot.</i>                  |
| Cnudlingas              | Cnutlinga   | Baden                      | .....                             | <i>Nuttall.</i>               |
| Cenesingas <sup>1</sup> | { Kenzinga  | { Kenzingen, in Baden }    | .....                             | <i>Chance ?</i>               |
| Centingas               | { Gensingen | { Gensungen, Hess. Cass. } | .....                             | .....                         |
| Culingas                | Gandingen   | Friesland                  | Kaenta (L.V.)                     | <i>Cant, Gant, Gandy.</i>     |
| Denningas               | Daningen    | Baden                      | .....                             | <i>Cull, Cooling.</i>         |
| Dillingas               | Dilinga     | Dillengen, in Bav.         | Dene (L.V.)                       | { <i>Dane, Dana, Denn,</i>    |
| Deorlingas              | Darlingin   | Brunswick                  | Tilli (L.V.), Tilo (F.)           | { <i>Denning.</i>             |
| Teorlingas              | .....       | .....                      | .....                             | <i>Dill, Till, Tilly.</i>     |
| Dissingas               | Tisinga     | Bavaria                    | .....                             | <i>Darrell, Darling.</i>      |
| Ticcingas               | Dichingen   | Friesland, Bav.            | Tisa, Disa (F.)                   | <i>Dyce, Dicey, Tisoe.</i>    |
| Dyclingas               | Tuchilingen | Now Tuchling               | Tycca (A.S.)                      | <i>Dick.</i>                  |
| Doccingas               | Dockinga    | Friesland                  | .....                             | <i>Dickle, Tickle.</i>        |
| Dodingas                | .....       | .....                      | Tocki (L.V.), Tocke (F.)          | <i>Dock, Tocque, Docking.</i> |
|                         | .....       | .....                      | Doda (F.)                         | <i>Dodd, Todd.</i>            |

<sup>1</sup> I take the word contained herein to be "ganz," an ancient stem in names.

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon. | German.    | Locality in Germany.      | (L. V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.           |
|--------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dunningas    | Tuningas   | .....                     | Duna (L. V.)                        | <i>Dunn, Dunning.</i>       |
| Eastringas   | Austringa  | Oestringen, in Baden      | .....                               | <i>Easter.</i>              |
| Edingas      | Edinga     | Holland, Baden, Bav.      | Ede (L. V.), Edde (F.)              | <i>Eddy.</i>                |
| Oddingas     | Odinga     | Westphal., Bav.           | Oda (L. V.), Odde (F.)              | <i>Oddy.</i>                |
| Elcingas     | .....      | .....                     | .....                               | <i>Elk, Elcy, Elgee.</i>    |
| Egingas      | Eginga     | Schaffhausen, Bav.        | Egca (L. V.), Egga (F.)             | <i>Egg.</i>                 |
| Eclingas     | Egilinga   | Bavaria                   | Egcel (A.S.)                        | <i>Edgell, Egle.</i>        |
| Elsingas     | Elisingun  | Hesse                     | Elsi (L. V.), Ealse (F.)            | <i>Else, Elsey, Elliss.</i> |
| Eppingas     | Ebinga     | Baden, Austria            | Ebbi (L. V.)                        | <i>Epps.</i>                |
| Ippingas     | Ippinga    | Ippingen, on Danube       | Eppe (F.)                           | <i>Hipp.</i>                |
| Everingas    | Eburingen  | Pruss. Silesia            | .....                               | <i>Ever, Every, Heber.</i>  |
| Eoforingas   | Arpingi    | .....                     | Earbe (L. V.), Arpe (F.)            | <i>Harp, Earp.</i>          |
| Eorpingas    | Faringa    | Upper Bav. & L. Constance | .....                               | <i>Farre, Farrow.</i>       |
| Fearingas    | .....      | .....                     | Forne (L. V.)                       | <i>Fearn.</i>               |
| Finningas    | Finninga   | .....                     | Finn (A.S.)                         | <i>Finn, Finney.</i>        |
| Fincingas    | .....      | .....                     | Finc (A.S.), surname                | <i>Finch.</i>               |
| Folcingas    | Fulchingen | .....                     | Folco (L. V.)                       | <i>Fulke.</i>               |
| Frodingas    | .....      | .....                     | Frode (L. V.)                       | <i>Froude.</i>              |
| Gâringas     | Geringen   | Württemberg               | .....                               | <i>Gore, Cory.</i>          |
| Coringas     | .....      | .....                     | .....                               | <i>Guest, Gasting.</i>      |
| Gestingas    | Gebeningen | Austria                   | .....                               | <i>Giffen.</i>              |
| Geofuningas  | Gisilinga  | Bavaria                   | Gisle, Gille (L. V.)                | <i>Gill.</i>                |
| Gisilingas   | Gillingas  | .....                     | .....                               | .....                       |
| Gealdingas   | Geltingen  | Gelting, in Bav.          | Golde (A.S.), Giolt (F.)            | <i>Gold, Galt, Golding.</i> |
| Goldingas    | .....      | .....                     | .....                               | .....                       |

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon. | German.     | Locality in Germany.      | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.       |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hallingas    | Halinge     | Bavaria                   | Halle (L.V.)                       | Hall, Halling.          |
| Hæglingas    | Hegelinge   | Bavaria                   | Hagel (A.S.)                       | Hail, Hailing.          |
| Hanesingas   | Anzinga     | Bavaria                   | .....                              | Hance.                  |
| Heardingas   | Hardinghen  | Pas de Calais             | Hart (F.)                          | Hard, Hardy.            |
| Heartingas   | Hertingen   | Bavaria                   | .....                              | Hart, Harding.          |
| Hæslingas    | Hasalinge   | Near Bremen               | Esel (L.V.), Hessel (F.)           | Hasell.                 |
| Hanningas    | Heninge     | .....                     | { Anna (L.V.), Hanne, }            | { Hann, Hanning,        |
| Heningas     |             |                           | { Enno (F.) }                      | { Henn, Anning,         |
| Anningas     |             |                           |                                    | Anne.                   |
| Hillingas    | Illingun    | Illingen, in Baden        | Ylla (L.V.), Hille (F.)            | Hill.                   |
| Illingas     | Oningas     | Oeningen, on L. Constance | Ona (L.V.), Onno (F.)              | Hone.                   |
| Honingas     | .....       | .....                     | Horn (A.S.)                        | Horne, Horning.         |
| Horningas    | Herlingun   | Austria                   | Harrol (F.)                        | Harle, Harley, Harling. |
| Herelingas   | Hobinga     | Near Metz                 | Obbe, Hobbe (F.)                   | Hopp, Hoby, Hopping.    |
| Hoppingas    | Hahhinga    | Haching, near Munich      | Hacci (L.V.), Acke (F.)            | Hack, Hacking.          |
| Hæcingas     | Hauechingas | Rhen. Pruss.              | Hauc (L.V.)                        | Hawke.                  |
| Hafocingas   | Hohingun    | Near Cologne and Zurich   | Hoco (F.)                          | Hockey.                 |
| Hocingas     | Huchingen   | Friesland                 | .....                              | Hook.                   |
| Hucingas     | Huninga     | Hünningen, near Basle     | Una (L.V.), Hunne (F.)             | Hunn, Honey.            |
| Huningas     | Huntingun   | Baden                     | .....                              | Hunt, Hunting.          |
| Huntingas    | .....       | .....                     | Ivo (L.V.)                         | Ive, Ivy.               |
| Imingas      | Eminga      | Emmingen, in Würt.        | { Imma (L.V.), Emo, }              | { Eanes, Yem, Hime.     |
| Læferingas   | Livaringa   | Near Salzburg             | { Imme (F.) }                      | { Laver, Lever.         |

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon.            | German.    | Locality in Germany.         | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.              |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lullingas               | Lolinga    | Lullingen, in Rh. Pruss.     | Lolle (F.)                         | <i>Lull, Lully.</i>            |
| Luddingas               | Liutingen  | Baden                        | Lioda (L.V.), Ludde (F.)           | <i>Lyde, Lutto.</i>            |
| Lofingas                | Luppinge   | .....                        | Lufe (L.V.), Lubbe (F.)            | <i>Love, Loving.</i>           |
| Lidelingas              | Lutlinga   | Württemberg                  | .....                              | <i>Liddle.</i>                 |
| Locingas                | .....      | .....                        | Locchi (L.V.)                      | <i>Lock, Lockie.</i>           |
| Leasingas               | Lasingi    | .....                        | Leising (L.V.)                     | <i>Lees, Lessy.</i>            |
| Manningas               | Meningen   | .....                        | Man (L.V.), Manno (F.)             | <i>Mann, Manning.</i>          |
| Massingas               | Masingi    | .....                        | Mæssa (A.S.)                       | <i>Massey, Messing.</i>        |
| Madingas                | Madungen   | Sax-Weimar                   | .....                              | <i>Madley.</i>                 |
| Mæddlingas <sup>1</sup> | .....      | .....                        | Mædle (L.V.)                       | <i>Madle.</i>                  |
| Mæccingas               | Maginga    | { Maching, in Bavaria        | Mecga (A.S.)                       | { <i>Maggy, May.</i>           |
| Myccingas               | .....      | { Mechingen, by L. Constance | Mekke (F.)                         | { <i>Micho, Michie.</i>        |
| Merlingas               | Marlingen  | Bavaria                      | .....                              | <i>Merrill, Marl, Marling.</i> |
| Mundlingas              | Mundlinga  | Bavaria                      | .....                              | <i>Mundell.</i>                |
| Marringas               | Maringen   | Baden, Würt.                 | Mar (A.S.)                         | <i>Marr.</i>                   |
| Meringas                | Meringa    | Hanover                      | .....                              | <i>Merry.</i>                  |
| Millingas               | Milinga    | Bav., Rhen. Pruss.           | Milo (L.V.)                        | <i>Millie, Milo, Millinge.</i> |
| Myrcingas <sup>2</sup>  | Mirchingen | Lower Austria                | Murk (F.)                          | <i>Murch, Murchie.</i>         |
| Nydingas                | Nidinga    | Neidingen, in Rh. Pruss.     | Nytta (L.V.), Nette (F.)           | <i>Need, Neate.</i>            |
| Nëddingas }             | Notingen   | Upper Bavaria                | Noedt, (F.)                        | <i>Nott, Nutting.</i>          |
| Nottingas }             | Ossingen   | Rh. Bavaria                  | Hosa (L.V.)                        | <i>Hose.</i>                   |
| Ossingas }              | .....      | .....                        | Paelli (L.V.)                      | <i>Paley, Paling.</i>          |
| Palingas }              | .....      | .....                        | .....                              | .....                          |

<sup>1</sup> Properly, I think, "Mæddlingas," as it has nothing to do with Ang.-Sax. "mægd," maid.  
<sup>2</sup> The same, I take it, as the "Myrcingas" in the *Traveller's Tale*.

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon. | German.     | Locality in Germany.                 | (L.V.), Liber Viar. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.     |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pegingas     | Biginga     | Westphalia                           | Pega (L.V.)                        | Pegg, Bigg.           |
| Penningas    | Penningin   | North Germany                        | Benna (A.S.)                       | Penn, Benn.           |
| Pueningas    | Buningin    | .....                                | Buna (A.S.)                        | Bunn.                 |
| Poclingas    | Puchlingun  | Austria                              | .....                              | Pitt.                 |
| Piperingas   | Puchlinga   | Pückling, on Danube                  | .....                              | Puckle, Buckle.       |
| Readingas    | Kadinga     | .....                                | .....                              | Piper.                |
| Ridingas     | .....       | Reding, in Luxembg.                  | Reid (F.)                          | Read.                 |
| Ridlingas    | Ridingin    | .....                                | Riki (F.)                          | Rich, Richey.         |
| Richingas    | Richilinga  | Rieding, in Upp. Bav.                | .....                              | Ridly, Rita, Ridding. |
| Riplingas    | Rupilinga   | Reichling, on Rhine                  | Kykle (F.)                         | Regal, Wrigley.       |
| Rollingas    | Ravilingen  | Upper Bavaria                        | .....                              | Ripley.               |
| Rodingas     | Hrotthingun | Rölingen, in Luxembg.                | Rolle (F.)                         | Rolle.                |
| Rossingas    | Rossunga    | Bavaria                              | Reuen (L.V.)                       | Raue.                 |
| Rusingas     | .....       | Rh. Pruss., Bav.                     | Rulda (L.V.), Rode (F.)            | Rodd, Rudd, Rudding.  |
| Rocingas     | Roggungun   | .....                                | Russe (F.)                         | Ross.                 |
| Rucingas     | .....       | .....                                | Rosse (L.V.)                       | Rush.                 |
| Sandringas   | Sinderungun | Bavaria                              | Rogge, Rocche (F.)                 | Rock.                 |
| Swaningas    | Swaningun   | .....                                | Ronke (F.)                         | Rugg, Ruck.           |
| Syelingas    | Sikilingin  | Württemberg                          | Sander (F.)                        | Sander.               |
| Seaxlingas   | Saxlinga    | Schwanningen, near Schaff-<br>hausen | { Suan (L.V.)                      | Swan.                 |
| Seardlingas  | Seardlinga  | Sittling, in Bav.                    | .....                              | Sickle, Sickling.     |
| Scytingas    | Scithingi   | .....                                | .....                              | Satchell?             |
| Surlingas    | .....       | Bavaria                              | .....                              | Scard, Scarth.        |
|              |             | .....                                | Scytta (A.S.)                      | Skitt, Skeat, Shute.  |
|              |             | .....                                | Serlo (L.V.)                       | Sarle, Searle.        |

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon.            | German.            | Locality in Germany.      | (L.V.), LiberVitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.           |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Scyrlingas              | Skirilinga         | Schierling, in Bav.       | Salla (L.V.)                      | <i>Squirrel</i> (?)         |
| Sælingas                | Sceunge            | .....                     | .....                             | <i>Sale, Sala.</i>          |
| Sceafingas              | Selinga            | .....                     | Sceal (L.V.)                      | <i>Sheaf.</i>               |
| Snoringas               | { Snoring<br>marca | { Rh. Bav.                | Sneari (L.V.)                     | <i>Scally, Scales.</i>      |
| Snotingas               | Snudinga           | .....                     | Snod (A.S.)                       | <i>Snare.</i>               |
| Seilingas               | Selvingen          | .....                     | Stuf (A.S.)                       | <i>Snoad.</i>               |
| Stubingas               | Staubingen         | Staubing, in Bavaria      | Sigga (L.V.)                      | <i>Self, Selvey.</i>        |
| Secgingas               | Siggingahem        | Belgium                   | Spech (Domesday)                  | <i>Stubbe, Stubbing.</i>    |
| Specingas               | Speichingas        | Spaichengen, in Westph.   | .....                             | <i>Siggs, Sick.</i>         |
| Sceafingas              | Schuffelinga       | Schuffingen, in Luxembg.  | Stean (L.V.), Steen (F.)          | <i>Speck.</i>               |
| Stæningas               | .....              | .....                     | Sinne (F.)                        | <i>Shovel.</i>              |
| Sinningas               | Siningas           | .....                     | Tade (F.)                         | <i>Stone, Stenning.</i>     |
| Stellingas              | Tattingas          | Dettingen, in Bav.        | Tella (L.V.), Tiele (F.)          | <i>Siney, Shinn.</i>        |
| Tælingas                | Telingen           | Bavaria                   | Tori (L.V.)                       | <i>Stell.</i>               |
| Dorringas               | Torringun          | Törring, in Austria       | .....                             | <i>Tadd, Taddy.</i>         |
| Tutlingas               | Tutlingun          | Dutling, in Bav.          | .....                             | <i>Tall, Telling.</i>       |
| Trumpingas <sup>1</sup> | .....              | .....                     | .....                             | <i>Torr.</i>                |
| Thorningas              | Thurninga          | Durningen, in Alsace      | .....                             | <i>Tuttle.</i>              |
| Terringas               | .....              | .....                     | .....                             | <i>Trump, Trumpy.</i>       |
| Tucingas                | Tuginga            | Switzerland               | Terri (L.V.)                      | <i>Thorne, Thorning.</i>    |
| Duringas                | Turinga            | Württemberg               | Tuk (A.S.), Duce (L.V.)           | <i>Terry.</i>               |
| Uffingas                | Uffingen           | Oeffingen, in Württemberg | Offa (L.V.)                       | <i>Tuck, Duck.</i>          |
|                         |                    |                           |                                   | <i>Turr, Durre, Turing.</i> |
|                         |                    |                           |                                   | <i>Ough, Hough, Huff.</i>   |

<sup>1</sup> Properly, I take it, "Trumingas," Ang-Sax. "*trum*," firm, strong.

# EARLY SAXON SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF GERMANY.

| Anglo-Saxon. | German.      | Locality in Germany.     | (L.V.), Liber Vitæ. (F.), Frisian. | English Surnames.      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Wearingas    | Warningas    | .....                    | Warin (L.V.)                       | Warren, Warne.         |
| Wacringas    | Wachringa    | Friesland and Bav.       | .....                              | Waker.                 |
| Wealdringas  | Waltringen   | .....                    | Wealdere (A.S.)                    | Waldar, Waller.        |
| Wasingas     | Wasunga      | Würtg., Sax. Mein.       | Wasso (A.S.)                       | Wass.                  |
| Wippingas    | .....        | .....                    | .....                              | Whipp.                 |
| Wittingas    | Wittungen    | Pruss. Sax.              | Uitta (L.V.), Witte (F.)           | Whit.                  |
| Willingas    | Willinga     | Bavaria                  | Wille (F.)                         | Will, Willow, Willing. |
| Winingas     | Winninge     | Winnigen, on Rhine       | Wynna, Uini (L.V.)                 | Wine, Winn, Winning.   |
| Wealdingas   | Waltingun    | Austria                  | Wald (A.S.), Walte (F.)            | Waldie, Waldo.         |
| Wælsingas    | Walasingas   | .....                    | .....                              | Walsh.                 |
| Watingas     | Waddinga     | Weddingen, in Rh. Pruss. | Uada (L.V.), Uatto (F.)            | Wall, Waddy.           |
| Wellingas    | Wellingen    | Baden                    | .....                              | Well.                  |
| Wigingas     | Wikinka      | Bavaria                  | { Uiega (L.V.)                     | Wigg, Wicking.         |
| Wiccingas }  | .....        | .....                    | { Wigge, Wicco (F.) }              | Wolff.                 |
| Wyfingas     | Vulfinga     | .....                    | Wulf (A.S.)                        | Wright.                |
| Wrihtingas   | Wirtingen    | Austria                  | .....                              | Water.                 |
| Watringas    | Wateringas   | Wettringen, in Westph.   | .....                              | Windle, Wintle.        |
| Wendlingas   | Wenilinga    | Near Strasburg           | Windel (A.S.)                      | Riddle.                |
| Wrihtlingas  | Riutlinga    | Reutlingen, in Würtg.    | .....                              | Walch, Walkey,         |
| Wælcingas    | .....        | .....                    | Walch (L.V.), Walke (F.)           | { Walking.             |
| Wælcingas    | .....        | .....                    | Wealcere (A.S.)                    | Walker.                |
| Wælcingas    | { Walanger   | .....                    | Walle (F.)                         | Wall.                  |
| Wælcingas    | marca        | On the Lahn              | .....                              | Waple.                 |
| Waplingas    | Waplinga     | .....                    | .....                              | Wren, Rennie.          |
| Wraningas    | .....        | .....                    | .....                              | Willer.                |
| Wilrcingas   | Williheringa | Willering, on Danube     | Wyller (A.S.)                      |                        |

I may observe with regard to the Anglo-Saxon names in the above lists that there is occasionally a little corruption in their forms. The English trouble with the letter *h* seems to have been present even at this early day. We have Allingas and Hallingas, Anningas and Hanningas, Eslingas and Haslingas, Illingas and Hillingas, in all of which cases the analogy of Old German names would show the *h* to be in all probability an intruder. And the same applies to the Hanesingas, the Honingas, and the Hoppingas. There is also an occasional intrusion of *b* or *p*, thus the Trumpingas, whence the name of Trumpington, should be properly, I take it, Trumingas, A.-S. *trum*, firm, strong. Stark suggests a Celtic word, *drumb*, but the intrusion of *p* is so easy that I think any other explanation hardly necessary. The Sempingas, found in Sempingaham, now Sempringham, should also, I take it, be Semingas, which would be in accordance with Teutonic names, whereas *semp* is a scarcely possible form. Basingstoke, the original of which was Embasingastoc, owes its name to a similar mistake. It would be properly I think Emasingastoc, which would correspond with a Teutonic name-stem. A similar intrusion of *t* occurs in the case of Glæstingabyrig (now Glastonbury), which should I think be Glæssingabyrig; this again would correspond with an ancient name-stem, which in its present form it does not. So also I take it that Distingas, found in Distington in Cumberland, is only a phonetic corruption of Dissingas, if indeed, (which I very strongly doubt,) Distington is from a tribe-name at all. Both of these intrusions are natural from a phonetic point of view, tending as they do to give a little more backbone to a word, and they frequently occur, as I shall have elsewhere occasion to note, in the range of English names.

My object in the present chapter has been more especially to show the intimate connection between our early Saxon names, and those of the general Teutonic system. But now I come to a possible point of difference. All the names of Germany would tend to come to England, but if Anglo-Saxon England made any names on her own account, they would not go back to Germany. For the tide of men flows ever west-ward, and there was no return current in those days. Now there do seem to be certain name-stems peculiar to Anglo-Saxon England, and one of these is *peht* or *pect*, which may be taken to represent Pict. The Teutonic peoples were in the habit of introducing into their nomenclature the names of neighbouring nations even when aliens or enemies. Thus the Hun and the Fin were so introduced, the latter more particularly by the Scandinavians who were their nearest neighbours. There is a tendency among men to invest an enemy upon their borders, of whom they may be in constant dread, with unusual personal characteristics, of ferocity or of giant stature. Thus the word *Hun* as Grimm observes, seems to have become a synonym of giant, and Ohfrid, a metrical writer of the ninth century, describes the giant Polyphemus as the "grosse hun." Something similar I have noted (in a succeeding chapter on the names of women, *in voce* Emma) as possibly subsisting between the Saxons and their Celtic neighbours. The Lapps again, who as a peculiarly small people could not possibly be magnified into giants, were invested with magical and unearthly characteristics, and the word became almost, if not quite, synonymous with magician. This then seems to represent something of the general principle, upon which such names have found their way into the Teutonic system of nomenclature.

While then England received all the names formed from peoples throughout the Teutonic area, the Goth, the Vandal, the Bavarian, the Hun, and the Fin, in the names of men, there was one such stem which she had and which the rest of Germany had not, for she alone was neighbour to the Pict. Perhaps I should qualify this statement so far as the Old Saxons of the seaboard are concerned for they were also neighbours, though as far as we know, the Pict did not figure in their names of men. From the stem *pect* the Anglo-Saxons had a number of names, as Pecthun or Pehtun, Pecthath, Pectgils, Pecthelm, Pectwald, Pectwulf, all formed in accordance with the regular Teutonic system, but none of them found elsewhere than in Anglo-Saxon England.<sup>1</sup> Of these names we may possibly have one, Pecthun, in our surname *Picton*, perhaps also the other form Pehtun in *Peyton* or *Paton*. The Anglo-Saxons no doubt aspirated the *h* in Pehtun, but we seem in such cases either to drop it altogether, or else to represent it by a hard *c*, according perhaps as it might have been more or less strongly aspirated. Indeed the Anglo-Saxons themselves would seem to have sometimes dropped it altogether, if the name Piott, in a will of Archbishop Wulfred, A.D. 825, is the same word (which another name Piahtred about the same period would rather seem to indicate). And this suggests that our name *Peat* may be one of its present representatives. We have again a name *Picture*, which might represent an Anglo-Saxon Pecther (*heri*, warrior) not yet turned up, but a probable name, the compound being a very common one.

<sup>1</sup> *Pecht* is, however, a present German name, as I am informed by Mr. Karl Blind, who holds with Pinkerton that the Picts were Teutons.

I do not think it necessary to go into the case of any other name-stem which I do not find except among the Anglo-Saxons, inasmuch as, their being in their case no such reason for the restriction as in that to which I have been referring, it may only be that they have not as yet been disinterred.

## CHAPTER V.

### MEN'S NAMES IN PLACE-NAMES.

WE have seen in a preceding chapter that the earliest Saxon place-names in England are derived from a personal name, and that the idea contained is that of a modified form of common right. We shall find that a very large proportion of the latter Anglo-Saxon place-names are also derived from the name of a man, but that the idea contained is now that of individual ownership or occupation. The extent to which English place-names are derived from ancient names of men is, in my judgment, very much greater than is generally supposed. And indeed, when we come to consider it, what can be so naturally associated with a *ham* as the name of the man who lived in that home, of a *weorth* as that of the man to whom that property belonged, of a Saxon *tun* or a Danish *by* or *thorp* as that of the man to whom the place owed its existence? If we turn to Kemble's list of Anglo-Saxon names of places as derived from ancient charters, in the days when the individual owner had succeeded to the community, we cannot fail to remark to how large an extent this obtains, and how many of these names are in the possessive case. Now, it must be observed that there are in Anglo-Saxon two forms of the possessive, and that when a man's name had

the vowel ending in *a*, as noted at p. 22, it formed its possessive in *an*, while otherwise it formed its possessive in *es*. Thus we have Baddan byrig, "Badda's borough," Bennan beorh, "Benna's barrow," or grave, and in the other form we have Abbodes byrig, "Abbod's borough," Bluntes ham, "Blunt's home," and Sylceswyrth, "Silk's worth" or property. And as compound names did not take a vowel ending, such names invariably form the possessive in *es*, as in Haywardes ham, "Hayward's home," Cynewardes gemæro, "Cyneward's boundary," &c. I am not at all sure that *ing* also has not, in certain cases, the force of a possessive, and that Ælfredingctun, for instance, may not mean simply "Alfred's town" and not Alfreðing's town.<sup>1</sup> From the possessive in *an* I take to be most probably our present place-names Puttenham, Tottenham, and Sydenham, (respecting the last of which there has been a good deal of discussion of late in *Notes and Queries*,) containing the Anglo-Saxon names *Putta*, *Totta*, and *Sida*. With regard to the last I have not fallen in with the name *Sida* itself. But I deduce such a name from Sydenham, C.D. 379, apparently a place in Wilts; and there is, moreover, a corresponding O.G. name *Sido*, the origin being probably A.S. *sidu*, manners, morals. Further traces of such a stem are found in *Sidel* deduced from Sidelesham, now Sidlesham, in Sussex, and also from the names Sydemann, Sidewine, and Sideflæd, found in Anglo-Saxon charters, these names implying a pre-existing stem *sid* upon which they have been formed. We have another surname, *Sidery*, which may probably represent an A.S. Sidhere not yet turned up.

As well as with the *ham* or the *byrig* in which he resided, a man's name is often found, among the Anglo-Saxons, connected with the boundary—what-

<sup>1</sup> See note at p. 68.

ever that might be—of his property, as in Abbudes mearc, Abbud's mark or boundary, and Baldrices gemæro, Baldrick's boundary. Sometimes that boundary might be a hedge, as in Leoferes haga and Danehardes hegeræw, "Leofer's hedge," and "Danehard's hedge-row." Sometimes it might be a stone, as in Sweordes stân, sometimes a ridge, as in Eppan hrycg, "Eppa's ridge," sometimes a ditch or dyke, as in Tilgares dic and Colomores sîc (North. Eng. syke, wet ditch). A tree was naturally a common boundary mark, as in Potteles treôw, Alebeardes âc (oak), Bulemæres thorn, Huttes æsc (ash), Tatmonnes apoldre (apple-tree). Sometimes, again, a man's name is found associated with the road or way that led to his abode, as in Wealdenes weg (way), Sigbrihtes anstige (stig, a foot-path), Dunnes stigele (stile). Another word which seems to have something of the meaning of "stile" is *hlyp*, found in Freobearnes hlyp and in Herewines hlipgat. In Anglo-Saxon, *hlypa* signified a stirrup, and a "hlipgat" must, I imagine, have been a gate furnished with some contrivance for mounting over it. Of a similar nature might be Alcherdes ford, and Brochardes ford, and also Geahes ofer, Byrhtes ora, and Æscmann's yre (*ofer*, contr. *ore*, shore or landing-place). Something more of the rights of water may be contained in Fealamares brôc (brook), Hykemeres strêm (stream), and Brihtwoldes wêre (weir); the two latter probably referring to water-power for a mill. The sense of property only seems to be that which is found in Cybles weorthig, Æscmere's weorth (land or property), Tilluces leah (lea), Rumboldes den (*dene* or valley), Bogeles pearruc (paddock), Ticnes feld (field). Also in Grottes grâf (grove), Sweors holt (grove), Pippenes pen (pen or fold), Willeardes hyrst (grove), Leofsiges geat (gate), Ealdermannes hæc (hatch), and Winagares stapol (stall, market, perhaps a place for the

sale or interchange of produce). The site of a deserted dwelling served sometimes for a mark, as in Sceolles eald cotan (Sceolles old cot), and Dearmodes ald tun (Deormod's old town, or inclosure, dwelling and appurtenances?).

But it is with a man's last resting-place that his name will be found in Anglo-Saxon times to be most especially associated. The principal words used to denote a grave are *beorh* (barrow), *byrgels*, and *hlæw* (low), in all of which the idea seems to be that of a mound raised over the spot. We have Weardes beorh, "Weard's barrow," also Lulles, Cartes, Hornes, Lidgeardes, and many others. We have Scottan byrgels, "Scotta's barrow," also Hôces, Wures, and Strenges. And we have Lortan hlæw, "Lorta's low," also Ceorles, Wintres, Hwittuces, and others. There is another word *hō*, which seems to be the same as the O.N. *haugr*, North. Eng. *how*, a grave-mound. It is found in Healdenes hō, Piccedes hō, Scottehō, Tilmundes hō, Cægeshō, and Fingringahō. It would hardly seem, from the location of four of them, Worcester, Essex, Beds, Sussex, that they can be of Scandinavian origin. Can the two words, *haugr* and *hlau* (*how*, and *hlow*), be from the same origin, the one assuming, or the other dropping an *l*?

I take the names of persons thus to be deduced from Anglo-Saxon place-names, and which are in general correspondence with the earlier names in the preceding chapter, though containing some new forms and a greater number of compound names, to give as faithful a representation as we can have of the every-day names of Anglo-Saxons. And as I have before compared the names of those primitive settlers with our existing surnames, so now I propose to extend the comparison to the names of more settled Anglo-Saxon times.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.             | English Surnames.      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Abb                         | Abbes dīc                | } <i>Abbe, Abba</i>    |
| Abba                        | Abban crundel            |                        |
| Æp                          | Æpsleah                  | <i>App</i>             |
| Abbod                       | Abbodesbyrig             | } <i>Abbott, Abud</i>  |
| Abbud                       | Abbudesmearc             |                        |
| Æcemann                     | Æcemannes ceaster        | <i>Ackman, Aikman</i>  |
| Acen                        | Acenes feld              | <i>Aikin</i>           |
| Ægelweard                   | Ægelweardes mearc        | <i>Aylward</i>         |
| Alberht                     | Alberhtes treow          | <i>Albert</i>          |
| Alcherd                     | Alcherdes ford           | <i>Allcard</i>         |
| Alder                       | Aldrestub                | <i>Alder</i>           |
| Ælfgar                      | Ælfbares gemæro          | <i>Algar</i>           |
| Ælfred                      | Ælfredes beorh           | <i>Alfred, Allfrey</i> |
| Ælfher, or                  | } <i>Ælfheres stapol</i> | <i>Alvary</i>          |
| Ælfheri                     |                          |                        |
| Æscmer                      | Æscmeres weorth          | <i>Ashmore</i>         |
| Æscmann                     | Æscmannes yre            | <i>Ashman</i>          |
| Alebeard                    | Alebeardes âc            | <i>Halbard</i>         |
| Amber                       | Ambresbyrig              | <i>Amber</i>           |
| Æthelstan                   | Æthelstanes tûn          | <i>Ethelston</i>       |
|                             |                          |                        |
| Babel                       | Babeles beorh            | <i>Bable</i>           |
| Badherd                     | Badherdes sled           | <i>Beddard</i>         |
| Baldher                     | Baldheresberg            | <i>Balder</i>          |
| Baldric                     | Baldrices gemæro         | <i>Baldrige</i>        |
| Baldwin                     | Baldwines heath          | <i>Baldwin</i>         |
| Beored, or Beoret           | Beoredes treôw           | <i>Berrette</i>        |
| Beornheard                  | Beornheardes lond        | <i>Bernard</i>         |
| Beornwold                   | Beornwoldes sætan        | <i>Bernola</i>         |
| Blunt                       | Bluntesham               | <i>Blunt</i>           |
| Bogel                       | Bogeles pearruc          | <i>Bogle</i>           |
| Bohmer                      | Bohmeres stigele         | <i>Bowmer</i>          |
| Bregen                      | Bregnesford              | <i>Brain</i>           |
| Brochard                    | Brochardes ford          | <i>Brocara</i>         |
| Buga                        | Buganstôc                | } <i>Bugg</i>          |
| Bugga                       | Bugganbrôc               |                        |
| Bulemær                     | Bulemæres thorn          | <i>Bulmer</i>          |
| Buntel                      | Bunteles pyt             | <i>Bundle</i>          |
| Bunting                     | Buntingedīc              | <i>Bunting</i>         |
| Burhgeard                   | Burhgeardeswerthig       | <i>Burchard</i>        |
|                             |                          |                        |
| Carda                       | Cardan hlæw              | <i>Card, Cart</i>      |
| Ceapa                       | Ceapan hlæw              | <i>Cheape</i>          |
| Ceawa                       | Ceawan hlæw              | <i>Chew</i>            |

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.        | English Surnames. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Cerda                       | Cerdan hlæw         | <i>Chard</i>      |
| Cissa                       | Cissan anstige      | <i>Cheese</i>     |
| Chetol (Danish)             | Chetoles beorh      | <i>Ketile</i>     |
| Creoda                      | Creodan âc          | } <i>Creed</i>    |
| Cridd                       | Criddes hô          |                   |
| Cumen                       | Cumenes ora         | <i>Cummin</i>     |
| Ceatewe                     | Ceatewesleah        | <i>Chattoway</i>  |
| Ceada                       | Ceadanford          | <i>Chad</i>       |
| Catt                        | Cattes stoke        | <i>Cat, Catty</i> |
| Cæstæl                      | Cæstælesham         | <i>Castle</i>     |
| Clud                        | Cludesleah          | <i>Cloud</i>      |
| Coten                       | Cotenesfeld         | <i>Cotton</i>     |
| Cruda                       | Crudan sceat        | <i>Crowd</i>      |
| Colomor                     | Colomores sîc       | <i>Colmer</i>     |
| Ceolbriht                   | Ceolbrihtes stân    | <i>Colbert</i>    |
| Cungar                      | Cungaresbyrig       | <i>Conger</i>     |
| Cydd                        | Cyddesige           | <i>Kidd</i>       |
| Cyble                       | Cybles weorthig     | <i>Keble</i>      |
| Celc                        | Celces ora          | <i>Kelk</i>       |
| Cylman                      | Cylmanstun          | <i>Killman</i>    |
| Cynlaf                      | Cynlafes stan       | <i>Cunliffe</i>   |
| Cynric                      | Cynrices gemæro     | <i>Kenrick</i>    |
| Cyneward                    | Cynewardes gemæro   | <i>Kenward</i>    |
| Cyppa                       | Cyppanham           | <i>Chipp</i>      |
|                             |                     |                   |
| Dic                         | { Dices gat         | } <i>Dick</i>     |
|                             | { Dices wyl         |                   |
| Dægél, or                   | Dæglesford          | } <i>Dale</i>     |
| Deil                        | Deilsford           |                   |
| Dearnagel                   | Dearnagles ford     | <i>Darnell</i>    |
| Dæneheard                   | Dænehardes hegerawe | <i>Denhard</i>    |
| Deorlaf                     | Deorlafestun        | <i>Dearlove</i>   |
| Deormod <sup>1</sup>        | Deormodes ald tun   | <i>Dermott</i>    |
| Dodd                        | Doddesthorp         | } <i>Dodd</i>     |
| Dodda                       | Doddan hlæw         |                   |
| Dolemann                    | Dolemannes beorh    | <i>Dollman</i>    |
| Duceman                     | Ducemannestun       | <i>Duckman</i>    |
| Ducling                     | Duclingtun          | <i>Duckling</i>   |
| Dunn                        | Dunnes stigele      | <i>Dunn</i>       |

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also Diormod, moneyer on Anglo-Saxon coins, minted at Canterbury. There is, however, an Irish Diarmaid which might in certain cases intermix, and whence we must take *McDermott*.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.       | English Surnames,                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Dogod                       | Dogodeswel         | <i>Doggett, Dugood</i>                 |
| Dydimier                    | Dydimertun         | <i>Tidemore</i>                        |
| Dunemann                    | Dunemannes treôw   | <i>Downman</i>                         |
| Ealder                      | Ealderscumb        | <i>Alder</i>                           |
| Ealdmann                    | Ealdmannes wyrth   | <i>Altman</i>                          |
| Ealdermann <sup>1</sup>     | Ealdermannes hæc   | <i>Alderman</i>                        |
| Ealmund                     | Ealmundes treow    | <i>Almond</i>                          |
| Eanulf                      | Eanulfestun        | <i>Enough</i>                          |
| Earn                        | Earnesbeorh        | <i>Earney</i>                          |
| Eastmond                    | Eastmondestun      | <i>Eastmond, Esmond</i>                |
| EcgeII                      | Ecgeles stiel      | <i>Edgell, Eagle.</i>                  |
| Fealamar                    | Fealamares brôc    | { <i>Fillmore</i><br><i>Phillimore</i> |
| Flegg                       | Flegges garan      | <i>Flew</i>                            |
| Focga                       | Fogancrundel       | <i>Fogg, Foggo</i>                     |
| Freobearn                   | Freobearnes hlyp   | <i>Freeborn</i>                        |
| Frigedæg                    | Frigedæges treôw   | <i>Friday</i>                          |
| Fuhgel                      | Fuhgeles beorh     | <i>Fuggle, Fowl</i>                    |
| Gandar                      | Gandrandun         | <i>Gander</i>                          |
| Gæcg                        | Gægges stapol      | { <i>Gay</i>                           |
| Geah                        | Geahes ofer        |                                        |
| Gatehline                   | Gatehlinces heafod | <i>Gatling, Catling</i>                |
| Geleca                      | Gelecancamp        | <i>Jellicoe</i>                        |
| Geyn                        | Geynes thorn       | <i>Gain</i>                            |
| Giselher                    | Gislhereswurth     | <i>Giller</i>                          |
| Godincg                     | Godincges gemæro   | <i>Godding</i>                         |
| Godmund                     | Godmundesleah      | <i>Godmund</i>                         |
| Godwin                      | Godwines gemæro    | <i>Godwin</i>                          |
| Grobb                       | Grobbes den        | <i>Grove, Grub</i>                     |
| Grott                       | Grottes grâf       | <i>Grote</i>                           |
| Gund                        | Gundestige         | <i>Gunn, Gunday</i>                    |
| Hærréd                      | Hærredesleah       | <i>Herod</i>                           |
| Heafoc                      | Heafoceshamme      | <i>Hawk</i>                            |
| Hassuc                      | Hassuces môr       | <i>Haskey</i>                          |
| Hering                      | Heringesleah       | <i>Herring</i>                         |
| Hnibba                      | Hnibbanleah        | <i>Knibb, Knipe</i>                    |
| Hayward                     | Haywardes ham      | <i>Hayward</i>                         |

<sup>1</sup> I take Ealdermann to be, as elsewhere noted, a corruption of Ealdmann.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's Names. | Place-Names.       | English Surnames.  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Healda                   | Healdan grâf       | <i>Hald</i>        |
| Healden                  | Healdenes hô       | <i>Haldan</i>      |
| Helm                     | Helmes treow       | <i>Helme</i>       |
| Helfær                   | Helfæres gemæro    | <i>Helper</i>      |
| Help                     | Helpestonne        | <i>Helps</i>       |
| Herebritt                | Herebrites comb    | <i>Herbert</i>     |
| Herewin                  | Herewines hlipgat  | <i>Irwine</i>      |
| Hiccemann                | Hiccemannes stân   | <i>Hickman</i>     |
| Humbald                  | Humbalding grâf    | <i>Humble</i>      |
| Hycemer, or<br>Higemar   | } Hycemeræs strêrn | <i>Highmore</i>    |
| Hnæf                     | Hnæfes scylf       | <i>Knapf</i>       |
| Hocg                     | Hocgestun          | <i>Hogg, Hodge</i> |
| Horn                     | Hornes beorh       | <i>Horne</i>       |
| Hringwold                | Hringwoldes beorh  | <i>Ringold</i>     |
| Hwittuc                  | Hwittuces leah     | <i>Whittock</i>    |
| Hutt                     | Huttes æsc         | <i>Hutt</i>        |
| Hygelac <sup>1</sup>     | Hygelaces git      | <i>Hillock</i>     |
| Huneuuald                | Huneuualdes ham    | <i>Hunhold</i>     |
| Kyld                     | Kyldesby           | <i>Kilt</i>        |
| Leofer                   | Leoferes haga      | <i>Lover</i>       |
| Laferca                  | Lafercanbeorh      | <i>Laverick</i>    |
| Leofmann                 | Leofmannes gemæro  | <i>Loveman</i>     |
| Leommann                 | Leommannes grâf    | <i>Lemon</i>       |
| Leofsig                  | Leofsiges geat     | <i>Lovesy</i>      |
| Leofric                  | Leofrices gemæro   | <i>Loveridge</i>   |
| Lidgeard                 | Lidgeardes beorh   | <i>Ledgard</i>     |
| Lipperd                  | Lipperdes gemæro   | <i>Leopard</i>     |
| Lower                    | Lowereslege        | <i>Lower</i>       |
| Locer                    | Loceresweg         | <i>Locker</i>      |
| Lorta                    | Lortanberwe        | <i>Lord</i>        |
| Lorting                  | Lortinges bourne   | <i>Lording</i>     |
| Luder                    | Luderston          | <i>Luther</i>      |
| Ludmann                  | Ludmannes put      | <i>Lutman</i>      |
| Lull                     | Lulles beorh       | <i>Lull, Lully</i> |

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kemble, in default of finding Hygelac as a man's name in Anglo-Saxon times, has taken the above place-name to be from the legendary hero of that name. The fact is, however, that Hygelac occurs no fewer than four times as an early man's name in the *Liber Vitæ*, so that there does not seem to be any reason whatever for looking upon it as anything else than the every-day name of an Anglo-Saxon.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.       | English Surnames.       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Madoc <sup>1</sup>          | Madoces leah       | <i>Maddick</i>          |
| Myceld                      | Myceldefer         | <i>Muckelt</i>          |
| Mûl                         | Muleshlæw          | <i>Moule</i>            |
| Negle                       | Neglesleah         | <i>Nagle</i>            |
| Næl                         | Nælesbrôc          | <i>Nail</i>             |
| Nybba                       | Nybban beorh       | <i>Nibbs</i>            |
| Oslac                       | Oslaces lea        | <i>Hasluck</i>          |
| Ogged                       | Oggedestun         | <i>Hodgett, Howitt</i>  |
| Oswald                      | Oswaldes mere      | <i>Oswald</i>           |
| Orlaf                       | Orlafestun         | <i>Orlop</i>            |
| Owun                        | Owunes hild        | <i>Owen</i>             |
| Pehtun                      | Pehtuns treow      | <i>Peyton?</i>          |
| Pender                      | Penderes clif      | <i>Pender</i>           |
| Picced                      | Piccedes hô        | <i>Pickett</i>          |
| Pinnel                      | Pinnelesfeld       | <i>Pennell, Pinnell</i> |
| Pippen                      | Pippenes fen       | <i>Pippin</i>           |
| Pittel                      | Pittellesford      | <i>Piddel</i>           |
| Pitterich                   | Piterichesham      | <i>Betteridge</i>       |
| Pottel                      | Potteles treow     | <i>Pottle</i>           |
| Potten                      | Pottenestreow      | <i>Potten</i>           |
| Punt                        | Puntes stân        | <i>Punt</i>             |
| Puntel                      | Punteles treow     | <i>Bundle</i>           |
| Prentsa                     | Prentsan hlaw      | <i>Prentiss</i>         |
| Redwin                      | Redwines thorn     | <i>Readwin</i>          |
| Rahulf                      | Rahulfes furlong   | <i>Ralph</i>            |
| Rugebeorg                   | Rugebeorges gemæro | <i>Rubery</i>           |
| Rumbold                     | Rumboldes den      | <i>Rumbold</i>          |
| Sceaft                      | Sceaftesbirig      | <i>Shaft, Shafto</i>    |
| Sceoll                      | Sceolles ealdcotan | <i>Sholl</i>            |
| Scytta                      | Scyttandun         | <i>Skeat, Shute</i>     |
| Scyter <sup>2</sup>         | Scyteres flôd      | <i>Shuter</i>           |
| Scealc                      | Scealces hom       | <i>Shawkey, Chalk?</i>  |
| Scyld                       | Scyldes treow      | <i>Shield</i>           |

<sup>1</sup> This name, which corresponds with an O.G. Madacho, I take to be Anglo-Saxon (stem *mad*, p. 56), though it is also a Celtic name.

<sup>2</sup> From a similar origin is probably Shooter's Hill, near London.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.       | English Surnames.             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Simær                       | Simæres ford       | <i>Seymour</i>                |
| Secmær                      | Secmæres ora       | <i>Sycamore</i>               |
| Sigbriht                    | Sigbrihtes anstige | <i>Sibert</i>                 |
| Sibriht                     | Sibrihtesweald     | <i>Seabright</i> <sup>1</sup> |
| Siger                       | Sigeres âc         | <i>Segar</i>                  |
| Snell                       | Snellesham         | <i>Snell</i>                  |
| Snod                        | Snodes hyl         | <i>Snoad</i>                  |
| Streng                      | Strenges hô        | <i>Strong</i>                 |
| Stut                        | Stutes hyl         | <i>Stout, Stott</i>           |
| Stutard                     | Stutardes cumb     | <i>Stothard, Studeard</i>     |
| Sucga                       | Sucgangrâf         | <i>Sugg</i>                   |
| Sumer                       | Sumeresham         | <i>Summer</i>                 |
| Sumerled (Danish)           | Sumerledetun       | <i>Sommerlat</i> <sup>2</sup> |
| Sunemann                    | Sunemannes wyrthig | <i>Sunman</i>                 |
| Sweor                       | Sweores holt       | <i>Swire, Swears</i>          |
| Sweord                      | Sweordes stân      | <i>Sword</i>                  |
|                             |                    |                               |
| Tæcel                       | Tæcelesbrôc        | <i>Tackle</i>                 |
| Tatmonn                     | Tatmonnes apoldre  | <i>Tadman</i>                 |
| Tatel                       | Tatlestrop         | <i>Tattle</i>                 |
| Thuner                      | Thunresfeld        | <i>Thunder</i>                |
| Thurgar (Danish)            | Thurgartun         | <i>Thurgur</i>                |
| Thrista                     | Thristan den       | <i>Trist</i>                  |
| Theodher                    | Theoderpoth        | <i>Theodore</i>               |
| Thuroid (Danish)            | Thuroides gemæro   | <i>Thorold</i>                |
| Toma                        | Tomanworthig       | <i>Tomey</i>                  |
| Ticc                        | Ticces stede       | <i>Tick</i>                   |
| Ticcen                      | Ticnesfeld         | <i>Dickin</i>                 |
| Tilgar                      | Tilgares dîc       | <i>Dilger</i>                 |
| Tilluc                      | Tilluces leah      | <i>Tillick, Dilke</i>         |
| Tilmann                     | Tilmannes den      | <i>Tilman</i>                 |
| Titferth                    | Titferthes geat    | <i>Titford</i>                |
|                             |                    |                               |
| Upicen                      | Upicenes hlyw      | <i>Hopkin</i>                 |
|                             |                    |                               |
| Wahgen                      | Wahgenes gemæro    | <i>Wain</i>                   |
| Wealden                     | Wealdenes weg      | <i>Walden</i>                 |
| Wealder                     | Wealderes weg      | <i>Walder, Walter</i>         |
| Westan                      | Westanes treow     | <i>Weston</i>                 |
| Wigheard                    | Wigheardes stapol  | <i>Wyard</i>                  |

<sup>1</sup> There is also an A.S. Sæbriht, from sæ, sea, whence *Seabright* might be derived.

<sup>2</sup> *Somerled* is a Christian name in one of our noble families.

| Anglo-Saxon Men's<br>Names. | Place-Names.      | English Surnames.  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Wighelm                     | Wighelmes land    | <i>Whigam</i>      |
| Wihtlac                     | Wihtlaces ford    | <i>Whitelock</i>   |
| Wihtric                     | Wihtricesham      | <i>Whitridge</i>   |
| Wilmund                     | Wilmundes leah    | <i>Williment</i>   |
| Willher                     | Willheres triow   | <i>Willer</i>      |
| Wicg                        | Wicgestan         | <i>Wigg</i>        |
| Uiigga                      | Wuiggangeat }     |                    |
| Winagar                     | Winagares stapul  | <i>Winegar</i>     |
| Wileard                     | Wileardes hyrste  | <i>Willard</i>     |
| Winter                      | Wintres hlæw      | <i>Winter</i>      |
| Wistan for                  | } Wistanes gemæro | <i>Whiston</i>     |
| Wigstan ?                   |                   |                    |
| Wulfsig                     | Wulfsiges croft   | <i>Wolsey</i>      |
| Wulfgar                     | Wulfgares gemæro  | <i>Woolgar</i>     |
| Wulfmer                     | Wulfmeres myln    | <i>Woolmer</i>     |
| Wulfric                     | Wulfrices gemæro  | <i>Woolrych</i>    |
| Wyner                       | Wyneres stig      | <i>Winer</i>       |
| Waring                      | Wæring wïc        | <i>Waring</i>      |
| Wifel                       | Wifelesham        | <i>Whipple</i>     |
| Woden <sup>1</sup>          | Wodnesbeorg       | <i>Woodin ?</i>    |
| Wydda                       | Wyddanbeorh       | <i>Widow, Weed</i> |

The above names are deduced entirely from the names of places found by Mr. Kemble in ancient charters. The list is not by any means an exhaustive one, as I have not included a number of names taken into account in Chap. IV., and as also the same personal name enters frequently into several place-names. With very few exceptions these names may be gathered to the roll of Teutonic name-stems, notwithstanding a little disguise in some of their forms, and a great, sometimes a rather confusing, diversity of spelling. I take names such as the above to be the repre-

<sup>1</sup> Upon the whole I am inclined to think that Woden is here an Anglo-Saxon man's name, though the traces of it in such use are but slight. There is a Richard Wodan in the *Lib. Vit.* about the 15th century. And Wotan occurs once as a man's name in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*. Odin occurs twice in Domesday, but I take it to be a different name, viz., a Frankish, Audin (*aud*, prosperity).

sentatives of the every-day names of men in Anglo-Saxon times, rather than the names which come before us in history and in historical documents. For it seems to me that a kind of fashion prevailed, and that while a set of names of a longer and more dignified character were in favour among the great, the mass of the people still, to a great extent, adhered to the shorter and more simple names which their fathers had borne before them. Thus, when we find an Æthelwold who was also called Mol, an Æthelmer who was also called Dodda, and a Queen Hrothwaru who was also called Bucege, I am disposed to take the simple names, which are such as the earlier settlers brought over with them, to have been the original names, and superseded by names more in accordance with the prevailing fashion. Still these older names keep cropping up occasionally in what we may call the more regular Anglo-Saxon times, and so little are they in accord with the current nomenclature that Mr. Kemble (*Names, Surnames, and Nic-names of the Anglo-Saxons*) has referred to some of them as "not to be translated or explained by anything found in the Teutonic languages, nay only to be understood by reference to Cymric or Pictish roots." Among these names are Puch, Padda, Uelhisc, Cynyath, Theabul, Oiddi, Pechthelm, and Pehhat. Now let me observe, with all the respect due to that distinguished scholar, that all these names may, as it seems to me, be readily referred to a Teutonic origin. Puch and Padda are to be found in the Puccingas and the Pædingas in his own list of early settlers, and Uelhisc may be the same name, a little corrupted, as that found in the Wælsingas. Cynyath stands, I take it, for Cynhath (*hath*, war), and Theabul is simply a corruption of Theobald for Theodbald. Oiddi seems to be the Northumbrian form of Eadi, as Oisc of Æsc, and Coin of Cēn (Kemble, *Phil. Trans.*), while Pecht-

helm and Pehthat are in accordance, see p. 86, with a regular Anglo-Saxon formation. I take it then that names of this kind, which only crop up occasionally among the noble and great, were retained in more common use among the mass of the people. Valuable then as is the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, as a continuous record of English names for many centuries, yet I am inclined to think that inasmuch as that the persons who come before us as benefactors to the shrine of St. Cuthbert may be taken to be as a general rule of the upper ranks of life, they do not afford so faithful a representation of the every-day names of Anglo-Saxons as do the little freeholders who lived and died in their country homes. And, moreover, these are, as it will be seen, more especially the kind of names which have been handed down from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day.

In connection with this subject, it may be of interest to present a list of existing names of places formed from an Anglo-Saxon personal name, as derived from the same ancient charters dealt with in the previous list. And in so doing I confine myself exclusively to the places of which the present names have been positively identified by Mr. Kemble. And in the first place I will take the place-names which consist simply of the name of a tribe or family unqualified by any local term whatever.

## Name in Anglo-Saxon Charters.

## Present Name.

|              |            |                 |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| Æfeningas    | Avening    | Gloucestershire |
| Angemeringum | Angmering  | Sussex          |
| Ascengas     | Eashing    | Surrey          |
| Banesingas   | Bensington | Oxfordshire     |
| Bærlingas    | Barling    | Kent            |
| Beadingum    | Beden      | Gloucestershire |
| Berecingas   | Barking    | Essex           |
| Brahcingum   | Braughin   | Herts           |
| Byrhtlingas  | Brightling | Sussex          |
| Cerringes    | Charing    | Kent            |

| Name in Anglo-Saxon Charters. | Present Name. |             |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Ciwingum                      | Chewing       | Herts.      |
| Culingas                      | Cooling       | Kent        |
| Cytringas                     | Kettering     | Northampton |
| Dicellingas                   | Ditchling     | Sussex      |
| Geddingas                     | Yeading       | Middlesex   |
| Godelmingum                   | Godalming     | Surrey      |
| Hallingas                     | Halling       | Kent        |
| Herlinge                      | Harling       | Norfolk     |
| Horningga                     | Horning       | Norfolk     |
| Meallingas                    | Malling       | Kent        |
| Pæccingas                     | Patching      | Sussex      |
| Puningas                      | Poynings      | Surrey      |
| Readingan                     | Reading       | Berkshire   |
| Rodiges                       | Roothing      | Essex       |
| Stæningas                     | Steyping      | Sussex      |
| Swyrdhlincas<br>(Swyrdlingas) | } Swarling    | Kent        |
| Terringes                     |               |             |
| Terlinges                     | Tarring       | Sussex      |
| Totingas                      | Terling       | Essex       |
| Wellungum                     | Tooting       | Surrey      |
| Werhornas                     | Wellwyn       | Herts.      |
| Wihtringas                    | Warehorne     | Kent        |
| Uoccingas                     | Wittering     | Surrey      |
| Wyrtinas                      | Woking        | Surrey      |
|                               | Worting       | Hants.      |

I will now take the places which in a later and more settled time have been derived from the name of a single man, as representing his dwelling, his domain, or in not a few cases, his grave.

| Anglo-Saxon Man's Name. | Place-Name.     | Present Name. |          |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| Abba                    | Abbandun        | Abingdon      | Berks.   |
| Ægel                    | Ægelesbyrig     | Aylesbury     | Bucks.   |
|                         | Æglesford       | Aylesford     | Kent     |
|                         | Ægelesworth     | Aylesworth    | Nthmptn. |
| Agmod                   | Agmodesham      | Agmondesham   | Bucks.   |
| Æsc                     | Æscsbyrig       | Ashbury       | Berks.   |
| Æscmer                  | Æscmeres weorth | Ashmansworth  | Hants.   |
| Amber                   | Ambresbyrig     | Amesbury      | Wilts.   |
|                         | Ambresleah      | Ombersley     | Worc.    |
| Ælfred                  | Ælfredincgtun   | Alfreton      | Derby.   |

| Anglo-Saxon Man's Name. | Place-Name.     | Present Name.    |           |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Badda                   | Baddanby        | Badby            | Nthmptn.  |
| Badhelm                 | Badimyncgtun    | Badminton        | Glouc.    |
| Baldher                 | Baldheresberg   | Baltonsborough   | Somerset. |
| Becca                   | Beccanleah      | Beckley          | Sussex    |
| Beda                    | Bedanford       | Bedford          | Beds.     |
| Benna                   | { Bennanham     | Beenham          | Berks.    |
|                         | { Benningwurth  | Bengworth        | Worc.     |
| Bledda                  | Bleddanhlæw     | Bledlow          | Bucks.    |
| Blunt                   | Bluntesham      | Bluntisham       | Hunts.    |
| Bodeca                  | Bodecanleah     | Butleigh         | Somerset. |
| Bodek                   | Bodekesham      | Bottisham        | Camb.     |
| Bocga                   | Bocganora       | Bognor           | Sussex    |
| Bordel                  | Bordelestun     | Burleston        | Dorset.   |
| Brand                   | Brandesburh     | Bransbury        | Hants.    |
| Bregen                  | Bregnesford     | Bransford        | Worc.     |
|                         |                 |                  |           |
| Cada                    | Cadandun        | Chadlington      | Oxford.   |
| Cæg                     | Cægeshō         | Keysoe           | Beds.     |
| Calmund                 | Calmundes den   | Calmsden         | Glouc.    |
| Ceadela                 | Ceadelanwurth   | Chaddleworth     | Berks.    |
| Ceadel                  | Cadeleshunt     | Chadshunt        | Warw.     |
| Ceader                  | Ceadresleah     | Chaseley         | Worc.     |
| Cendel                  | Cendeles funta  | Chalfont         | Bucks.    |
| Ceol                    | Ceolesig        | Cholsey          | Berks.    |
| Cippa                   | Cippenham       | Chippenham       | Wilts.    |
| Ceolbald                | Ceolbaldinctun  | Chilbolton       | Hants.    |
| Ceort                   | Ceortesege      | Chertsey         | Surrey    |
| Cinhild (woman)         | Cinildewyrth    | Kenilworth       | Warw.     |
| Cissa                   | Cissanceaster   | Chichester       | Sussex    |
| Coda                    | Codanford       | Codford          | Wilts.    |
| Codda                   | Coddanhrycg     | Cotheridge       | Worc.     |
| Cola                    | Colingham       | Collingham       | Notts.    |
| Crym                    | Crymesham       | Crimsham         | Sussex    |
| Croppa                  | Croppanthorn    | Crothorn         | Worc.     |
| Cumen                   | Cumenora        | Cumnor           | Berks.    |
| Cungar                  | Cungaresbyrig   | Congressbury     | Somerset. |
| Cwichelm                | Cwichelmes hlæw | Cucklamslow hill | Berks.    |
| Cyneburg                | Cyneburgincton  | Kemerton         | Glouc.    |
| Cynlaf                  | Kynleveden      | Kelvedon         | Essex     |
| Ketel (Danish)          | Kitlebig        | Kettleby         | Linc.     |
|                         |                 |                  |           |
| Dæcca, or               | { Daccanhaam    | Dagenham         | Essex     |
| Dægga                   |                 | Daylesford       | Worc.     |
| Dægel                   | Dæglesford      |                  |           |

| Anglo-Saxon Man's Name. | Place-Name.      | Present Name.             |           |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Deôrlaf                 | Deorlafestun     | Darlaston                 | Staffs.   |
| Dodda                   | Doddanford       | Dodford                   | Nthmptn.  |
| Dodd                    | Doddesthorp      | Dogsthorp                 | Nthmptn.  |
| Dogod                   | Dogodeswel       | Dowdswell                 | Glouc.    |
| Domec                   | Domecesige       | Dauntsey                  | Wilts.    |
| Duceling                | Duceling dun     | Ducklington               | Oxford.   |
| Dunn                    | Dunnincland      | Donyland                  | Essex     |
| Didel                   | Didelingtun      | Didlington                | Dorset.   |
|                         |                  |                           |           |
| Eadric                  | Eadricestun      | Edstone                   | Warw.     |
| Ecca                    | Eccingtun        | Eckington                 | Worc.     |
| Eccle, or Egil          | Eccleshale       | Exhall                    | Warw.     |
| Effa                    | Effingeham       | Effingham                 | Surrey    |
| Erpa                    | Erpingham        | Erpingham                 | Norfolk   |
| Eof, or Eofa            | Eofesham         | Evesham                   | Worc.     |
|                         |                  |                           |           |
| Fecca                   | Feccanhom        | Feckenham                 | Worc.     |
| Flæda                   | Flædanburg       | Fladbury                  | Worc.     |
| Folc                    | Folcesstan       | Folkstone                 | Kent      |
|                         |                  |                           |           |
| Gidda                   | Giddincford      | Gidding                   | Suffolk   |
| Gysel                   | Gyselingham      | Gislingham                | Suffolk   |
| Godmer                  | Godmeresham      | Godmersham                | Kent      |
| Grim                    | Grimaston        | Grimsone                  | Norfolk   |
| Gun, or Gund            | Gunthorpe        | Gunthorp                  | Nthmptn.  |
| Gyp                     | Gypeswich        | Ipswich                   | Suffolk   |
|                         |                  |                           |           |
| Hauek                   | Hauekestun       | Hauxton                   | Camb.     |
| Hæfar                   | Hæfaresham       | Haversham                 | Bucks.    |
| Hamela                  | Hamelendûn       | Hambleton                 | Hants.    |
| Hærigeward              | Hærigewardesham  | Harrietsham               | Kent      |
| Hala                    | Halington        | Hallington                | Linc.     |
| Hanekyn                 | Hanekyntun       | Hankerton                 | Wilts.    |
| Hanna                   | Hanningtun       | Hannington                | Hants.    |
| Hæda                    | Hædanham         | Haddenham                 | Camb.     |
| Helm                    | Helmyngton       | Hemington                 | Nthmptn.  |
| Help                    | Helpestone       | Helpstone                 | Nthmptn.  |
| Hemma                   | Hemmingford      | { Hemmingford<br>Abbots } | { Hunts.  |
| Hengest                 | { Hengesteshricg | Henstridge                | Somerset. |
|                         | { Hengestesige   | Hinksey                   | Berks.    |
| Hild                    | Hildesdûn        | Hillersdon                | Bucks.    |
| Heorulf                 | Heorelfestun     | Harleston                 | Staff.    |
| Heorta                  | Heortingtun      | Hardington                | Somerset. |

| Anglo-Saxon Man's Name. | Place-Name.       | Present Name. |           |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Honekyn                 | Honekynton        | Hankerton     | Wilts.    |
| Hona                    | Honingtun         | Honington     | Linc.     |
| Horning                 | { Horningeseie    | Horningsea    | Camb.     |
|                         | { Horningges hæth | Horningsheath | Suffolk   |
| Hôd                     | Hôdesâc           | Hodsoak       | Worc.     |
| Hunewald                | Hunewaldesham     | Windlesham    | Surrey    |
| Hunta                   | Huntandun         | Huntingdon    | Hunts.    |
| Hwita                   | Hwitingtun        | Whittington   | Worc.     |
| Kyld                    | Kyldesby          | Kilsby        | Nthmptn.  |
| Laua                    | { Lauanham        | Lavenham      | Suffolk   |
|                         | { Lauingtun       | Barlavington  | Sussex    |
| Lamb (Danish ?)         | Lambhith          | Lambeth       |           |
| Lott                    | Lottisham         | Lottisham     | Somerset. |
| Mealdhelm               | Mealdumesburg     | Malmsbury     | Wilts.    |
| Myceld                  | Myceldefer        | Mitcheldover  | Hants.    |
| Mûl                     | { Mûleseige       | Moulsey       | Surrey    |
|                         | { Mûlesham        | Moulsham      | Essex     |
| Munda                   | Mundanham         | Mundham       | Sussex    |
| Netela                  | Netelingtun       | Nettleton     | Wilts.    |
| Offa                    | Offanleah         | Offley        | Herts.    |
| Orlaf                   | Orlafestun        | Orleston      | Derby.    |
| Orm (Danish)            | Ormisby           | Ormsby        | Norfolk   |
| Osgot                   | Osgotbi           | Osgodby       | Linc.     |
| Oshelm                  | Osmingtun         | Osmington     | Dorset.   |
| Oswald                  | Oswaldeshlaw      | Oswaldslow    | Worc.     |
| Pada                    | Padingtun         | Paddington    | Middlesex |
| Parta                   | Partingtun        | Patrington    | Yorks.    |
| Peda                    | Pedanhrycg        | Petridge      | Surrey    |
| Peada                   | Peadanwurth       | Padworth      | Berks.    |
| Peata                   | Peattingtun       | Pattingham    | Salop.    |
| Pecga                   | Pecganham         | Pagham        | Sussex    |
| Peden                   | Pednesham         | Pensham       | Worc.     |
| Piterich                | Piterichesham     | Petersham     | Worc.     |
| Port                    | Portesham         | Portisham     | Dorset.   |
| Raculf                  | Raculfcestre      | Reculver      | Kent.     |

| Anglo-Saxon Man's<br>Name.  | Place-Name.      | Present Name.   |           |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Remn <sup>1</sup> for Raven | Remnesdun        | Ramsden         | Sussex    |
| Rydemær, or<br>Redmer       | Rydemæreleah     | Redmarley       | Worc.     |
| Riking                      | Rikinghal        | Rickinghall     | Suffolk   |
| Ring                        | Ringestede       | Ringstead       | Norfolk   |
| Rodda                       | Roddanbeorg      | Rodborough      | Glouc.    |
| Rolf, for                   | Rolfestun        | Rolleston       | Staffs.   |
| Rodulf                      | Rollesby         | Rollesby        | Norfolk   |
| Sidel                       | Sidelesham       | Sidlesham       | Sussex    |
| Sceaft                      | Sceaftesbirig    | Shaftesbury     | Dorset.   |
| Secg                        | Secgesbearue     | Sedgeberrow     | Worc.     |
| Snodd                       | Snoddesbyrig     | Upton Snodsbury | Worc.     |
| Snod                        | Snodgingland     | Snodland        | Worc.     |
| Sumer                       | Sumeresham       | Somersham       | Hunts.    |
| Sumerled (Danish)           | Sumerledetun     | Somerleyton     | Suffolk   |
| Sunna                       | Sunnandun        | Sundon          | Beds.     |
| Swyðbriht                   | Swyðbrihtesweald | Sibbertswold    | Kent      |
| Swithred                    | Swithrædingden   | Surrenden       | Kent      |
| Sylc                        | Sylceswyrth      | Silksworth      | Durham    |
| Tadmær                      | Tadmærtun        | Tadmarton       | Oxford.   |
| Teotta                      | Teottingtun      | Teddington      | Worc.     |
| Tala                        | Talingtun        | Tallington      | Linc.     |
| Toda                        | Todanhom         | Toddenham       | Glouc.    |
| Toma                        | Tomanworthig     | Tamworth        | Warw.     |
| Theogen                     | Theogendethorp   | Theddlethorp    | Linc.     |
| Thunar                      | Thunresfeld      | Thundersfield   | Surrey    |
| Ticen                       | Ticnesfeld       | Tichfield       | Hants.    |
| Tidhelm                     | Tidelminctun     | Tidmington      | Worc.     |
| Tilla                       | Tillingham       | Tillingham      | Essex     |
| Tocca                       | Toccanham        | Tockenham       | Wilts.    |
| Tota                        | Totingtun        | Tottington      | Norfolk   |
| Treda                       | { Tredingtun     | Tredington      | Glouc.    |
|                             | { Tredinctun     | Tredington      | Worc.     |
| Trosta                      | Trostringtun     | Troston         | Suffolk   |
| Tuda                        | Tudingtun        | Teddington      | Middlsex. |
| Tunweald                    | Tunwealdes stân  | Tunstone        | Glouc.    |

<sup>1</sup> It seems clear from the names collated by German writers that *ramn*, *remn*, and *ram* in ancient names are contractions of raven. Compare the names of the ports, Soderhamn, Nyhamn, and Sandhamn, for, no doubt, Soderhaven, Nyhaven, and Sandhaven.

| Anglo-Saxon Man's Name. | Place-Name.    | Present Name.  |           |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Turca                   | Turcanden      | Turkdean       | Glouc.    |
| Twica                   | Tuicanham      | Twickenham     | Middlsx.  |
| Thurgar (Danish)        | Thurgartun     | Thurgarton     | Norfolk   |
| Ufa                     | Ufinctun       | Ovington       | Hants.    |
| Wacen                   | Uacenesfeld    | Watchfield     | Berks.    |
| Watling                 | Uætlintun      | Watlington     | Oxford.   |
| Wassa                   | Wassingburg    | Washingborough | Linc.     |
| Wald                    | Waldeswel      | Woldswell      | Glouc.    |
| Weard                   | Weardesbeorh   | Warborough     | Oxford.   |
| Wifel                   | { Wifeles cumb | Wiveliscomb    | Somerset. |
|                         | { Wifelesford  | Wilsford       | Wilts.    |
| Wilburg (Woman)         | { Wilburgeham  | Wilbraham      | Camb.     |
|                         | { Wilburhtun   | Wilburton      | Camb.     |
| Willer                  | Willerseia     | Willesey       | Glouc.    |
| Weogern                 | Weogernacester | Worcester      | Worc.     |
| Wine                    | { Uines hlau   | Winslow        | Bucks.    |
|                         | { Wines hyl    | Winshall       | Derby.    |
| Wrena                   | Wreningham     | Wreningham     | Norfolk   |
| Werot                   | Uurotaham      | Wrotham        | Kent.     |
| Wulfward                | Wulfweardigleâ | Wolverley      | Worc.     |
| Wendel, or              | Wendlesora, or | Windsor        | Berks.    |
| Windel                  | Windlesora     |                |           |

The last name, Windsor, is an amusing instance of the older attempts at local etymology. First it was supposed, as being an exposed spot, to have taken its name from the "wind is sore;" then it was presumed that it must have been a ferry, and that the name arose from the constant cry of "wind us o'er" from those waiting to be ferried across. It was a great step in advance when the next etymologist referred to the ancient name and found it to be Windelsora, from *ora*, shore (a contraction of *ofer*?). Still, the etymon he deduced therefrom of "winding shore" is one that could not be adopted without doing great violence to the word; whereas, without the change of a letter, we have Windels ore, "Windel's shore," most probably in the sense of landing-place.

The name Windel forms several other place-names ; it was common in ancient times, and it has been taken to mean Vandal. I refer to this more especially to illustrate the importance of taking men's names into account in considering the origin of a place-name.

The above names are confined entirely, as I have before mentioned, to the places that have been positively identified by Mr. Kemble. And as these constitute but a small proportion of the whole number, the comparison will serve to give an idea of the very great extent to which place-names are formed from men's names.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CORRUPTIONS AND CONTRACTIONS.

CORRUPTIONS may be divided broadly into two kinds, those which proceed from a desire to improve the sound of a name, and those which proceed from a desire to make some kind of sense out of it. The former, which we may call phonetic, generally consist in the introduction of a letter, either to give more of what we may call "backbone" to a word, or else to make it run more smoothly. For the former purpose *b* or *p* is often used—thus we have, even in Anglo-Saxon times, *trum* made into *trump*, *sem* into *semp*, and *emas* into *embas*. So among our names we have *Dumplin* no doubt for Dumlin (O.G. Domlin), *Gamble* for Gamel, and *Ambler* for Amcler, though in these names something of both the two principles may apply. In a similar manner we have *glas* made into *glast* in Glæstingabyrig, now Glastonbury (p. 85). So *d* seems sometimes to be brought in to strengthen the end of a word, and this, it appears to me, may be the origin of our names *Field*, *Fielding*, *Fielder*. The forms seem to show an ancient stem, but as the word stands, it is difficult to make anything out of it, whereas, as *Fiell*, *Fielling*, &c., the names would fall in with a regular stem (as at p. 47). So also our name *Hind* may perhaps be the same, assuming a final *d*, as another name, *Hine*,

which, presuming the *h* not to be organic, may be, at least in some cases, from the unexplained stem *in* or *ine*, as in the name of Ina, King of Wessex, other Anglo-Saxons being also found called Ini and Hyni. In which case *Hyndman* might be the same name as *Hyneman* and *Inman*. Upon the same principle it may be that we have the name *Nield* formed upon the Celtic *Niel*. We find instances of the same in Anglo-Saxon times, as in *Swend* for the Danish *Swein*. So also *f* appears to be sometimes changed for a similar purpose into *p*, as in *Asprey* and *Lamprey* for *Asfrid* (or *Osfrid*) and *Landfrid*. The ending *frid* commonly becomes *frey* (as in *Godfrey*, *Humphrey*, *Geoffrey*), and when we have got *Asfrey* and *Lanfrey* (and we have *Lanfrei* in the *Liber Vitæ*), the rest is easy.

The most common phonetic intrusion is that of *r*, and one of the ways in which it most frequently occurs is exhibited in the following group of names: *Pendgast*, *Pendegast*, *Pendergast*, *Prendergast*, *Prendergrass*. *Pendgast* is, I take it, an ancient compound, from the stem *bend* (p. 42), with *gast*, hospes.<sup>1</sup> It first takes a medial vowel between the two words of the compound, and becomes *Pend-e-gast*. Then *e* naturally becomes *er*, passing the very slight barrier which English pronunciation affords, and the name, having become *Pendergast*, finds the need of a second *r* to balance the first, and becomes *Prendergast*. In the last name, *Prendergrass*, the other principle comes in, and a slight effort is made to give a shade of meaning to the word. A similar group may be *Butman*, *Beautyman*, *Butterman*. One of the features in men's names, it will be seen, is that as they have (differently to what is the case with regard to the words of the language) become crystallised in all

<sup>1</sup> It may perhaps, however, be from a Welsh place-name, but it illustrates the principle just the same.

stages, one is sometimes permitted to see the various steps of a process.

Now it is in such a way as that described above that the Anglo-Saxon name Ealdermann (whence our name *Alderman*) has, according to my opinion, been formed. There is another Anglo-Saxon name, Ealdmann, an ancient compound. Now if you, as in the previous case, introduce a medial vowel, and make it Eald-e-mann, there is virtually nothing left between that and Ealdermann. Such a name, as derived from the office, would be impossible as a regular Anglo-Saxon name. The only other alternative would be that he had been so called as a *sobriquet* by his office till it had superseded his regular name. And there does appear to have been such a case, viz., that of a man called Preost who *was* a priest, but the way which I have suggested seems to me to account more easily for the name. From a similar origin I take to be our name *Ackerman*, and the present German *Ackermann*. There is an Anglo-Saxon *Æcemann* (p. 93), from which, on the principle described above, they might be derived. So also *Sigournay* may be formed in a similar manner from an old German name *Siginiu* (*niu*, "new," perhaps in the sense of "young"), *Alderdice* from an old Frankish *Aldadeus* (*deus*, servant), and *Reverdy* from an O.G. *Revedeo*.

I have taken Prendergast for Pendgast as an illustration of the intrusion of *r*, and there is even in Anglo-Saxon times an example of the very same word as so treated. This is the name *Prentsa* (p. 97), (whence our *Prentiss*), and which I take to be properly *Pentsa*. This would bring it in as a regular Anglo-Saxon stem (*cf.* *Penda*, *Pender*, *Penduald*, *Pendwine*), whereas otherwise it is difficult to know what to make of it. Among English surnames thus treated we have *Bellringer* for *Bellinger*, *Sternhold* for *Stonhold* (p. 61), *Proudfoot* for *Puddefoot* (*bud*, messenger), and possibly

*Cardwell* for the Anglo-Saxon *Cadweal*.<sup>1</sup> On the same principle I think that *Wordsworth*, a name of local origin, may be, with an intrusive *r*, the same as *Wodsworth* or *Wadsworth* (Wad's property or estate). There is certainly a stem *wurd* (supposed to mean fate, destiny), in ancient names, but it is of rare occurrence, and I do not know of it in English names, though we have *Orde*, which I take to be from the Scandinavian form of it. On the other hand we have an instance in Anglo-Saxon times of the reverse process, viz., the elision of *r*, in the case of *Wihtbrord*, Minister of Edward the Elder, who, though he spells his names both ways, spells it more frequently *Wihtbrod*, the other being no doubt etymologically the correct form (*brord*, sword), though euphony is certainly promoted by the elision. This may probably be the origin of our name *Whitbread*, with the variation *Wheatbread*.

The intrusion of *d* has had the effect of changing a man's name into a woman's in two cases, *Mildred* and *Kindred*. The former should be properly *Milred*, answering to an Anglo-Saxon *Milred*, and the latter should be *Kenred*, answering to the German *Conrad*; *Mildryd* and *Cynedryd* were, and could only be, Anglo-Saxon women's names.

On the other hand, the loss of an *r* has had such a disastrous effect in the case of an American *Bedbug* as to compel him to apply, like his English namesake, for a change of name. For while, in America, all insects of the beetle tribe are called by the name of "bug," the "bedbug" is that particular insect which is a "terror by night," so that the name was

<sup>1</sup> This however is by no means certain, inasmuch as there is a stem *card* or *gard* from which it might be formed, though the corresponding ancient name has not turned up. On the other hand it is to be observed that *wealth* is not one of the more common endings.

pointedly disagreeable. It ought properly to be, I doubt not, Bedburg, a name of local origin, and the same as Bedborough.

I have already referred to what I suppose to be a case of phonetic corruption even in Anglo-Saxon times. We perhaps do not realise as much as we might do the possibility of such things occurring. I do not feel sure, for instance, that the ending *theof* or *thif* found in one or two A.S. names, as Aldthif and Waltheof, is not a phonetic corruption of the common ending *theow*, minister or servant. There is no trace of such an ending as *theof* in ancient German names: its meaning could only be that of "thief," and such a word would, as it seems to me, be rather at variance with the generally honorific character of ancient nomenclature. And when we find in apposition at about the same period the two names Waltheow and Walthiof, it naturally occurs to us how easy the phonetic corruption would be.<sup>1</sup>

Before going on to deal with the corruptions which originate in the desire to make some kind of sense out of a name, I propose to refer briefly to some of the changes and contractions which are more strictly in accordance with regular phonetic principles. I have referred at p. 9 to a final *g* as opposed to the English ear, and to two different ways in which it is got rid of, viz., by changing it into *dg*, and by dropping it altogether. There is yet a third way, that of changing it into *f*, as in Anglo-Saxon *genug*, English *enough*. And we can show examples of all these in the same name, from the ancient stem *wag*, probably signifying to wave, brandish, as in the name Wagbrand ("wave-sword"), in the genealogy of the Northumbrian kings. For we have the name in all

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written, I find that in Cleasby's *Icelandic Dictionary* this ending in O.N. names is accounted for in the way that I have suggested.

four forms, *Wagg*, *Way*, *Wadge*, *Waugh* (*Waff*). The common ending in Teutonic names of *wig*, *war*, often, anciently even, softened into *wi*, most commonly in such case becomes in our names *way*. Thus we have *Alloway* from an ancient *Alewih*, *Chattoway* from *Ceatewe*, *Dalloway* from *Daliweh*, *Galloway* from *Geilwih*, *Garroway* from *Gerwi*, *Hathaway* from *Hathuwi*, *Kennaway* from *Kenewi*, *Lanoway* from *Lantwih*, *Reddoway* from *Redwi*, *Ridgway* from *Ricwi*, *Otway* from *Odwi*, and *Salloway* from *Selewi*. I cite this as a case in which a number of coincidences prove a principle, which the reader, if he confined his attention to one particular case, might be disposed to question. Similarly the corruption of *bald* as an ending into *ble* is proved by a number of examples in coincidence. We have *Grimble* and *Grumble* for *Grimbald*, *Gobble* for *Godbald*, *Hubble* for *Hugibald*, *Humble* for *Humbald*, *Kemble* for *Cynbald*, *Rumble* for *Rumbold*, *Tremble* for *Trumbald*, *Tibble* and *Tipple* for *Theobald* (*Thiodbald*), *Warble* for *Warbold*, *Wimble* for *Winibald*, &c. A similar corruption, as in *Theobul* for *Theobald* I have already referred to as found even in Anglo-Saxon times. We also generally drop the *g* in the middle of a word in such names as *Payne*, from A.S. *Pagen*,<sup>1</sup> *Wain* from A.S. *Wahgen*, *Gain* from A.S. *Gagen*, *Nail* from A.S. *Negle*. So also in *Sibbald* for *Sigebald*, *Sibert* for *Sigebert*, *Seymore* for *Sigimar*, *Wyatt* for *Wighad*, &c. There is also a frequent dropping of *d*, though I think that in this case the names have more frequently come down to us from ancient times in such contracted form, the practice being more specially common among the Franks, from whom I think that most of the names in question have been derived. Thus we

<sup>1</sup> *Pagan* occurs as an A.S. name (*Thorpe*, p. 648), and may probably be referred to *bagan*, to contend. Cf. also *Pagingas* among the early settlers.

have *Cobbold* for Codbald or Godbold, *Cobbett* for Godbet or Codbet, *Lucas* (Lucas, *Lib. Vit.*), from a Frankish Liucoz for Liudgoz, *Boggis* from a Boggis for Bodgis, *Haggis* for Hadegis, *Lewis* for Leodgis, *Rabbit* for Radbod, *Toogood* for Teutgaud, *Chabot* for Chadbod. So also *Ralph* and *Rolfe*<sup>1</sup> for Radulf and Hrodulf (though also for Ragulf and Hrogulf), *Roland* for Rodland, *Roman* for Rodman, &c. So *f* is often dropped when it is followed by *m* or *n*, as in A.S. Leomman for Leofmann, whence our *Lemon*. It is probable that our *Lemmer* and *Limmer* are similar contractions of A.S. Leofmer. Cf. Lemmer in a will of Thurstan (*Thorpe*, p. 575), also Liemar, Archbishop of Bremen, and many others.

As a case of transposition I may note *Falstaff* from, as supposed, the O.G. name Fastulf. It may be a question whether this is not an Old Frankish name come to us through the Normans, for at Gambetta's funeral the French Bar was represented by its senior member, a M. *Falsteuf*. We seem only to have the name at present as *Fastaff*.

I now come to corruptions which arise from the attempt to give to a name something of an apparent meaning in English. Let me observe that, almost as an invariable rule, corruptions are made towards a meaning and not away from it; the ancient name Irminger might be corrupted into Ironmonger, but Ironmonger could not be corrupted into Irminger. It is natural to men to try to get some semblance of meaning out of a name, and all the more that it approaches to something which has a familiar sound to their ears. Thus H.M. ship, the *Bellerophon*, was called by the sailors the "Billy Ruffian," and a vessel owned by a fore-elder of mine, and which he

<sup>1</sup> Hence the name of the Norman Rollo. Hrodulf was contracted by the Northmen into Hrolfr, which with the accustomed Frankish ending became Rolfo, and then Rollo.

christened the *Agamemnon*, invariably went among the sailors by the name of the "Mahogany Tom." This was on the Tyne, where similarly we hear of a "Hirondelle" being made by the sailors into, "Iron Devil." Thus the Anglo-Saxon Trumbald has first become *Trumbull* and then *Tremble*, and, as suggested by Mr. Charnock, *Turnbull*. So we have the Old Norse name Thorgautr (Turgot, *Domesday*) variously made into *Target* and into *Thoroughgood*.<sup>1</sup> In some cases a very slight change suffices to give a new complexion to the name, thus the Old Frankish Godenulf (*ulf*, wolf), through a Norman Godeneuf, is scarcely changed in our *Goodenough*. Similarly we might have had Badenough (O.G. Badanulf), and Richenough (A.S. Ricnulf). We have *Birchenough* (reminding us of Dr. Busby) no doubt from a name of similar formation not yet turned up. Similarly the name *Goodrobert* (mediæval Goderobert) may be the same as a Frankish Godrevert (for Godrebert). And I should take the French *Canrobert* to be a name of similar formation. Then we have several names as *Garment*, *Rayment*, *Argument*, *Element*, *Merriment*, *Monument*, from ancient names ending in *mund* or *munt*, supposed to mean protection, with only the change of a letter. With regard to *Liberty*, *Victory*, *Amity*, *Verity*, the two former only seem to be corruptions of the kind in question. *Liberty* may probably be for Libert (Liubhart), and *Victory* for Vicary, p. 65. But *Amity* and *Verity* simply represent, I take it, the two stems Amat or Emit (A.S. *emita*, quies), and Werot (A.S. *weorod*, troop), with the ending in *i*, p. 24). So also the names *Deity* and *Laity* are, I take it, the same, only substituting the ending in *i* for that in *a*, as the O.G. names Deota (*deot*, people) and Leota (*leod*, people). Another case

<sup>1</sup> According, no doubt, as the ancient name appeared as Thorgaut or Thorgaud.

of a corruption easily made is that of our name *Whitethread* which seems obviously the Anglo-Saxon name *Wihtræd*, of which also we have another obvious corruption in *Whiterod*. So also the Anglo-Saxon name *Weogern*, p. 65 (more properly *Wig-gern*, *wig*, war, and *gern*, eager), by an easy transition becomes *Waghorn*. And in this way also the paradoxical-looking name *Fairfoul*, by a slight change of spelling, may be explained as *Farefowl*, "wandering bird," as a name probably given by the Saxon or Danish sea-rovers.

Let us take a name of a different kind, *Starbuck*, no doubt of local origin, from the place called *Starbeck* in Yorkshire. Now *beck* is a Northern word signifying brook ; it is probably of Danish origin, inasmuch as its use precisely corresponds with the limits of the Danish occupation. So long then as *Starbeck* lived in the north among his own people, to whom *beck* is a familiar word, there would be no fear of his name being corrupted. But when he migrated to a part of England where *beck* has no meaning, then by and by the natural craving for some kind of a meaning would assert itself, and, as the best it could do, change *beck* into *buck*. But the name of the place itself affords an illustration of the same principle. For *star* is in all probability the same word as *stour*, so common as a river-name (Arm. *ster*, water, river), made into *star* in the craving for some kind of a meaning.<sup>1</sup>

Let us take another name with the same ending, *Clutterbuck*, also, I doubt not, a name of local origin, though I am unable in this case to identify the place. But *clutter* seems evidently to be from the Anglo-Saxon *hluttur*, clear, pure, limpid, and the word must

<sup>1</sup> I adopt Mr. Bradley's suggestion that *star* is more probably from O.N. *störr*, North. Eng. *star*, sedge, as found also in the local name *Starbottom*.

have been *Whutterbeck*, "clear brook," corresponding with a Germ. *Lauterbach*, so that this is another case of a similar corruption. The Anglo-Saxons, no doubt, strongly aspirated the initial *h*, so that the name has become Clutterbuck.

Another name which may be taken to be of the same kind is *Honeybourne*, no doubt a corruption of another name *Honeyburn*, from *burn*, a brook, *honey* being apparently used by the Anglo-Saxons as an epithet to describe sweet waters. But to the modern ear *Honeybourne* is a much more natural association than *Honeyburn*, particularly since the Anglo-Saxon *boun* for *brook* has passed out of use in England.

Among the Germans, corruptions towards a meaning are also common, as in such names as *Gutwein* for Godwine or Gotwine, *Sauertwein* for an O.G. Saroin (Sarwin), *Herriger* from O.G. Herigaud, *Warmbrad* from Warinbrod, *Warmbadt* for Warinbod, *Leutenant* for Liutnand (*liut*, people, *nant*, daring). There is a curious-looking and seemingly profane name *Heiliggeist*, as if from the third person of the Trinity, which may, however, be a corruption of an ancient name, perhaps of the name Haldegast.

The French names that are of Old Frankish, *i.e.* German origin, do not seem to lend themselves so readily to corruptions of this kind as do English and German names, and this may arise from the fact that the language in which they were given, being no longer a living one, affords fewer points of contact. Such a stem however as the O.F. *bon* (signifying probably "deadly" or "fatal") is naturally very apt to mix up with the French *bon*, good, and there are some names which, with more or less probability, may be thus accounted for. Thus *Benkeur* may be the same as another name *Bonnaire*, and both, along with Eng. *Bonner*, be from an O.F. Bonar (*hari*, warrior). So *Bonfils* may be a corruption of an

O.F. Bonafus, of which the French have also the more correct form in *Bonnefons* and *Bonnefous* (*funs*, *fus*, eager). So *Bonnechose* may be the same as an O.F. Bonicaus, and *Bonnevie* as an O.F. Bonavid ("fatal wood"), *i.e.* weapon. I have also elsewhere made a suggestion as to the possible derivation of *Bonaparte* from this stem. Of names which may be taken with more certainty to be from it the French have *Bonnard*, *Bonissent*, and *Bonald*, comparing with the Old Frankish names Bonard, Bonesind, and Bonald.

Of other names to be included here may be *Malapert*, from an O.F. Malpert (*pert*, famous), and *Dieutegarde*, which though it looks like the pious ejaculation of a mother watching over her babe, perhaps in troublous times, is, I fear, only the Old Frankish name Teutgard. There is a similar kind of name Deudeuse, no doubt Norman, of about the fourteenth century in the *Liber Vitæ*, which, though it looks as from "Dieu devise," is no doubt from a Frankish Deotwiz or Teudwiz.

Coming to America, the odd-looking names *Oyster* and *Oysterman* in *Suffolk Surnames* are probably the German names Oster and Ostermann (*oster*, *orientalis*) in an anglicised form, the marvellous power of assimilation possessed by the great Republic evincing itself, among other things, in the way in which it anglicises foreign names. Thus the name *Crumpecker* (placed by Bowditch among names from birds), is, we can hardly doubt, a corruption of a German Krumbacher, *i.e.* "a native of Krumbach," of which name there are several places in Germany. So also *Pennypacker* and *Pennybaker* are no doubt corruptions of some German name similarly ending in *bacher*, and *Diffendaffer* of a German Diefendorfer, *i.e.* an inhabitant of Diefendorf (*Ang.* "deep thorp.") Here may also come in the New York name *Knicker-*

*bocker*, found also in its more correct form as *Knickerbächer*. "Nickerbach" is probably the same name as an English "Nickerbrook,"<sup>1</sup> from the fabled water-spirit called the "nicker." In another direction may the word be corrupted in the Philadelphia name *Spellenbuch*, perhaps for *Spielenbach*, "playful brook," as a local name. So also the ending *thaler* in German names, from *thal*, valley, is changed into "dollar" as its supposed equivalent. Hence the Americans have *Milldollar*, *Barndollar*, and *Cashdollar*, corruptions of some such German names as *Mühlthaler*, *Bernthaler*, and *Käsenthaler*, signifying an inhabitant respectively of *Mühlthal*, of *Bernthal*, and of *Käsenthal*. It would seem as if a man coming to this new world, where everything around him is changed—presumably for the better—accepts it as, among other things, a part of the new dispensation, that whereas he has hitherto been called say *Käsenthaler*, he shall henceforth answer to the name (perhaps not an inauspicious one) of *Cashdollar*.

<sup>1</sup> In Lancashire, if I mistake not.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE OLD FRANKS AND THE PRESENT FRENCH.

TO any one who takes note of the large proportion of French Christian names which are of German origin, the question, one would think, might naturally suggest itself—If such be the case with Christian names, may it not also be the case with regard to surnames? The Christian names *Albert, Adolphe, Alfonse, Charles, Claude, Edouard, Edmonde, Ferdinand, Gerard, Henri, Louis, Philibert, Robert, Richarde, Rodulfe, Guillaume*, and the women's *Adèle, Clotilde, Louise, Mathilde, Héloïse*, and many others, serve to remind us that the French have come of the Franks. That the same holds good also of French surnames I have in a previous work endeavoured to prove in considerable detail, and I will not go over the ground again further than at the end of this chapter to present as an illustration of my views upon the subject one or two stems complete with their branches.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In an article on the "Traces of the Northmen in Normandy," by Mr. C. G. Clarke in the *British Quarterly* for January, 1883, he states that of two hundred surnames on tombstones in the public cemetery of St. Lo, about fifty were to be identified with names in the *London Directory*. This I can conceive to be not far from the mark, but it will be found that it does not by any means apply specially to Normandy, and that it is but in a small degree owing to the Scandinavian element. I myself

The Franks being a branch of a High German, and the Saxons of a Low German stock, it follows that French names, as compared with English, should, in names of Teutonic origin, exhibit High German forms in comparison with our Low German. One of these differences is, for instance, *au* for *ea*, as in German *auge*, Anglo-Saxon, *eage*, English, *eye*. Thus the Anglo-Saxon *ead*, happiness, prosperity, so common in men's names, is in Frankish represented by *aud*, or *od*—hence the name of the Norman bishop Odo is the counterpart of an Anglo-Saxon Eada or Ēda, and the name of the Lombard king Audoin (Audwin), is the counterpart of the Anglo-Saxon Eadwin. It will be seen then that the French Christian name *Edouard* is not a true Frankish form—the proper form is shown in two French surnames, *Audouard* and *Audevard*. I cannot account for the particular case of this Christian name on any other ground than that simply of euphony. The corresponding Italian Christian name, *Odoardo*, come to them through the Franks or the Lombards, represents, it will be seen, the proper High German form. The High German forms, then, that appear in English names may be taken to a great extent to represent Old Frankish names that have come to us through the Normans. But the number of such names appears to be greater than could reasonably be thus accounted for, and moreover, we seem, as I have noted at p. 72, to have had such forms even in Anglo-Saxon times, *e.g.* both the forms *ead* or *ed*, and *aud* or *od*, in the names of our early settlers. And it appears to me therefore that Lap-

began the investigation of French names with a similar object to that of Mr. Clarke. I soon found that there was indeed a very large proportion of a Teutonic element, but that that element was but in a very small degree Scandinavian. For the moment I was puzzled, till the true reason flashed across my mind—what should this element be but Frankish?

penburg's theory that Franks, Lombards, and Frisians were among the early settlers, is one that deserves most careful consideration. And I propose at present to deal with the subject, so far as the Franks are concerned, and to trace out to the best of my ability, the Frankish forms that seem to present themselves in Anglo-Saxon times, and also in our existing surnames. In so doing, I wish to disclaim any assumption of philological knowledge such as might be implied in dealing with the niceties of ancient dialects. All that I proceed upon is this—I find from German writers that certain forms prevailed in Frankish names, and I compare them with certain forms apparently of the same kind which I find in Anglo-Saxon times.

Now the ancient Frankish speech, along with the ordinary characteristics of a High German dialect, had some special peculiarities of its own, and it is through these that we have the best chance of obtaining satisfactory indications. Of these there are three forms in particular, with each of which I propose to deal in turn, placing at the head the group of surnames which I take to owe their origin to this source. And as assisting to throw light upon the subject I have in some cases introduced the present French names corresponding.

CHAD, CHATTO, CHATTING, CHADDOCK, CHABOT, CHADBORN, CHADMAN, CHADWICK, CHATTOWAY, CHATWIN, CHATWOOD, CHARD, CHART, CHARTER, CHAIN, CHANEY, CHILDER, CHILDREN, CHILL, CHILLMAN, CHILLMAID, CHUB, CHUBBACK, CHOPPIN.

One of the peculiarities of the Frankish dialect, especially during the Merovingian period, was the prefix of *c* before names beginning with *h*, as in

Childebert and Childeric for Hildebert and Hilderic. Of this there seem to be considerable traces in Anglo-Saxon times, as will be seen from the following :—

*Chad* for *had*, war.

A.S. Chad, bishop of Lichfield—Ceada, found in Ceadan-ford—Cedda, found in Ceddanleah—Frankish Chaddo. Eng. *Chad*, *Chatto*.

*Diminutive.*

Frnk. Chadichus. Eng. *Chaddock*.

*Patronymic.*

Eng. *Chatting*.

*Compounds.*

(*Got*, *Goth*), O.G. Hadugot—Eng. *Shadgot*—French *Chagot*. (*Bad*, war), Frnk. Chadbedo, Chabedo—Eng. *Chabot*.<sup>1</sup> (*Wine*, friend), Frnk. Chaduin—Eng. *Chadwin*, *Chatwin*. (*Wig*, war), A.S. Chatewe (*wi* for wig) found in Ceatewesleah—Eng. *Chadwick*, *Chattoway*.

(We have also the other form *Hathareway*, O.G. Hathuwi, to compare with *Chattaway*.)

Then we have a stem *chard*, *chart*, which it seems to me may be a similar Frankish form of *hard* or *hart*, *durus*, *fortis*, a very common stem for men's names.

*Chard* for *hard*.

A.S. Cerda (Cherda) found in Cerdanhlæw. Ceorta, found in Ceortan stapol. Ceort, found in Ceortesege, now Chertsey. Eng. *Chard*, *Chart*.

*Diminutive.*

A.S. Cerdic, king of Wessex. Also Ceardic, found in Ceardices beorh.

<sup>1</sup> This name may be, not improbably, one of those that were brought over after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

*Compound.*

(*Har*, warrior), Frnk. *Charterius*—Eng. *Charter*.

In the next group, *child* for *hild*, war, the Anglo-Saxon names seem rather uncertain, and though the Franks had many names from it, I only find one to compare in that form.

*Child* for *hild*, war.

A.S. *Cild*, found in *Cildeswic*—*Cilta* found in *Ciltancumb*, now *Chilcomb* in *Hants*—Frnk. *Childi*, *Cheldio*, *Chillo*—Eng. *Child*, *Chill*.

*Compounds.*

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Hilder*—Eng. *Childar*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Hildman*—*Childman*, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Chillman*, French *Chilman*. (*Mod*, courage), O.G. *Hildemod*—Eng. *Chillmaid*. (*Ran*, raven), Frnk. *Childerannus*—Eng. *Children*.

We have a number of other names beginning with *ch*, which might with more or less certainty be brought in here, as *Chaine* comparing with an A.S. *Chen*, found in *Chenestun*, and with a Frankish *Chaino* for *Chagno* (*Hagen*). Also *Chubb* and *Choppin* comparing with the *Ceopingas* (*Chopingas*) in *Kemble's list*. He has also *Hoppingas* and *Upingas*, different forms, I take it, of the same name, and upon these might be formed by the prefix in question, the form *Ceopingas*. Compare also the present French names, *Choupe*, *Chopin*, *Chopard*.

CLAUDE, CLOADE, CLODD, CLOUD, CLOUT, CLUCAS,  
CLOUDMAN, CLOUTMAN, CLOTHIER. CROAD,  
CROWD, CROWDY, CRUTE, CROTTY, CRUDEN,  
CROWDER, CROGER. CROKE, CROCK, CROOKE,  
CROTCH, CRUTCH, CROKER. CREED, CREEDY,  
CRIDDLE.

Another peculiarity of the Frankish dialect was the change of *hl* at the beginning of a name into *cl* or *chl*,

and *hr* into *cr* or *chr*. Hence the names of the Frankish kings Clothar, Chlodomir, and Clodowich, for Hlothar, Hlodomir, and Hlodowich. Of this form there appear to be considerable traces in Anglo-Saxon times; there are three names in Kemble's list of early settlers which may find a place here, the Crangas, the Cramlingas, and the Crucgingas. The name Crangas, as it stands, is difficult to deal with, and I should suppose it to be properly either Cringas or Craningas—in the former case from *hring*, circle, perhaps in the sense of shield—in the latter from *chrann*, as a Frankish form of *raban* or raven. Cf. Chrannus in the genealogy of the Merovingian kings. Cramlingas, again, compares with a Frankish name Chramlin from the same stem, while Crucgingas seems to be a Frankish form of Rucingas, also on Kemble's list.

The first group of names, Claude, Cloud, &c., are referred to O.H.G. *laut*, loud, in the supposed form of famous.

*Clod* for *hlod*, fame.

A.S. Clodd (found in Cloddes heal), Clott (found in Clottismôr), Clud (found in Cludesleah)<sup>1</sup>—Frnk. Chlodio, Cludio, 5th cent.—Eng. *Claude*, *Cloade*, *Clodd*, *Cloud*, *Clout*.

*Compounds.*

(*Gis* or *kis*, hostage), O.G. Hludokis—Eng. *Clukas* (for Cludkis?). (*Hari*, warrior), Frnk. Clothar, Chluthar—Eng. *Clothier*, *Clutter*. (*Man*, vir), Eng. *Cloudman*, *Cloutman* (for which no ancient equivalents as yet turn up.)

The next group, Croad, Crowd, &c., may be referred to *hrod*, glory, the stem from which are formed Robert, Roland, Roger, &c.

<sup>1</sup> We also find the other form, Hlud, in Hludes beorh, Hlud's barrow, or grave.

*Crod for hrod.*

A.S. Cruda, found in Crudan sceat—Frank. Chrodo, Crodio—Eng. *Croad*, *Crowd*, *Crowdy*, *Croot*, *Crout*.

Ending in *en*, p. 25.

Frnk. Chrodin—Eng. *Cruden*.

*Compounds.*

(*Har*, warrior), Frnk. Chrodohar—Eng. *Crowder*. (*Gar*, spear), Frnk. Crodoger—Eng. *Croger* (= Roger). (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Cruddemor, found in Cruddemores lacu—Frnk. Chrodmar—Eng. *Cromar*.

The next group, Croke, Crock, &c., are from a stem *hroc*, the root-meaning of which seems to be the same as Eng. *croak*, and the idea of which, as in some other stems (see *im* in voce Emma), may probably be that of strength, fierceness, or huge stature, derived from a harsh and gruff voice. Cf. O.N. *hrokr*, vir fortis et grandis.

*Crock for hroc.*

A.S. Crucga, found in Crucgingas; Croch, found in Crochestun, now Croxton in Norf.—Frnk. Crocus, Cruccus—Eng. *Croke*, *Crock*, *Crooke*, *Crotch*, *Crutch*.

*Compounds.*

(*Her*, *heri*, warrior), O.G. Roacheri Eng. *Crocker*, *Crocker* Eng. *Crockett* might represent a Frankish Crochad or Crochat (*had*, war), not turned up.

Perhaps from a similar origin may be the name of Crida or Creoda, king of Mercia, as representing a stem, *hrad*, or *kred* (O.H.G. *hradi*, celer), whence probably the Hræda in the Traveller's Song. Kemble has two tribe-names, Creotingas and Cridlingas (the latter, derived from a place in Yorkshire, being

perhaps doubtful so far as regards the tribe, though a man's name all the same).

*Crad for hrad.*

A.S. Creoda, found in Creodan âc, Creodan hyl, Creodan treow—Cridda, found in Criddan wyl—Cridd, found in Criddes hô—Creota, found in Creotingas—Cretta, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Creed, Creedy*.

Ending in *el*.

A.S. Cridel, found in Cridlingas—Eng. *Criddle*.

Perhaps the most characteristic peculiarity of the Frankish dialect is the prefix of *g*, or its sharper form *c*, before names beginning with *w*. Hence it is that the French have such a word as *guerre* (= *gwerre*), which is *g* prefixed to a German *wer* or *war*. And such names as *Guillaume, Gualtier, and Guiscard*, which are from *g* prefixed to Wilhelm, Walter, and Wiscard (our Wishart). Hence, also, such a place-name as *Quillebœuf* in Normandy, being, with a *c* prefixed, the same, I take it, as an English *Willaby* (*bœuf*, as Mr. Taylor has shown, representing the Danish *by*). I have referred (p. 72) to the name Cwichelm for Wighelm or Wichelm as a strongly-marked Frankish form, but I have only been able to find one other such form in A.S. times, viz. Cuicuald for Wigwald in the *Liber Vitæ*. Kemble has three tribe-names in this form, Cwædringas, Cwæringas, and Queningas. The Cwædringas answer to the Wætringas and the Wedringas, both also on Kemble's list, and both, I take it, different forms of the same name; the Cwæringas to the Wæringas and the Werringas, also different forms of the same name; the Queningas to the Weningas or the Winingas. One or two of our names beginning with *gw*, as *Gwilliams, Gwatkin*, and perhaps *Gwalter*, are probably due to the Welsh, of which this prefix is

also a characteristic. As representing the Frankish form, we have more names in the sharper form *ew*, which is represented by *q*. Under the present head comes the name of the highest lady in the land, *Guelph* (further referred to in next chapter), being a Frankish form of *Welf* (O.H.G. *hwelf*; Eng. *whelp*). The names *Welp*, *Whelps*, and *Guelpha*, appear in *Suff. Surn.*, but whether English or not does not appear.

QUARE, QUARY, QUARRY, QUEAR, QUERY, QUARRIER, QUARMAN. QUIDDY, QUITMAN, QUITTACUS. QUIG, QUICK, QUY, QUIGGLE, GWYER, QUIER, QUIRE. GUILLE, GUILY, QUILL, QUILKE, GWILLAM, QUILLMAN, QUILLINAN. GUINEY, QUIN, QUEEN, QUEENEY, GUINAN, QUINAN. QUEENAN, QUINER. QUAIL, QUALEY, QUINT, QUAIN, QUANTOCK. GWILT, QUILT, QUILTY, QUILTER, QUAKER, QUASH.

The meaning of the stem *war* is very uncertain; Foerstemann proposes five different words, without including O.H.G. *werra*, Eng. *war*, and it seems very probable that there may be a mixture of different words.

*Gwar, cwar, for war.*

A.S. *Cwara*, found in *Cwæringas*—Frnk. *Guario*.—Eng. *Quare, Quarry, Quarry, Quear, Query*—French *Querrey*.

*Compounds.*

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Warher*—Eng. *Quarrier*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Warman*—Eng. *Quarman*—French *Guermain*.

The stem *wid*, on which is formed *guid* and *cwid* may perhaps be referred to O.H.G. *wid*, wood, in the sense of weapon (see next chapter *in voce* Guido),

though in this case also there may probably be a mixture of words.

*Gwid, cwid, for wid.*

Frnk. Guid, Guido, Quido—Eng. *Quiddy*—French, *Guidé*.

*Compounds.*

(*Man, vir*), O.G. Witman—Eng. *Quitman*. (*Gis, hostage*), O.G. Witichis—Eng. *Quittacus* (*Suff. Surn*).

The stem *wig* or *wic*, on which are formed *gwig* and *cwic*, may be taken to be from *wig*, war.

*Gwig, cwic, for wig, wic.*

Frnk. Gwigo—Eng. *Quig, Quick, Quy*—Fr. *Guiche, Quyo*.

Ending in *el*.

O.G. Wigilo—Eng. *Quiggle*.

*Compound.*

O.G. Wigger, Wiher—Eng. *Gwyer, Quier, Quire*.

The stem *will*, on which are formed *guill* and *cwill*, may be referred to Goth. *wilya*, will, perhaps, in the sense of resolution.

*Guil, cwil, for will.*

Frnk. Guila—Eng. *Guille, Gaily, Quill*—Fr. *Guille, Quille*.

*Diminutive.*

O.G. Willic—Eng. *Quilke*—Fr. *Quillac*.

*Compounds.*

(*Helm*, helmet), Frnk. Guilhelm—Eng. *Gwillam*—Fr. *Guillaume*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Wilman—Eng. *Quillman*—Fr. *Guillemain*. (*Nand*, daring), O.G. Willinand—Eng. *Quillinan*.

I am inclined, from the way in which the names run into each other, to take *cwen* and *cwin* to be one and the same stem, and to refer them to A.S. *wine*, friend.

*Gwin, cwin, cwen, for win.*<sup>1</sup>

A.S. *Cwena*, found in *Cweningas*; *Quena*, found in *Quenanden*—Frnk. *Guuine*, *Quino*—Eng. *Guiney*, *Quin*, *Queen*, *Queeney*—Fr. *Gueneau*, *Quenay*, *Quineau*.

Ending in *en*, p. 25.

A.S. *Cwenen*, found in *Cwenenabrôc*—Eng. *Guinan*, *Quinan*, *Queenan*—Fr. *Guenin*.

*Compounds.*

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Winiheri—Eng. *Quiner*—Fr. *Guinier*, *Guinery*, *Quinier*. (*Bert*, famous), Frnk. *Quinabert*—Eng. *Guinibert*.

From the Ang-Sax. *wealh*, stranger, foreigner, may be the following stem:

*Gual, cwal, for wal.*

Frnk. *Gualo*, *Guala*—Eng. *Quail*, *Qualey*—Fr. *Guala*.

Then there are some other stems not sufficiently represented to make it worth while to put them into

<sup>1</sup> Some names in *Gu* and *Qu* are, as I am informed by Mr. Isaac Taylor, of Manx origin, the Celtic *Mac* having suffered elision in the end of the 16th cent. Thus *Guine* may stand for *Mac Ion*.

a tabular form, as *Quint*, a Frankish form of Wind (the stem being supposed to mean Wend), with the present French, *Quinty*. Also *Quaint* and *Quantock*, representing Old German names, Wando and Wendico, the stem being perhaps as in the previous case. And *Gwilt*, *Quilt*, *Quilty*, and *Quilter*, which seem to be formed similarly on Wild (ferus) and Wilder. Also *Quart* for Ward or Wart, and perhaps *Quaker* for Waker and *Quash* for Wass (as in Washington from Wassingaton).

With regard to this last Frankish peculiarity, which I conceive not to be of such ancient date as the preceding ones, I am inclined to suppose that the greater part of the English names in which it appears have come to us through the Normans. And with regard to the others I would venture the general remark that inasmuch as the Anglo-Saxons in all probability more or less aspirated an initial *h*, it would perhaps be going too far to conclude that, in all cases where it has been hardened into a *c*, Frankish influence is necessarily to be presumed. Still, I think that the general result of the comparison which I have instituted, more especially considering the comparatively limited area from which the Anglo-Saxon examples have been drawn, is such as to give considerable support to the theory that Franks were among the early settlers. But I would again observe that I do not wish to advance an authoritative opinion so much as to call attention to the subject.

Besides the names of Old Frankish, *i.e.* German origin, which have come to us through the Normans, we have also received from them some names, mostly of a religious character, from the Latin, and from the Hebrew. I have even ventured to suggest, in the next chapter, that it is to the Franks that the Italians are indebted for the name of Dante (Durante) from Lat. *durans*. More certainly it is from them that the

corresponding name *Durand* has come to us. The early Frankish Christians adopted several such names, some from the Latin, as *Stabilis*, *Clarus*, *Celsus*, *Electus* (perhaps in some cases from the names of Roman saints), some from the Hebrew, not only scriptural names of men and women, but also such words as *Pasc* (passover), *Seraphim*,<sup>1</sup> *Osanna*, &c., and these they often mixed up with the Old German words to which they had been accustomed, the names of the apostles Peter and Paul being so dealt with, and even the name of Christ himself. This probably arose from the desire of parents to connect the names of their children with their own, as seems clearly shown in the case of a woman called *Electa*, who gives to her two children the same name with a German addition, calling one *Electard*, and the other *Electrudis*. From one of these hybrid Frankish names, *Clarembald*, come our *Claringbold* and *Claringbull* and the French *Clérambault*. From the above word, *pasc*, we have *Pascoe*, *Paske*, and *Pash*, and the French have *Pasquin*, corresponding with a Frankish *Pascoin* (*Pascwin*). There is one *Richard Osannas*, a witness to an acquittance in the later Anglo-Saxon times, the name being probably from the Frankish *Osanna*, which seems, however, to have been originally a woman's name. We have a name *Ozanne*, which may perhaps be from this origin. Our name *Pater-noster*, corresponding with a French *Patenotre*, may also date from this period. In the same charter occurs also *Jordan*, another of these old Frankish names, taken presumably from the river—whence I take to be our *Jordan*, and the French *Jordan*, *Jourdan*, and *Jourdain*, probably also the name of the Dutch

<sup>1</sup> A name of this kind seems to me to be perhaps the present French *Philippart*, from the Scriptural Philip with German *hard*, *hart*, *fortis*. Unless it stands for *Filipert*, stem *fil*, chap. iii.

painter *Jordacns*. The name Christ, which seems most probably from this origin (*Cristeus* in the *Pol. Irrn.*) is not very uncommon in France; it occurs also in Germany, and though I have not met with it in England, yet Bowditch gives it as the name of a member of the New York legislature, where it may, however, possibly be German. It is rather amusing to see how the learned Germans are occasionally a little mystified by these Old Frankish Scriptural names. Stark, for instance, sets down *Elisaba* (*Elischeba*, the Hebrew form, I take it, of *Elisabeth*) as Celtic, and Foerstemann, excusably perhaps, is posed with *Erispa* (*Rispah*, the daughter of *Aiah*?), though I think he might have guessed *Osanna*.

Before concluding this chapter I may refer to the *Roll of Battle Abbey*, containing the names of the principal Normans who came over with the Conqueror. This has been severely impugned by some excellent antiquaries on the ground that some of the names are, on the face of them, regular English names, and such as could not reasonably be supposed to have been borne by Normans. And hence it has been supposed that interpolations must have been made to gratify the vanity of certain families who wished their names to appear in the Roll. This in itself does not seem an improbable suspicion, and I do not desire to go into the question further than to express the opinion that so far as the names themselves are concerned, there is not one that might not be a genuine Norman name. Indeed, the undisguised English form of some of them is to me rather a proof of the honesty of the scribe, for it would have been so easy to have given them a thin Norman disguise. The suspicious-seeming names are of two kinds, names which appear to be from English place-names, as *Argentoune*, *Chaworth*, *Newborough*,

*Sanford, Valingford, Harewell*; and names which seem to be from English surnames of occupation, or description, as *Hayward, Archere, Loveday*. The former did present a genuine difficulty, and did justify suspicion till now that Mr. Taylor's discovery of an area in the north of France full of regular Anglo-Saxon place-names, and no doubt settled by a people of the same race, has disclosed the source from which they could be derived. I opine then that the English scribe has done nothing more in the case of such names than restore them to the original form from which they had been more or less corrupted. Nor indeed has he done it to as great an extent as he might have done, for I find several others which may be brought back to an Anglo-Saxon form, and it may be of some little interest to take a few of these Norman surnames derived from place-names of the kind discovered by Mr. Taylor, and compare them with corresponding Anglo-Saxon place-names in England. I will take the names ending in *uil*, "well," of which the scribe has Anglicised one (*Harewell*), and show how many more there might have been. We have *Bereneuile* and *Boranuile*, corresponding with A.S. *Bernewell* (now *Barnwell*, in Northamptonshire), from A.S. *brune*, brook, of which the well might be the source. Then we have *Rinnuill*, corresponding with an A.S. *Runawel* (now *Runwell*, in Essex), *i.e.* a running or flowing well, *Bertenuilay* corresponding with A.S. *Beorhtanwyl* (now *Brightwell*, in Oxfordshire), and *Vauuruile* with an A.S. *Werewell* (now *Wherwell*, in Hants), an inclosed well; from A.S. *wêr*, inclosure. Then we have *Beteruile* comparing with an A.S. *Buterwyel* (*Butterwell*, butter and honey being used apparently to describe sweet waters), *Greneuile* (*Greenwell*), and *Glateuile*, probably from A.S. *glade*, brook, and so same as *Bernewell*.

With respect to the second class of suspected

names, such as *Hayward*, *Archere*, and *Loveday*, these are all Old Frankish names, and the resemblance to anything English is only an accident. *Hayward* represents an ancient Agward or Egward, and would be more properly Ayward, though we find it as Hayward (see p. 95) even in Anglo-Saxon times. So also *Archere* (see p. 39) and *Loveday* (p. 55) fall into their places as ancient Frankish names. Such names again as *Broken* and *Gray*, though a little Anglicised in spelling, are names common to the whole Teutonic system, and, as far as we are concerned, both came in with the Saxons, being found in Kemble's list of original settlers.

I do not think it necessary to go more at length into the ancient Frankish names contained in that Roll, but before leaving the subject I would call attention to some of the names derived from the Danish place-names of Normandy. There are four names, *Dabitott*, *Leucetot*, *Loretot*, and *Tibrotte* (our name *Tiptoft*), from the ending *tot*, which, as Mr. Taylor has shown, represents the Scandinavian *teft*. And two names, *Dailley* and *Linneby*, representing the Danish *by*, house, habitation, village, so common in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; also two more, *Braiœuf* and *Oliœuf*, with the ending *œuf* or *œuf*, which, as Mr. Taylor has shown, also represents the Danish *by*, *Oliœuf* being, perhaps, *Olafby*, from the Danish name *Olaf*. Seeing this to be the case, I venture to hint a suspicion as to the redoubtable name *Front-de-œuf*, and to suggest that it may after all be properly nothing more than one of these Norman place-names ending in *œuf*. Such a name as, for instance, *Frodebœuf*, from a Danish man's name, *Frodi*, might give it. On the other hand, the plebeian-looking name *Chasseœuf*, which Volney is said to have changed rather than have it supposed that any one of his ancestors had been a cow-boy, is, I doubt not,

from a similar origin. Such a name as Shaftsbury (from the Anglo-Saxon man's name Shaft) would, when *by* became corrupted into *bæuf*, naturally be made into Chasse-bæuf.<sup>1</sup> I take, however, the name *Lebauf* to be from a different origin, viz. from a Frankish Libolf for Liubolf. There is yet one more name, Lascales (our *Lascelles*), which I think may be also from a Danish place-name, the word *scale* (O.N. *skali*, a wooden hut) being common, particularly in the Lake District—in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

I purpose to conclude this chapter with a few stems illustrative of the common Teutonic element in French, English, and German names, including such Italian names as I have been able to fall in with. The first stem, from A.S. *tīl*, bonus, præstans, seems to have been more common among the Saxons than among the Franks, and there are, consequently, more names corresponding in English than in French.

*Dill, till, bonus.*

A.S. Dilla, Tilla, in Dillingas and Tillingas—O.G. Dilli, Tilli, Thilo; Tilli, *Lib. Vit.*; Dill, Tilly, Tillé, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Dill, Dilley, Dillow, Till, Tilley*—Germ. *Dill, Till, Tilo*—Fr. *Dilty, Dillé, Tilty, Tillé*—Ital. *Tilli*.

Ending in *ec*, probably diminutive.

A.S. Tilluc—Eng. *Dillick, Dilke*,<sup>2</sup> *Tillick, Tilke*—Fr. *Dilhac*.

*Patronymic.*

Eng. *Tilling*—Germ. *Dilling*.

<sup>1</sup> But Bowditch has a name *Shacksbee*, an old name in Massachusetts, evidently taken from a place, which would readily make Chassebæuf on the same principle as above.

<sup>2</sup> The family of Sir Charles Dilke are said to be of Danish origin.

Ending in *en*, p. 25.

Tilne, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Dillon*—Germ. *Dillen*—Fr. *Dillon*, *Tillon*.

### Compounds.

(*Bert.* famous), A.S. *Tilberht*—Eng. *Tilbert.* (*Fred*, peace), *Tilfred*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Tilford.* (*Gar*, spear), A.S. *Tilgar*—*Dilker*, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Dilger*, *Dillicar.* (*Had.* war), *Tilhaed*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Tillott*—Fr. *Dillet*, *Tillot.* (*Man*, vir), A.S. *Tillman*—*Tilmon*, *Lib. Vit.*—*Tileman*, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Dillman*, *Tillman*, *Tileman*—Germ. *Dillemann*, *Tilmann*—Dutch *Tillemans*—Fr. *Tilman.* (*Mar*, famous), O.G. *Tilemir*—Eng. *Dillimore.* (*Mund*, protection), A.S. *Tilmund*—Fr. *Tilmant.* (*Wine*, friend), A.S. *Tilwine*, *Tilwini*, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Dillwyn*.<sup>1</sup> (*Her*, heri, warrior), A.S. *Tilhere* (Bishop of Worcester)—Eng. *Diller*, *Tiller*, *Tillier*—Fr. *Dillery*, *Tillier*.

The following stem may be taken to be from A.S. *hyge*; O.H.G. *hugu*, mind, thought; A.S. *hogian*, to study, meditate. The form *hig*, which seems to be more particularly Saxon, intermixes considerably in the English names.

Hig, hog, hug, *thought*, *study*.

A.S. *Hig*, *Hicca*, *Hocg*—O.G. *Hugo*, *Hug*, *Huc*, *Hughi*, *Hogo*—Eng. *Hugo*, *Hug*, *Hugh*, *Huie*, *Huck*, *Hogg*, *Hodge*, *Hoe*, *Hick*, *Hickie*—Germ. *Huge*, *Hugo*, *Hucke*, *Hoge*—Fr. *Hugo*, *Hugé*, *Hug*, *Huc*, *Hue*, *Hua*—Ital. *Ugo*.

Ending in *el*, probably diminutive.

A.S. *Hicel*—O.G. *Hugila*, *Huckili*—Eng. *Hugall*, *Huckell*, *Whewell*, *Hickley*—Germ. *Hügel*—Fr. *Hugla*, *Huel*—Ital. *Ughelli*.

<sup>1</sup> Dillwyn however may be local, from a place in Wales.

Ending in *lin*, probably diminutive.

A.S. Hugelin (Chamberlain to Edward the Confessor)—Hugelinus, *Domesday*—Hueline, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. Huelin, *Hicklin*—Fr. *Huguelin*, *Higlin*—Ital. *Ugolino*.

Ending in *et*, probably diminutive.

A.S. Hocget—O.G. Huetus, thirteenth century—Hueta, *Domesday*—Eng. *Huggett*, *Howitt*, *Hewitt*—Fr. *Hugot*, *Huet*—Ital. *Ughetti*.

Ending in *es*, probably diminutive.

O.G. Hugizo—Mediæval Hodgys—Eng. *Hughes*, *Hewish*, *Hodges*—Fr. *Hugues*.

*Kin*, diminutive.

Hogcin, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Hodgkin*.

Ending in *en*, p. 25.

A.S. Hyeken—Hygine, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Hoggin*, *Hucken*, *Higgen*—Fr. *Hugan*, *Hogan*, *Huan*, *Hoin*, *Hienne*.

*Compounds.*

(*Bald*, fortis), A.S. Higbald (Bishop of Lindisfarne), Hibald—O.G. Hugibald, Hubald—Eng. *Hibble*, *Hubble*—Fr. *Hubault*—Ital. *Ubaldo*, *Ubald(ini)*. (*Bert*, famous), A.S. Higbert (Bishop of Worcester)—O.G. Hugubert, Hubert—Eng. *Hibbert*,<sup>1</sup> *Hubbard*—Germ. *Hubert*—Fr. *Hubert*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Hugihart, Hugard—Eng. *Huggard*, *Heward*—Fr. *Hugard*, *Huard*, *Huart*. (*Laic*, play), A.S. Hygelac—O.G. Hugilaih—O.N. Huggleikr—Eng. *Hillock*, *Hullock*—Fr. *Hulek*. (*Lat*, terrible?), Hugolot, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Hewlet*, *Higlet*. (*Lind*, mild), O.G.

<sup>1</sup> *Hebert* seems to be a different name, the A.S. *Heahbert* (*heah*, high).

Hugilind—Eng. *Hewland*. (*Man*, vir), A.S. Hiccemann—Hogeman. *Hund. Rolls*—Erg. *Hodgman*, *Hugman*, *Hughman*. *Human*, *Higman*, *Hickman*—Germ. *Hieckmann*—Fr. *Humann*. (*Mot*, courage), O.G. Hugimot—Eng. *Hickmot*. (*Mar*, famous), A.S. Hykemer—O.G. Hugimar—Eng. *Hogmire*, *Homer*, *Highmore*. (*Wald*, power), O.G. Hugold—Fr. *Huauit*. Perhaps also, from *noth*, bold, though I do not find an ancient name to correspond—Eng. *Hignett*, and Fr. *Hugnot*, *Hognet*.

I will take for the last example the stem *magin*, *main*; A.S. *mægin*, strength, force; Eng. *main*, which is rather better represented in French names than in English. There are names, Maianus and Meinus on Roman pottery, which might, however, be either German or Celtic.

O.G. Magan. Main—Main. *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Magnay*, *Mayne*—Germ. *Mehme*—Fr. *Magné*, *Magney*—Ital. *Magini*.

### Compounds.

(*Bald*, fortis), O.G. Meginbold—Fr. *Magnabal*. (*Burg*, protection), O.G. Meginburg—Fr. *Mainbourg*. (*Frid*, peace), O.G. Maginfrid—Fr. *Mainfroy*. (*Gald*, value), O.G. Megingald—Fr. *Maingault*. (*Ger*, spear), O.G. Meginger—Eng. *Manger*. (*Gaud*, Goth), O.G. Megingaud—Fr. *Mainget*. (*Had*, war), O.G. Magenad—Fr. *Maginot*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Maginhard, Mainard—Meinhard, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Maynard*—Germ. *Meinert*—Fr. *Magnard*, *Maynard*—Ital. *Mainardi*. (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Maganhar, Mayner—Germ. *Meiner*—Fr. *Magnier*, *Maynier*—Ital. *Maineri*.

Perhaps also to this stem (with *nant*, daring) we may put Magnentius, the name of a German who usurped the imperial purple and was slain A.D. 353, also the Fr. *Magnan* and *Maignan*.

These three stems, in one of which the Anglo-Saxon predominates, and in another the Frankish or High German, while in a third there are two parallel forms, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish, running side by side, may be taken as fairly representative of the system upon which Teutonic names are formed.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE GERMAN ORIGIN OF GREAT ITALIANS AS EVIDENCED IN THEIR NAMES.

THE successive waves of German invasion that swept over Italy, leaving their record in the name of one of its fairest provinces, while they added a few German words to the language, left a much larger number of German patronymics in the names of its families. The Christian names borne by well-known Italians, such as *Alberto*, *Arnolfo*, *Bernardo*, *Carlo*, *Enrico*, *Federigo* (Frederic), *Francesco*, *Leonardo*, *Luigi*, *Ludovico*, *Mainardo*, *Odoardo* (Edward), *Ridolphi*, *Sinibaldo*, *Ugo* (Hugo or Hugh), *Onofrio* (Humphrey), all of German origin, sufficiently attest this to have been the case. And I think we shall be warranted in assuming, as in the case of France, that if this be the case with Christian names, it cannot be essentially different with regard to surnames.

But inasmuch as I have not had the same opportunity of collating and examining the mass of Italian surnames that I have had in the case of those of France, I propose to shape the comparison into a rather different form, and, without departing from its etymological purpose, to endeavour to give it something of an ethnical interest as well. This admixture of German blood could not fail to have an influence—and we can hardly doubt an invigorating influence—

upon the character of the softer and more receptive Italian race. It may not then be without interest—though we need not attach more importance to the result than it deserves<sup>1</sup>—to endeavour to trace the result of that admixture in the names of illustrious Italians. For it is somewhat remarkable how many of the men most distinguished in the council and in the field, in science, literature, and in art, bear names which testify to a German origin. And we are even able, in certain cases, to indicate with a fair amount of probability the particular race of Germans from whom these names may be taken to be derived. The rule laid down by Max Müller (*Science of Language*) that words in Italian beginning with *gua*, *gue*, *gui*, may be taken to be pretty certainly of German origin, holds good also of Italian names. Now this form of *gua*, *gue*, *gui* represents the prefix of *g* before *w*, which was a special characteristic of the Franks, as it is still of their descendants, the French, in such names as Guillaume (= Gwill-aume) for Wilhelm or William. In some cases, though more rarely, this prefix of *g*, in accordance with a High German tendency, becomes a hard *c* and is represented by *q*, as in *Queringi* and perhaps *Quirini*. Such names then as *Gualdo*, *Guardi*, *Guido*, *Guicciardini*, *Guarnerius*, may be taken as certainly of German, and I think, more especially of Frankish origin.

To begin with the names of warriors, the list may

<sup>1</sup> I do not think, for instance, that a name of German origin necessarily implies, in all cases, German blood. The names of the dominant race might be adopted, as were those of the Normans in England, as a matter of fashion. Moreover such a name as that of Tasso, borne by a German eminent for the sanctity of his life, might well be adopted by Italians as a mark of veneration. Nevertheless it is only reasonable to assume on the whole that there must have been, as the *Saturday Review* remarks, a very considerable admixture of German blood.

well be headed by that of the old hero *Garibaldi*. Garibald (*gar*, spear, and *bald*, bold) was a well-known Old German name, being borne, among others, by a duke in Bavaria in the sixth century, by six bishops in the three centuries following, and, what is more to the purpose, by two Lombard kings in Italy. We ourselves have the name in its Saxon form (*gor* for *gar*) as *Gorbald*<sup>1</sup> and *Corbould* (O.G. Kerbald), and the French have it as *Gerbault*. "Blind old *Dandalo*" may also be claimed as German; *Dandalo*, corresponding with an O.G. *Dantulo*, being formed as a diminutive from the Old German name *Dando*. I have elsewhere made the suggestion, which I venture here to reproduce, that *Bonaparte* may also be a name of German origin, slightly changed to give it a seeming meaning in Italian. The case stands thus. *Bonibert* and *Bonipert* are found as Old Frankish names, respectively of the seventh and the ninth centuries. In that part of Italy which was overrun by the Franks, namely at Turin, is to be found the present Italian name *Boniperti*, which we can hardly doubt to be derived from the Old Frankish *Bonipert*. Now from this part of Italy came originally also the *Bonapartes*, and the question is simply this, May not the name *Bonaparte* originate in an attempt to give something of an Italian meaning to this other name *Boniperti*, which would convey no sense to an Italian ear? The French still have the Old Frankish name as *Bompart* (changing *n* before a labial into *m*, as they do in Edimbourg for Edinburgh); there was a vice-Admiral of that name who proved his courage by engaging, though unsuccessfully, an English frigate of superior force. And we—or at any rate the Americans—have it in a Saxon form as *Bonbright*

<sup>1</sup> It is also found, as mentioned by Mr. Karl Blind in *Personal Recollections of Garibaldi*, in our place-name Gorbaldsham.

(*Suffolk Surnames*). And very appropriate, if we were to translate it, would be the meaning—*bona*, a slayer, and *bert* or *pert*, illustrious.

The two distinguished families of the *Adimari* at Florence and of the *Grimaldi* at Genoa both give evidence of German descent in their names (O.G. Adimar and Grimwald); as regards the latter indeed it is to be traced historically, though the position of the present representative, as ruler of the principality of Monaco and recipient of its doubtful gains, is perhaps hardly in accordance with the higher traditions of his family. The name, *Alphonso*, of a duke of Ferrara in the middle ages, was one given also by the Germans to a still more illustrious lineage in Spain. Alphonso is a contraction of the O.G. Adalfuns (*adal*, noble, *fun*s, eager). The Saxon form of *fun*s being *fus*, it seems to me that our name *Adolphus* may be properly Adel-fus, and not a latinization of Adolph. German also are the names of the two great rival factions of the *Guelphs* and the *Ghibellines*, Guelph being a Frankish form of Welf or Welp, Eng. "whelp," and the Ghibellines deriving from an Old German name Gibilin,<sup>1</sup> traced by Mone (*Heldensage*) to Burgundy, where they were established for three hundred years before they migrated into Italy. Thus the Guelphs, given originally by Germany to Italy, were afterwards transplanted again to Germany, and thence to England, to rule far above all factions. And again, we find the Bonaparte, whose ancestor was expelled from Italy as a Ghibelline, come forward to pursue on a grander scale his hereditary feud with the Guelphs.

In the names of scholars and men of science the German element is very strongly represented. We find *Accolti* (O.G. Achiolt for Agiovald<sup>2</sup>), *Alamanni*

<sup>1</sup> *Giblen* is given by Bowditch as a Boston name.

<sup>2</sup> When there are two Old German names, the former is that

(O.G. Alaman), *Algarotti* (O.G. Algar for Adelgar), *Ansaldi* (O.G. Ansald for Ansovald), *Audifredi* (O.G. Audifred), *Bertrandi* (O.G. Bertrand), *Gualdo* (O.G. Waldo), *Giraldi* (O.G. Giral), *Gosselini* (O.G. Gosselin), *Guicciardini* (O.G. Wichard), *Lanzi* (O.G. Lanzi), *Lamberti* (O.G. Lambert for Landbert), *Manfredi* (O.G. Manfred), *Maraldi* (O.G. Marald), *Odevico* (O.G. Ottwic for Audewic), *Orlandi* (O.G. Arland for Hariland), *Raimondi* (O.G. Raimund), *Rolandini* (O.G. Roland for Rodland), *Roberti* (O.G. Robert for Rodbert), *Sacchi* (O.G. Sacco), *Quirini* (O.G. Guerin, Werin). We may add to the list the name of the historian *Sismondi* (Sigismund), who, though born at Geneva, must, I apprehend, have been of Italian origin. The name in its uncontracted form, *Sigismondi*, is also found in Italy.

Among the names of distinguished explorers and discoverers, we have *Americus* (O.G. Emrich), who gave his name to America, and *Belzoni* (O.G. Belzo). German are also the names of the Pope *Aldobrandini* (O.G. Aldebrand), the Cardinal *Consalvi* (O.G. Gonsalvus for Gundisalvus), of *Ragembrando*, Abbot of Capua (same name as the Dutch *Rembrandt*, p. 58) and of the philanthropist *Odeschalchi* (O.G. Odalschalch), whose name, if translated, would be the appropriate one of "Servant of his country."

The painters are not quite so strongly represented as the men of letters and science, the two principal names being those of *Lionardo* (O.G. Leonhard) and of *Guido*. Guido is one of the Frankish forms to which I have before alluded, and is formed by the prefix of *g* to the name Wido or Wito,—it was not an uncommon name among the Old Franks, and is found at present among the French as *Videau*,

which is found in a form most nearly corresponding with the Italian, the latter is that which may be taken to be the most correct form.

*Viteau*, and *Guidé*. The ill-omened name of the assassin *Guiteau* I take to be from the same origin, and to be of French extraction. So also may be our own name *Widow*, which corresponds with a *Wido* of about the twelfth or thirteenth century in the *Liber Vitæ*. There is another Italian name, *Guidubaldi*, that of a duke of Urbino, in the middle ages, formed on the same stem with the addition of *bald*, bold, and corresponding with a Frankish *Guidobald*. The word concerned seems to be most probably Goth. *vidus*, O.H.G. *witu*, wood, used in a poetical sense for weapon.<sup>1</sup>

Other names of painters are *Baldi* (O.G. Baldo), *Baldovin(etti)* (O.G. Baldwin), *Anselmi* (O.G. Anshelm), *Ansuini* (O.G. Answin), *Aldighiero* (O.G. Aldegar), *Algardi* (O.G. Alagart), *Alberti* (O.G. Albert for Adalbert), *Alloisi* (O.G. Alois = Alwis), *Ghisolfi* (O.G. Gisulf), *Ghiberti* (O.G. Gibert), *Gherardini* (O.G. Gerard), *Gennari* (O.G. Genear), *Ghirlandaio* (O.G. Gerland), *Lanfranco* (O.G. Lanfranc for Landfranc), *Tibaldi* (O.G. Tiebald for Theudobald). Also *Guardi*, another of the Frankish forms before referred to, representing an O.G. Wardi, and the same name as Eng. *Ward*, for which we find a corresponding A.S. *Weard*.

Of those eminent in the sister art of music, we have *Castoldi* (O.G. Castald for Castwald), and *Frescobaldi*. This last name does not figure in Foerstemann's list, but we can hardly doubt its German origin, *bald* being a typical German ending, while *Fresc*, as a Teutonic name, is found in the *Fresc(ingas)*, early Saxon settlers in England, another

<sup>1</sup> Names of a similar kind are the O.G. *Gervid*, our *Garwood*, signifying "spear-wood." Also the O.G. *Asquid*, whence the *Ascut* in *Domesday*, and our present names *Asqwith* and *Ashwith*, signifying "ash-wood," of which spears used to be made.

instance of the common tie which binds all Teutonic names together. We may add to the list, as the name of a living composer, *Guglielmo* = Wilhelm or William. Among those who were accessory to music as instrument-makers, we have *Stradivarius* and *Guarnerius* (O.G. Guarner for Warinhar), corresponding with our names *Warriner* and *Warner*, and present French names *Ouarnier* and *Guernier*. It will not be out of keeping with what we should expect if we find the German element develop itself in the conception rather than in the execution of music, and in the combination of science and patience which led to the success of the old instrument-makers.

But it is in the names of immortal singers that we find the German element most conspicuously represented. Dante himself bears a name which, though not in itself German, may yet have been given to Italy by the Germans, while as to his second title, *Alighieri*, there seems hardly any doubt of its German origin.<sup>1</sup> Dante is a contraction of *Durante*, which seems to be derived most naturally from Latin *durans*, and it might seem something of a paradox to suppose a Latin race to be indebted to the Germans for a Latin name. And yet I think that there are some grounds for supposing it to be a name adopted by the early Frankish converts to Christianity, and by them transmitted to the Italians. For we find *Durant*, *Durand*, and *Durann* as not uncommon German names, apparently Frankish, in the eighth and the ninth centuries. And we find the word moreover made up into a German compound as *Durandomar* (*mar*, famous). The French have moreover at present, derived we may presume from their Frankish ancestors, another name, *Durandard*, similarly formed (*hard*, fortis). Now this is precisely the same principle as

<sup>1</sup> Diez takes it to be a contraction of Adalgar.

that on which the early Frankish converts, as we find from the *Pol. Irm.*, and the *Pol. Rem.*, used to form many of their names, taking a word of Christian import from the Latin or otherwise, and mixing it up with the Old German compounds to which they had been accustomed. Thus, for an example, we find that a woman called Electa, which we can hardly doubt means "elect," gives to her son the name of Electard, a similar compound to Durandard. There seems then, on the whole, a fair amount of probability for this suggestion, which would moreover sufficiently account for the manner in which the name is common to France, Italy, Germany, and England. The French have it as *Durand*, *Durant*, and *Durandean* (besides *Durandard* already noted); the Italians as *Durante*, *Duranto*, and *Durandi*; the Germans as *Durand* and *Dorand*; and we ourselves as *Durand* and *Durant*. Our names came to us no doubt through the Normans,—there is a Durand in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*, and it is not till after this period that we find it as an English name.

For the German origin of *Tasso* a rather stronger case can be made out, Tasso and Taso<sup>1</sup> being found as ancient German names, and the latter in particular being a Lombard leader in Italy. But there was another Lombard called Taso, who, as a man of remarkable sanctity of life, who reduced himself to voluntary poverty in the cause of religion, and as the founder of a monastery at Volterra, was eminently likely to leave a name behind him in Italy. *Tasso* is still a current name in that country, and our surname *Tassie*, along with the French *Tassy*, may be taken to be the same name. Both we and the French have also *Tassell*, formed from it and corresponding with Tassilo, the

<sup>1</sup> We must not take it that the reduplication of a consonant, as between Tasso and Taso, makes a difference as it would in English.

name of a Bavarian king of the sixth century. Hence also probably the Dutch *Tasman*, who gave the name to Tasmania, *Tasman* being also an English name. The meaning of the word has not been satisfactorily explained, and this may be one of the cases in which the original word has either greatly changed in meaning, or else has perished out of the language.

Another name which we may take pretty certainly to be of German origin is *Leopardi*, corresponding with the O.G. Leopard, for Liubhard (*liub*, love, and *hard*, fortis). There was a Lombard named Leopard who was abbot of Nonantola in Italy in the tenth century, and there was a Lepard bishop of Ancona in the ninth. Then we have *Amalungi*, from the O.G. Amalung, fifth century, a patronymic form, "son of Amal or Amala," the (perhaps mythical) forerunner of the Goths. The French have the name, *Hamel* and *Ameling*, and we have *Hammill*, *Hamling*, and *Hambling*. This is another of the cases in which a name has outlived its etymon; we know that *amal* was a word of honourable meaning, but as to its origin even the patient research of the Germans has failed to find a clue. The name *Amalthius* may also be taken as certainly German, from *amal* as above, and the common Old German ending *thius*, *dio*, or *tio*, servant, though we do not find a name to correspond in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*. There was also a painter *Amalteo*, whose name is a variation of the same. Another name which I take to be German, without finding the ancient name to correspond, is *Boiardo*, *boi* (supposed by the Germans to mean Bavarian) being a common prefix in Old German names, and *hard*, one of the most common endings. The French have, among other names derived from their Frankish ancestors, the corresponding names *Boyard* and *Poyard*, and we ourselves have *Byard*, which I take

to be from the same origin. Then we have *Berni* (O.G. Berno), *Bernini* (O.G. Bernin), *Beroaldus* (O.G. Berowald).

There remain yet two distinguished names, *Alfieri* and *Guarini*. The former may be from the O. G. Alfheri, *alf*, elf, and *heri*, warrior, the sense contained in the former word being perhaps that of occult wisdom. Hence it would correspond with our surnames *Albery* and *Aubery*, Alfheri and Albheri being convertible Old German names. *Guarini* may, with somewhat more of certainty, be taken to be from the Old Frankish name Guarin, formed on the principle already referred to on other Old German names, Warin and Warno. Hence our names *Warren* and *Warne*, and the French *Guérin*. The Wearingas, "sons or descendants of Wearn," are among the early Saxon settlers referred to in Chapter IV., and Warin is found as an early name in the *Liber Vitæ*. There are some other names which may very possibly be of German origin, but the form of which is not sufficiently distinct to make the connection generally intelligible.

I conclude this chapter with a suggestion as to the possibly German origin of one who but of late occupied a considerable place in European politics, viz. *Gambetta*. This name is of Italian origin, the family having come from Genoa, and I venture to think may be one of those given to Italy by the Germans, and perhaps most probably by the Lombards. There was a Gambad who ruled over Ticino in the ancient duchy of Milan, and was subsequently driven out by Pertharit, who thereupon became the ruler of the whole of Lombardy. Gambad seems to be probably a Lombard form of Ganbad (*gan*, magic, or fascination, and *bad*, war), or it might be of Gandbad (*gand*, wolf), both ancient German stems. This name Gambad would in French take the form of

Gambette,<sup>1</sup> and in Italian of Gambetta. It would be curious if this name were one left behind by the Lombards (or possibly even the Franks) in their invasion of Italy, and restored to France to rouse her to a gallant though unavailing attempt to stem the tide of another German invasion. And very suitable too would be the name, in the sense of magic or fascination, to one whose energy and eloquence acted as such a potent spell to revive the drooping courage of his countrymen.

<sup>1</sup> As in the French names *Gerbette* and *Herbette*, representing the Old Frankish names Gerbad and Herbad.

## CHAPTER IX.

### VARIOUS UNENUMERATED STEMS.

IN the present chapter I propose to include a few stems which were not taken into account in my previous work, or respecting which I may have something more to say.

I have referred, at page 72, to Lappenberg's theory, that Franks, Lombards, and Frisians were associated with the Saxons in the early invasions of England. His theory seems to be based only upon the general relations which subsisted between these different tribes, and the various other occasions on which they are found to have been acting in concert. I have, in a previous chapter, referred to the subject so far as the Franks are concerned, and endeavoured to show that there were in Anglo-Saxon times, and that there are in our names at present, certain peculiarities which are in accordance with Frankish forms, and so far favour the theory that Franks were among the early settlers.

There is another peculiarity which seems to be found in some of the names of Anglo-Saxon times, the form *ch* for (as I suppose) *g*, as in such a name as Cissa (Chissa) and Cippa (Chippa). Cissa I should suppose to be the same name as Gisa, that of a bishop in the time of Edward the Confessor, and Cippa the

same as Gyp in Gypeswich. May not this be a Frisian form? Chippa comes before us as a name apparently Frisian.

CHIPP, CHIPPING, CHIPMAN, CHEESE, CHESSEON, CHESMAN, CHESNUT, CHURN, CHIRNIE, CHITTY.

If the above be correct, *Chipp*, corresponding with an Anglo-Saxon Cippa found in Cippenham, a Ceapa found in Ceapan hlæw, and Cypa in Cypingas, also with a Chippo probably Frisian, would be another form of Gibb or Gipp, *geban*, to give. And *Cheese*, which appears as Chese in the *Hundred Rolls*, may represent Cissa as another form of Gisa (*gis*, hostage). There is a present Friesic name Tsjisse, which, though it looks more like an attempt to represent a sneeze than anything else, I take to have the sound of Chissa. *Chesson* may be taken to be from the ending in *en*, p. 25, and *Chesnut* might be from the ending *noth*, bold, frequent in Anglo-Saxon names. *Churn* and *Chirney*, corresponding with an O.G. Chirno, and perhaps with the Cearningas among the early settlers, might come in here as another form of *gern*, eager. And *Chitty*, perhaps the same name as that found in the Cidingas, may possibly be, on the same principle, another form of *Giddy*, *Kiddy*, or *Kitty* (stem *gid*, hilaris).

#### MUMM, MUMMY, MUMMERY.

There are a few Old German names, mostly of women, in Mam and Mum. And there are also two Old Frankish women's names, Mamma and Momma (apparently overlooked by Foerstemann), in the *Pol. Arm.* As old Friesic names we find Mammo, Mumme, and Momme (whence *Momsen*). It seems difficult to take these names as from anything else than the widely-spread word signifying mother. In an age

when names sat much more lightly than they do now, one might fancy such a word superseding a woman's original name. I can even conceive the possibility of such a name, its origin having somewhat passed out of sight, being given in a masculine form to a son. We have several instances in the *Pol. Irm.* of such a custom; for instance, where, the mother being called Genesia, the son is called Genesius, and the mother being called Deodata, the son is called Deodatus. However, this cannot be taken for anything more than a somewhat speculative suggestion. As in present use, the French name *Mumm* is well known in connection with dry champagne; the Germans have *Muhm*, and though I am not quite certain of *Mumm* as an English name, I think we may count upon *Mummy* (ending in *i*, p. 24). *Mummery* might be a compound (*hari*, warrior), but from the facility with which *n* passes into *m*, I should be more disposed to take it to be a corruption of Munnery, corresponding with an O.G. Munihari, Goth. *munan*, to think.

BODY, FREEBODY, GOODBODY, LIGHTBODY,  
PEABODY, GILBODY, HANDSOMEBODY.

*Body* I take to be from O.N. *bodi*, envoy or messenger. It is found as an ending in many ancient names, particularly among the Saxons. And in our surnames it appears sometimes as representing ancient names, and sometimes more probably as a sobriquet of a later period. In the "Household Expences" of Eleanor, Countess of Montford, A.D. 1265, the names of her three messengers are given as Treubodi, Gobithesty, and Slingaway. These are all sobriquets,—Treubody is "trusty messenger," Gobithesty is from A.S. *sti*, a footpath, hence the name "Go-bi-the-sty" may be equivalent to

"Mr. Short-cut," and the last explains itself. Our name *Handsomebody* has clearly been a sobriquet of the same kind, and referring to the older sense of "hand-some," means a handy or useful messenger. *Pcabody*, which I think may have been originally *Pipbody*, from *pipr*, swift, active, may also have been a sobriquet. So may *Goodbody* and *Lightbody*, but it is by no means certain, indeed the form *Godbody* in the *Hundred Rolls* rather suggests an ancient compound. We might take our *Lightfoot* to have been a sobriquet, but we find a corresponding name, *Lytafus* (*fus*, foot) on Roman pottery. *Freebody* probably represents the O G. *Frithubodo*, compounded with *frith*, peace. And *Gilbody* also probably represents an ancient name (*gisil*, obses.) In most of our names of ancient origin, however, as will be observed in Chapter III. the vowel-ending has been lost, which indeed is also the case with most of the ancient names themselves.

BRAGG, BRACKIE, BRAY, PRAY, BRAGAN, BRACKEN, BRAIN, BRACKING, BRACKETT, BRAYMAN, BRAKEMAN, BREWIN.

There are two different origins from which this stem might be derived, A.S. *brægo*, king, ruler, and A.S. *bracan*, to break, subdue, crush, the former being perhaps preferable upon the whole. There are but very few names in Old German, and Foerstemann does not make any suggestion as to the origin.

A.S. *Bræg* (found in *Brægeshale*), *Bracca* (found in *Braccanheal*). O.G. *Brachio*, Thuringian, sixth century. Eng. *Bragg*, *Brackie*, *Breakey*, *Bray*, *Pray*.

Ending in *en*, p. 25.

A.S. *Bregen* (found in *Bregnesford*). Eng. *Bragan*, *Bracken*, *Brain*.

Ending in *el*, prob. diminutive.

A.S. Brakel (found in Brakelesham). O.G. Brachillo (on Roman pottery). Eng. *Breakell*.

*Patronymic.*

Eng. *Bracking*.

*Compounds.*

(*Had*, war?), A.S. Breged (found in Bregedeswerc)—Eng. *Brackett*. (*Man*, vir), Eng. *Brakeman*, *Brayman* (Mod. G. *Brackmann*, French *Braquemin*). (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Bregowin (Archbishop of Canterbury)—Eng. *Brewin*.

### LORD, LORDING.

We may take the above to be the same as an A.S. Lorta and Lorting, p. 96. And whatever may be the origin, it is certainly not A.S. *hlaford*, Eng. "lord." There are two isolated names in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, Laurad and Lorad, both seventh century, of which the Anglo-Saxon name seems not improbably to be a contraction. The word concerned might be A.S. *lâr*, lore, learning, Old North. *lærdr* (larad?), learned. Stark, however, seems to take Laurad and Lorad to be Celtic. But in the genealogy of the sons of Woden in the *Edda* of Snorro occurs the name Loride, which, though Snorro's names are not always trustworthy, seems to point to the existence of an ancient Teutonic name corresponding with those in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, and so far to favour the derivation which I have suggested.

STUDD, STOTT, STOUT, STUTTER, STODDART, STUDEARD. STITH, STEED, STADD, STIDOLPH.

We find Anglo-Saxon names to account for all the names of the former of these two groups, viz., Stut, Stuter (*her*, warrior), and Stutard (*hard*, fortis). The

word concerned does not seem to have anything to do with Eng. "stout," which seems to have lost an l, and to have been originally *stolt*. The group is no doubt parallel with the second group, which is more distinctly represented in Old German names, and which may be referred to O.N. *stedia*, firmare, *staddr*, constitutus, A.S. *stide*, *stith*, firm, steadfast; our *Stidolph* corresponding with an O.G. *Stadolf*, and a *Stithuulf* in the *Liber Vitæ*.

### FOGG, FOGGO, FUDGE, FEW.

There are Old German names *Focco* and *Fucco*, for which Foerstemann proposes O.N. *fok*, flight. And there is a *Fuca*, rather probably a corresponding name, on Roman pottery. Among the Anglo-Saxons we have *Focingas*, early settlers in Kent. Also *Focga* and *Fucg*, deduced from place-names, p. 95, the former giving us *Fogg* and *Foggo*, and the latter, in accordance with the principle referred to at p. 115, giving us *Fudge* and *Few*. Foerstemann seems to take this as the stem on which is formed *fugal*, fowl, bird.

### FLAGG, FLACK, FLECK, FLUCK, FLY, FLEA, FLEW, FLOYER, FLOWER, FLOWRY.

The Fleccingas are among the early settlers inferred by Mr. Kemble. And there are also Anglo-Saxon names *Flegg*, *Flecg*, and *Flogg*, deduced from place-names, p. 95. There is also an A.S. *Flohere* (*Thorpe*, p. 636) seemingly from this stem (= *Floghere*) whence may be our *Floyer*, *Flower*, and *Flowry*. The name *Flôki*, of a Northman in the *Landnamabók*, also comes in here. There is also another Northman called *Flugu-Grimr*, "Fly or Flyer Grim," a kind of inverted surname. The origin may be taken to be A.S. *fleogan*,

O.N. *flinga*, to fly. And this group may be taken to be fundamentally parallel with the last.

### CLEAN, CLINE, KLYNE.

There is a Clen in the genealogy of the Merovingian kings, and there is perhaps an A.S. Clena to be deduced from the place-names Clenanford, Clenancrundel, &c. It may probably be from A.S. *clene*, clean, pure. "The original sense seems to have been bright."—*Skeat*. This may probably be the sense in names.

### SWEARS, SWEARING, SWIRE, SQUIRE, SQUARE, SQUAREY, SQUIRRELL.

The stem *swar*, *swer*, in O.G. names, is referred by Foerstemann to O.H.G. *suari*, weighty, important, Goth. *swers*, honourable. There is an A.S. Sweor found in a place-name, p. 100, and there is an O.G. Suaring corresponding with our *Swearing*. Also a Suara on Roman pottery, which I take to be German, and to represent the stem of which Suaring is a patronymic. I take *Squire* and *Square* to be phonetic corruptions of Swire and Swear, and *Squirrell* to be properly Swirrell, a diminutive. (Or the last may be a corruption of Skirrell, *see* Scyrlingas, Chap. IV.)

### LUMB, LUMP, LUMPKIN.

Lumbe is also a present German name, and seems to be the same as an O.G. Lumpe, which Stark takes to be a contraction of some compound name, perhaps Lundbert. *Lump* and the diminutive *Lumpkin* are from *Suffolk Surnames*, and may be German and not English.

## KNELL, NELLY, NILL, KNELLER.

Of the Cnyllingas, settled in Northamptonshire, I find no further trace in Anglo-Saxon times, nor anything to correspond in Old German names. The name is also a very uncommon one at present, the above *Knell*, *Nelly*, and *Nill* being all taken from *Suffolk Surnames*, though *Knell* at all events was an English name.<sup>1</sup> *Kneller*, as the name of the painter, is of Dutch origin; it seems to be a compound from this stem (*hari*, warrior). The origin may perhaps be found in O.N. *hnalla*, to beat. See however, note to p. 131 in accordance with which Mac Neil, as Mr. Taylor mentions, became Kneal.

## KNAPP, KNAPPING, KNIBB, KNIPE, KNIPPING, NAF, NAPP, NAPKIN, KNIFE, KNYVETT.

One of the oldest Low German names on record is Hnaf, mentioned in the "Traveller's Song," written, as supposed, about the fifth century. There is a corresponding O.G. Hnabi, eighth century, the origin being, no doubt, A.S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*, son, boy. To this may be placed our names *Knapp*, *Napp*, and the patronymic *Knapping*. (The name *Naf*, in *Suffolk Surnames*, may possibly not be English.) I also take the A.S. Cnebba<sup>2</sup> to come in here, also Hnibba, found in Hnibbanleah (Hnibba's lea), and Nybba, found in Nybbanbeorh (Nybba's barrow), and so connect also our names *Knibb*, *Knipe*, and *Knipping*. Stark also brings in here the name Cniva, of a Gothic king of the third century, and Cnvida, also the name of a Goth, placed by Foerstemann to A.S. *cnif*, knife. If this be correct,

<sup>1</sup> *Knell*, *Knill*, and *Kneller* all since turn up as English names.

<sup>2</sup> Kemble explains Cnebba as "he that hath a beak," which would seem to make it a sobriquet. But it certainly seems more reasonable to bring it into an established stem.

our name *Knife* (*Knif*, *Hund. Rolls*), might also come in here, parallel with *Knipe*, and also *Knyvet* as probably a diminutive. Also *Napkin*, another diminutive = Germ. *Knabchen*.

### PIM, PYM.

The father of the Lombard king Rachis was called Pimo. There is also a Pymma about the tenth century in the *Liber Vitæ*. As to the origin of the name, I am unable to offer any suggestion. It may be, as Stark opines, a contraction of some compound name.

### WAMBEY, WAMPEN.

Wamba was the name of a West-Gothic king in the seventh century, and there was also a deacon of the same name a few years earlier. I do not know of it as an Anglo-Saxon name, but I suppose Scott must have had some authority for introducing it as the name of the jester in *Ivanhoe*. The only derivation that can be suggested is from the Goth. *wamba*, belly, giving it the meaning of "paunchey." But it was not a nickname in the case of the Gothic king, for he bore it upon his coins, and it is difficult, as Stark observes, to suppose such a name for a king. Finding, however, on certain of his coins the variation Wanba, Stark is inclined to think that it may be a contraction of some name such as Wanbert. Was it by literary intuition that Scott pitched upon such a name for the jester, or did he know of its supposed meaning of "paunchey"?

The name may be represented in our *Wambey*, though it is perhaps quite as likely to be from some Danish place-name in *by*, such as Wanby or Wandby. *Wampen*, however, if there is such a stem, might be placed to it.

STRANG, STRONG, STRANK, STRANGWARD, STRANGWICK, STRINGLE, STRINGFELLOW.

There are two A.S. forms, *strang* and *streng*, represented in the above. The only Anglo-Saxon names that I can find are a Stranglic dux in a charter of Ina, and a Streng, found in Strengsheshô, "Streng's grave-mound." Stranglic is the A.S. *stranglic*, strong, and looks like a sobriquet which had superseded his original name. Streng might be the same as far as it is itself concerned, but there is an O.G. Strangulf (*ulf*, wolf) which, along with our own names *Strangward* and *Strangwick*, strongly suggests an ancient baptismal name, and a formation in accordance with the Teutonic system. The last name, *Stringfellow*, must have been a sobriquet,—it probably represents a mediæval Strengfelaw, and has been rather curiously corrupted, owing to the meaning of *streng* not being recognised.

STRAY, STRAW, STRETCH, STREEK, STRAIN, STRICKETT, STRAIGHT.

Closely allied to *strang* and *streng* are A.S. *strac* and *strec*, violent, powerful, brave, whence I take the above. The only ancient names to correspond are an O.G. Strago, ninth century, and Strocgo, eighth century. *Strain* and *Straight* represent respectively the forms Stragin and Stragget, formed with the endings in *en* and in *et* referred to in Chapter II.

STARK, STARKIE, STARR, STARCH, STURGE, STURGIN, STURGEON, STERICKER.

From the A.S. *stearc*, *sterc*, O.H.G. *starah*, *starh*, stiff, strong, I take the above. This form *starc* seems formed by metathesis from the above *strac*,—indeed,

all the three forms, *strang*, *strack*, and *stark*, are etymologically very closely allied. This stem enters distinctly into the Teutonic system, but besides the simple form *Stark*, corresponding with O.G. *Starco* and *Staracho*, we have only *Stericker*, corresponding with an O.G. *Starcher* (*her*, warrior).

EAVESTAFF, LANGSTAFF, WAGSTAFF, HACKSTAFF, SHAKESTAFF, COSTIFF.

These names ending in *staff* might naturally be taken to have been sobriquets, to be classed along with *Shakespear*, *Breakspear*, and other names of the same kind. But as regards two of them at least, *Hackstaff* and *Shakestaff*, there may be something more to be said. There is an ending *staf* in Teutonic names, for which Grimm, referring to *Gustaf*, thinks of O.H.G. *stab*, A.S. *staf*, *staff*,—in the sense, as I should suppose, of baton, or staff of office. There are only discovered as yet two Old German names with this ending, *Chustaff* and *Sigestab*. The former, which seems to be from *cunst* or *cust*, science, learning, may be the original of the Swedish *Gustaf*, and possibly of *Costiff*, one of the curious names gathered by Mr. Lower, though there is an O.G. name, *Custulf*, which may have an equal claim. Cf. *Fastaff* for *Fastulf*, and *Eastaff* probably for *Eastulf*. Corresponding with the O.G. *Sigestab*, we find an A.S. *Sigistef*, a moneyer of *Coenwulf*. And there is also a *Hehstaf*, witness to a charter (*Thorpe*, p. 69). *Shakestaff*, then, might not be a very difficult corruption of *Sigistef* (which in the form of *Sicestaf* would approach still nearer). And *Hackstaff* might represent the A.S. *Hehstaf*, in which the second *h* was no doubt strongly aspirated, and might be more like a hard *c*. I, however, only bring this forward as a possible explanation; there is quite

as much to be said for the other view, unless other ancient names turn up.

NAGLE, NAIL, HARTNOLL, DARNELL, TUFFNELL, HORSENAIL, HOOFNAIL, ISNELL, BRAZNELL, COPPERNOLL.

There is in my view no more curious or puzzling set of names than those which, as above, are derived from *nagel* or nail, *clavis*. It appears to me, though the line is difficult to draw, that they may be divided into two groups, one of which is the representative of ancient baptismal names, and the other of surnames of a later, perhaps a mediæval, date.

Connected with the former we have *Nagle* and *Nail*, corresponding with an O.G. Nagal, ninth century, and an A.S. Negle and Næle, found in place-names, p. 97. Then there are two Old German compounds, Hartnagal (hard nail) and Swarnagal (heavy nail), respectively of the eighth and ninth centuries. The former of these two names we have as *Hartnoll*, and the Germans have it as *Härtnagel*. Then I find two more examples among the Anglo-Saxons, Spærnægle in a charter of manumission at Exeter, and Dearnagle in a place-name, p. 94. Spærnægle is "spear-nail," and Dearnagle is probably the same, from O.N. *dörr*, spear. The latter of these two names we seem to have as *Darnell*, and the Germans as *Thürnagel*. Then we have *Tuffnell*, which, as Mr. Lower mentions, was in the seventeenth century spelt Tufnaile, and might be taken to mean "tough-nail," but for this we find no corresponding ancient name. There is a Celtic Dufnal<sup>1</sup> to which, as being a name adopted from them by the Northmen, and so having an increased chance of being represented, it might perhaps be placed. But if this be the case (which

<sup>1</sup> Whence, I take it, *Donnell* in *O'Donnell*, and probably also *Donald*.

I rather doubt), it would have nothing to do with the present group. The sense in these ancient names may be taken to be a warlike one, as in the case of other names having the meaning of point or edge, acies. We find Nægling as the name given by an Anglo-Saxon to his sword, in accordance with the ancient custom, prevalent both among the Celts and the Saxons, of giving names to weapons, and this assists to point the meaning as that of edge, acies. And it seems to me hardly necessary to assume, with Mone (*Heldensage*), any connection with the mythological smith, Weland.

Then there is another set of names of which we have a considerable number, and the Germans still more, which appear to have been given at a later period, and to be perhaps, at least in some cases, derived from trade. Such are *Horsnail*, and the corresponding German *Rosnagel*; *Hoofnail*, and the German *Hufnagel*; while there are others, such as *Isnell* (iron nail), *Coppernoll* (and Germ. *Kupfernagel*), about which I hardly know what to think.

HONE, HEAN, HEANEY, ONKEN, ENNOR, HONNER,  
HENFREY, ENRIGHT, ONWHYN, ENOUGH.

A very common stem in A.S. names is *ean*, the meaning of which remains yet unexplained. We seem to have received it both in the Low German form *ean* and the High German form *aun* or *on*. The Honingas (Oningas) among the early settlers must, I think, be placed to it. It is very apt to intermix with another stem *an*, to which I formerly placed a few names which I think should come in here.

Stem *ean*, *en*, *aun*, *on*.

A.S. *Eana*, *Enna* (found in *Ennanbeorh*), *Hean* (found in *Heanspôl*, &c). Also *Onna* (found in *Onnandun*. *Hona*,

found in Honingas. Ona, *Lib. Vit.* O.G. Ono, Oni. Eng. *Hean, Heaney, Hone.* Fries. *Onno.*

*Diminutive.*

A.S. Honekyn (found in Honekyntûn, now Hankerton)  
—Eng. *Onken.*

*Compounds.*

(*Frid*, peace), A.S. Eanfrith—O.G. Aunefrit, Onfred—Eng. *Henfrey*.<sup>1</sup> (*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Onheri—O.N. Onar—Eng. *Honnor, Ennor.* (*Rad, Red*, counsel), A.S. Eanred—O.G. Onrada—Eng. *Enright* (= Enrat?). (*Wine*, friend), A.S. Eanwini, Inwine (found in Inwines burg)—Eng. *Onwehyn.* (*Wulf*, wolf), A.S. Eanulf—O.G. Aunulf, brother of Odoaker, fifth century—Eng. *Enough.* (*Ward*, guardian), Inuardus, *Lib. Vit.*—Eng. *Onward.*

IMPEY, EMPEY, HEMP, HAMP, HAMPER, HEMPER.

Mr. Kemble finds Impingas in Impington, in Cambridgeshire, though it would seem incorrectly, as far as the tribe or family is concerned, the name being only that of a man, Impin. The name Impa is found also in Ympanleage, in Worcestershire. A sufficient meaning may perhaps be found in A.S. *impan*, to plant, engraft. To this stem I place *Impey, Hemp*, and probably *Hamp*, while *Hamper* and *Hemper* may be compounds (*hari*, warrior). There is a stem *umb* in Old German names, which may perhaps claim relationship.

CAUNCE, CHANCE, CHANCEY, CHANCELL, CANSICK,  
KENSAL, KENSETT.

The Cenesingas, found by Kemble in Kensington, would, if the Anglo-Saxons had possessed the

<sup>1</sup> This name might also be deduced from another stem, *an, han*, in Chap. III., comparing with an O.G. Enfrid.

requisite letters, have been better represented by Kenzingas, being, as I take it, from the stem *ganz*, *genz*, *kenz*, referred by Foerstemann to *ganz*, integer. I am inclined to take our names *Chance*, *Chancey*, &c., to represent the form *kanz* in a softened form, come to us through the Normans. The forms of the name in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*, *Kancey*, *Cauncy*, and *Chauncy*, and the present French names, *Cance*, *Chanceau*, and *Chanzy*, seem to be in conformity with this view. The French seem to have some other names from the same stem, as *Cançalon* (O.G. Gansalin) and *Gantzère* (O.G. Gentsar). The forms *Cansick*, *Kensal* (both diminutives, and the latter answering to *Chancel*), and *Kensett*, may be taken to represent the native form of the stem as found in Kenzingas.

#### SNOAD, SNODIN, SNOWDEN(?), SNODGRASS.

Of the Snotingas, who gave the name to Snotingham, now Nottingham, we have not many traces, either in Anglo-Saxon times or at present. There are three Anglo-Saxon names, *Snod*, *Snodd*, and *Snoding*, derived from place-names, p. 98. In Old German names it only occurs as the ending of two or three names of women. The meaning is to be found in A.S. *snot*, prudent, sagacious. The name *Snodgrass* may be a compound from this stem as a corruption of *Snodgast*, though no ancient correspondent has turned up.

#### THRALE.

This is a very uncommon name; I never knew of an instance other than that of the brewer who is handed down to posterity as the friend of Johnson. So also in ancient times there is only one name on

record, Thralo, for which Foerstemann proposes Old Friesic, *thrall*, swift, nimble.

EARWAKER, OVERACRE, EDDIKER, ODDIKER,  
WAKER.

The curious-looking name *Earwaker* is no doubt the same as an Eueruacer (Everwacer), in *Domesday*, from *evor*, boar, and *wacar*, watchful, and it is of interest as supplying a missing link in the study of Old German names. For the Old German name corresponding to this appears as Eburacer, and while some other German writers have taken the ending to be *acer* (Eng. *acre*), Foerstemann has, rightly as it is proved, suggested that it is a contraction of *wacer*. Hence it seems possible that our *Overacre* may be the same name = Everacer. Similarly the ancient name Odoacer, of the king of the Heruli, is proved by corresponding Anglo-Saxon names, Edwaker in a charter of manumission at Exeter, and Edwacer on coins minted at Norwich (A.S. *ed* = O.H.G. *od*), to be properly Odwacer. From these two respective forms, Edwacer and Odoacer, may be our names *Eddiker* and *Oddiker*, and some others of our names, as *Goodacre* and *Hardacre*; the former corresponding with a present German *Gædecker*, may represent ancient names not yet turned up. The second part of the compound, *wacer* (whence our *Waker*), is itself a very ancient stem, being found on the one hand in the Wacer(ingas), among the early Saxon settlers, and on the other in the name Vacir, probably Frankish, on Roman pottery.

SHAWKEY, CHALKEY, CHALK, CAULK, KELK,  
CHALKLEN, CALKING, CHALKER, CHAUCER.

We may take it that our name Shawkey (Shalkey) is the same as an A.S. Scealc, p. 97, and as an O.G.

Scalco, from *scalc*, servant. And the question is, whether our names *Caulk*, *Chalk*, and *Chalkey*, corresponding with an A.S. *Cealca* (found apparently in *Cealcan gemero*), and our name *Kelk*, corresponding with an A.S. *Celc*, p. 94, may not be forms of the same name without the initial *s*. Or whether they may be, as I before suggested, from the tribe-name of the Chauci or Cauci, one of the peoples included in the Frankish confederation. Of such a stem, however, there is not any trace in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, which one might rather expect to be the case, seeing how fully Old Frankish names are therein represented. However, I am not able to come to any definite conclusion respecting this stem, which the forms above cited show to be an ancient one. The French names *Chaussy*, *Chaussée*, *Cauche*, *Cauchy*, seem to be in correspondence, as also *Chaussier*, comparing with *Chaucer*, which, as a softened form, I think may have come through the Normans.

#### *Some Danish Names.*

SWAIN, SWAINSON, SWINBURN, YARKER, BOOTH,  
HALDANE, HAVELOCK, HOWARD, SOMMERLAT,  
SUMMERSELL, OLLIFF.

Danish names as a general rule fall in with the Teutonic system, and march along with German names. Yet we have not a few names which may be taken to be distinctively Danish, and these may be divided into three classes. In the first place there are names which appear to have been prevalent among the Danes and Northmen and not among the Germans; secondly, there are names which appear in a Scandinavian as distinguished from a German form; and thirdly, there are names which, though there is nothing distinctively Scandinavian about them, yet do

seem, as a matter of fact, to have been introduced into England by the Danes.

In the first class may be included Thor and its compounds, p. 61, Ketil and its compounds, in which it is always a post-fix, and is more frequently contracted into *kel*. *Kettle* itself is not an uncommon name in the Danish districts of England, and we have as compounds *Thirkettle*, *Ashkettle*, and, as contractions, *Thurkell*, *Haskell*, and *Roskill*. Sveinn (O.N. *sveinn*, puer castus), whence we have *Swaine* and *Swainson*, may be included here. I only know of one compound, Sveinbiorn (*biorn*, bear) whence may be, at least in some cases, our *Swinburn*, *Yarker* is a name found, as far as I know, specially in the Danish districts; it is an uncommon name, though a genealogical monograph has been written upon it. It seems also to have been by no means common in ancient times, the only instance I find being a Jarkir (pronounced Yarker) on a runic inscription quoted by Stevens. Its origin may be taken to be O.N. *jarka*, to beat, whence Cumb. "yark." *Haldane* is no doubt the Danish Halfdane, signifying, we may presume, a Dane on one side. Foerstemann has a similar name Halbthuring, i.e. "Half-Thuringian." *Havelock* represents a well-known Danish name, the proper form of which is Hæfleikr, probably from *haf*, sea, and *leik*, sport, an appropriate name for one of the race to whom the ocean "was a delight." The name, therefore, though its House of Commons form was always Hav-e-lock, is properly a dissyllable.

We have also *Sommerlat* and *Somerled* (the latter a Christian name) from the Danish Somerled. Perhaps also *Summersell*, corresponding with a Somersul in the Domesday of Yorkshire (O.N. *sula*, a gannet), and like another Danish name, Sumervogel (Summerfowl) on coins minted at York. Our names *Olive* and *Olliff* may be, at least in some cases, from the Danish

Olaf. The names Oliva, Olefia, &c. occur however among the early Frankish converts in the names of women, probably in reference to the scriptural comparison of daughters to "olive-branches," and there are also some German compounds from it. It does not seem to have been altogether confined to women, and I think that the Olivard in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*, and also in the *Liber Vitæ*, may be one of these compounds (*hard*, fortis). We have this name at present as *Olphert*, and the French have it as *Olivert*.

Of the second class are Ulf for Wulf, and Orm for Worm (snake), presenting a Scandinavian form in contrast to a German one. I bring in here, though with some diffidence, the name Bueth, whence our *Booth*. Bueth occurs in the *Liber Vitæ* among names distinctly Danish, and it occurs in Cumberland on an inscription in Scandinavian runes. I take the word to be the same as *bud*.

Among names of the third class I am disposed to take *Howard*, from the O.N. Hâvardr (*há*, high, *vard*, warden). It first appears in England at the Danish period, and among names undoubtedly Danish. It was moreover, though a common name among the Northmen, very rare as an O.G. name, Foerstemann having only one single name, Hohowart, upon his list. Lord Dufferin first suggested, many years ago, in a lecture on Norway, that the name which he found to be so common among the freeholders of that country might be the original of our *Howard*. The same view is taken by Mr. Laing (*Heimskringla*).

DROUGHT, TROUT, TROOD, DREWERY, DRUMMER,  
DRUMMOND, TROTMAN.

There is a stem *drud*, *trud*, *trut*, referred by Foerstemann to O.H.G. *trut*, amicus. It was

especially common among the Franks, and I think that the names in question have probably for the most part come to us through the Normans. Perhaps to this stem, as a transposition of *Truda*, we may place the name *Tyrdda* (C.D. 102) which Mr. Kemble thinks must have been a nickname, and which he refers to *tord*, *finus*, a hardly likely supposition, as it seems to me. It will be seen that in some of our names, as *Drury*, *Drummer*, *Drummond*, the *d* has been lost, as is frequently the case in names come through the Normans. It seems to me rather doubtful whether as an ending, in which case it is confined exclusively to names of women (*Gertrude*, *Ermentrude*, &c.) it is not a different word.

O.G. *Drudo*, *Trudo*, *Truto*—Eng. *Drought*, *Trout*, *Trood*.

#### *Compounds.*

*Hari*, warrior), O.G. *Drudheri*—Eng. *Drewery*, *Drury*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. *Drutmar*—Eng. *Drummer*. (*Mund*, protection), O.G. *Drutmunt*—Eng. *Drummond*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. *Trutman*—*Trotman*, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Trotman*.

TRYDAY, TREDGOLD, TREDWAY, TREDWEN.

The Anglo-Saxon form of the above stem *drud*, *trud*, *trut*, would, I apprehend, be *drid* or *trid*, and to this I venture to put the following.

A.S. *Treda* (*Thorpe*), *Trida* (found in *Tridanleah*)—Eng. *Tryday*.

#### *Compounds.*

(*Gild*, value), O.G. *Trutgild*—*Tredegold*, *Hund. Rolls*—Eng. *Tredgold*. (*Wig*, war), O.G. *Trutwi*—Eng. *Treadway*. (*Wine*, friend), O.G. *Trudewin*—Eng. *Tredwen* (if not a Welsh place-name, both *tred* and *wen* being common in Welsh place-names).

## MARTER, MARTYR.

This name may be the same as a "Marthere, dux" in a charter of Eadgar, A.D. 969, from a stem *mard* or *mart* of uncertain meaning. There is a mediæval "John le Martre," quoted by Bardsley, but I do not think this at all conclusive, for I am of opinion that "le" was often prefixed to a name in mediæval times from a misapprehension of its meaning. And I take this opportunity of referring to some other names of the same sort, for which I am also indebted to the researches of Mr. Bardsley. There is, for instance, a Richard le Haringer (*Hundred Rolls*), in which case the "le" seems to me to be prefixed under the idea that Haringer was from some occupation connected with herrings, whereas it seems to me much more probably from the ancient name Aringer (*arin*, eagle). So also there is a Martin le Freman and an Ivo le Bond, in which cases we can hardly suppose that the terms could be properly applied to the social condition of any man at that time, whereas Freman and Bond were names of Anglo-Saxon times. Names of a similar kind I should take to be William le Hunnè, Nicholas le Medler, Hugh le Frend, Robert le Lewed, Elias le Blakeman, Walter le Lepere, the names Hunne, Medler, Frend, Lewed (*leod*, people), Blake-man, Lepere (Lipher for Liubhar), all going back to ancient times. So also of names presumed to be from animals we have John le Mous, Henry le Swan, Colemann le Henn, Nicholas le Foghele, Walter le Fowel,<sup>1</sup> John le Tod (provincial for fox), Alice le Hog, Everard le Ken (Norman form of *chien*). Now all of the above are ancient names, and only two of them, Swan and Foghele or Fowel (A.S. *fugel*, bird) are in my judgment from animals at all. Henn and Ken

<sup>1</sup> *Le Fuel* is still an English surname.

represent the stem-names of two groups in Chapter III. the others are all elsewhere referred to.

It is probable that "*de*" was also occasionally prefixed under a similar misapprehension, though such cases must be more rare and more uncertain.

JOVE, JOPP, JUBB, JUPP, JUMP, JOBLING, JOPLING.

I am only able to assign to the above names a place in the Teutonic system, without making any suggestion as to their meaning.<sup>1</sup> They seem to be rather probably Frankish come to us through the Normans. The name Jop is in a late charter, and may as likely as not be Franco-Norman. In view of this hypothesis I have introduced the present French names corresponding. As to the name *Jump*, it may probably be only a phonetic corruption of *Jupp*.

O.G. Joppo, 9th cent.—Jop (*Thorpe*, 473). Jubi, *Lib. Vit.*  
—Eng. *Jopp*, *Jubb*, *Jupp*, *Jove*—Mod. Germ. *Juppe*—French, *Jobbé*, *Jubé*, *Jouve*.

Ending in *el*.

O.G. Jovila, 7th cent.—French, *Jovel*, *Juvelle*.

Ending in *lin* or *ling*.

Eng. *Jobling*, *Jopling*—Fr. *Jubelin*, *Jublin*.

MIVART.

This name, which I think must have come to us through the Normans, finds its stem in an old Frankish Mivo, of which *Mivart* is a compound (*hard*, fortis). There is only one other compound, Mivildis (*hild*, war). But though thus made up into German compounds, there does not seem to be anything Teutonic

<sup>1</sup> Stark supposes a Celtic origin.

about the word itself, and it may be, as Stark suggests, a Gaulish name adopted by the Franks.

### FAGG, FAY, FAIL.

The stem *fag* is taken by Foerstemann to be from Goth. *faheds*, joyfulness, and the meaning in men's names may be that of liveliness or agreeableness. *Fay* is due to the tendency in English to drop a final *g*, and *fail* is probably contracted from *Fagel*, corresponding with an O.G. *Fagila*, a diminutive.

### FAGAN, FAIN, FANE, FANN, FANNING, FENN, FENNIMORE.

From the above stem *fag* is formed, on the principle referred to at p. 24, another stem *fagen*, representing the A.S. *fagen*, Eng. *fain*, joyful. To this I place *Fagan*<sup>1</sup> and *Fain*, probably also *Fann*, *Fenn*, and the patronymic *Fanning*, while *Fennimore* may probably be a compound, corresponding with an O.G. *Feginmar* (*mar*, famous).

### HOBB, HOBBY, HOPP, HOPE, OPIE, HOPPING, HOPKIN, HOBBISS, HOBBS, HOPPUS, HOBbyn, HOBART, HOBMAN, HOPGOOD.

The Hoppingas were among the early settlers, but I rather think that the balance of evidence is in favour of *ob* or *op*, rather than *hob* or *hop*, as the proper form. As to the meaning of the word I am not able to offer any suggestion, unless the stem be properly *ub* (O.N. *ubbi*, wild).

O.G. *Oppo*, *Opo*, *Opi*, *Hopi*, 7th cent.—O.N. *Obbe*, son of Harald Harfagr—Fries. *Hobbe*, A.D. 426—A.S. *Oba*

<sup>1</sup> *Fagan* is also an Irish name, and there must, I apprehend, be a corresponding Celtic stem.

(minister of Æthelbald), Oba, a moneyer, Hoppa (in Hoppingas)—Mediæval Obbe, Hobbe—Eng. *Hobb*, *Hobby*, *Hopp*, *Hope*, *Opie*—Fries. *Ope*—French, *Oppé*.

*Patronymic.*

Eng.—*Hopping*.

*Ken, diminutive.*

O.G. Hupichin—A.S. Upicen—Mediæval, Hobekyn—Eng. *Hopkin*.

*Lin, diminutive.*

O.G. Ubbilin, Hubelin—Eng. *Hoblyn*—Germ. *Uebelin*.

Ending in *es*, prob. *diminutive*.

O.G. Obizo, Opizo—Eng. *Hobbiss*, *Hoppus*—Germ. *Opitz*.

*Compounds.*

(*Man*, vir), Eng. *Hobman*—Dut. *Hobbema* (for Hobberman). (*Gaud*, Goth), Eng. *Hopgood*. (*Hard*, fortis), O.G. Obberd, Obbert—Eng. *Hobart*<sup>1</sup>—Germ. *Oppert*. (*Ward*, guardian), Eng. *Upward*.

HULLAH, HOOLE, YULE, ULYETT, HULBURT,  
ULIER, ULMAN, ULRICH, OLLEY, OLLIER,  
OLRICH.

For the stem *ul* Graff proposes O.H.G. *ula*, owl, which I must agree with Foerstemann in thinking rather an insufficient origin for a stem entering, as this does, into the Teutonic system, the nomenclature of which is naturally honorific. The stem is one more particularly Frankish.

<sup>1</sup> *Hobart* is rather uncertain, as there is an O.G. Hobert, which Foerstemann takes to be for Hochbert (*hoch*, high).

O.G. Uliā—A.S. Ula (in Ulanbearh)—Eng. *Hullah*, *Hoole*, *Yule* (?)—Germ. *Uhl*, *Uhle*.

Ending in *et*, perhaps *diminutive*.

O.G. Ulit—Eng. *Ulyett*.

#### *Compounds.*

(*Hari*, warrior), O.G. Uliar—Eng. *Ulier*. (*Bert*, famous), O.G. Ulbert—Eng. *Hulburt*. (*Man*, vir), O.G. Ulimun—A.S. Oulman (in Oulman stræt)—Eng. *Ulman*. (*Mar*, famous), O.G. Ulmar—Eng. *Ulmer*. (*Ric*, rule), Eng. *Ulrich*.

I am inclined to think that our names *Olley*, *Ollier*, and *Olrich* are from the same stem, though Foerste-mann finds a separate stem *aul*.

SUGG, SUCK, SUCKEY, SUCH, SUGGET, SUET,  
SUCKLING.

Of this stem I find no trace in O.G. names, though there seems sufficient in Anglo-Saxon to distinctly prove its existence. It may perhaps be connected with A.S. *sugan*, to suck, the sense being that of sweetness.

A.S. Sucga (*Thorpe*, 169), Sugga (in Sugging mād), Sucga (in Sugcangrâf), Succa (in Succanscylf)—Eng. *Sugg*, *Suck*, *Suckey*, *Such*—French, *Sue*.

Ending in *ling*.

A.S. Suckling (in Sucklingdon)—Eng. *Suckling*.

Ending in *et*—*diminutive* (?)

Eng. *Suggett*, *Suet*.

COWEN, COWNEY, COINER.

*Cowen* is, as I believe, a name more particularly of Northern England, and I venture to suggest a possible

origin for it. Now in the dialect of the ancient Northumbria the A.S. *cæn* (probably having the sense of nobility) was made, as shown by Kemble (*Phil. Trans.*), into *coen*, as in Coenwulf for Cenwulf, &c. And in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, which might naturally be taken to contain a considerable proportion of Northumbrian names, this form seems to be more especially common. We have Coena, Coenhere (= Cenhere), Coenualch (= Cenweahl), Coenred (= Cenred), Cuoenburg (= Cenburg), &c. If then *Cowen* be, as my surmise is, a specially Northern name, it might possibly be thus accounted for, *Cowen* and *Cowney* being the same as *Ken* and *Kenny*, and *Coiner* representing the above Coenhere. This however must be taken for what it is worth as a somewhat speculative suggestion.

#### GIGG, KICK, CHICK, CHICKEY, CHICKEN, CHICKLING, CHICKERING.

Foerstemann has a stem *gig*, *gick*, for which he suggests O.N. *gygr*, giant, but for which it seems to me that the base *gig*, in the sense of rapid motion, is equally suitable.

O.G. Gigio, Giki—A.S. Cichus (in a Charter of Æthelwulf), Gic (in Gicesdic), Gihc (in Gihceslew), Gyc (in Gyxeweorth, now Ixworth in Suffolk), Cicg (in Cicgestun)—Eng. *Gigg*, *Kick*, *Chick*, *Chickey*.

Ending in *en*.

O.G. Ghikin—Eng. *Chicken*.

Ending in *ling*.

A.S. Ciceling (in Cicelingweg)—Eng. *Chickling*, *Jickling*.

The last name, *Chickering*, may be one of the tribal names referred to in Chapter IV., but perhaps more immediately from *Chikering* as an Ang.-Sax. place-name (C.D. 957). I do not know whether it is still extant.

TRAY, DRAGE, DRAY, TRAILL, TRAYLING, TREGGON,  
TRAIN, DRAIN.

I have referred in the introductory chapter to *Tray* as the name of a dog with the supposed meaning of "runner." We have the same word in men's names, though in the one case it is from the Celtic, and in the other from the German, the stem being referred by Foerstemann to Goth. *thragjan*, to run.

O.G. Trago—Eng. *Tray, Drage, Dray*.

Ending in *el*.

O.G. Dregil—A.S. Drægél—Eng. *Traill*.

Ending in *lin* or *ling*.

O.G. Dracolen—Eng. *Trayling*.

Ending in *en*.

Eng. *Treggan, Train, Dragon, Drain*.

The names *Draeger, Dreyer, Trayer*, in the directory, corresponding with an O.G. *Traerius*, are more probably German.

LUGG, LUCK, LUCKEY, LUCKING, LUCKMAN.

These names may perhaps represent one of the earliest Teutonic names on record, *Lugius*, a leader of the Cimbri, two centuries before Christ. Zeuss holds this name to be German, and connects it with the tribe of the *Lygii*.

O.G. Lugijs—A.S. Lucco (in a Charter of Manumission at Bodmin), Luca (in Lucanbeorh), Luh (=Lug (?) in Luhesford, and in Luhinc wudu), Luhha (in Luhhanbeorh), Luhh (in Luhhes geat)—Eng. *Lugg*, *Luck*, *Luckey*—Germ. *Lucke*.

*Patronymic.*

Eng. *Lucking*.

*Compounds.*

(*Hard*), Germ. *Luckhardt*. (*Man*), Eng. *Luckman*. Eng. *Lugar* and *Lucre* not to this stem, but to a Frankish Leutcar, *Lugar* (*leod*, people).

BY, EY, IN, OX.

I introduce these names partly as a curiosity, as being the shortest names we have, though there is also something to be said about them in an etymological point of view. *By* is quoted by Mr. Lower as being the shortest name he knows of. *Ey* is in the London Directory for the present year, the remaining two are from *Suffolk Surnames*. *By* corresponds with an O.G. Bio for Bigo, and I take it to be the same as *Bigg*, though another derivation is also practicable (see p. 207). *Ey* corresponds with an O.G. Eyo for Ego or Eggo, and I take it to be the same as *Egg* and *Ego*, from *ecg*, point, edge. *In* may be the A.S. name Ina or Ini, from an uncertain stem. *Ox* I rather take to be the German *Ochs*, anglicised in the manner elsewhere referred to as being so common in America.

## CHAPTER X.

### NAMES WHICH ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

IT follows inevitably that, among the multitude of names such as are included within the scope of this work, there must be many which, though being of ancient origin, accidentally coincide with other words of modern meaning. And thus there are several which might be taken to be from names of women, such as the following:—

ANNE, NANNY, BETTY, SALL, MOLL, PEGG, BABB,  
MAGG, MEGGY, MAY, MAYO, NELLY, ELLA, EVA,  
LUCY, KITTY, HANNAH, MAUDE.

These are all English surnames, and have sometimes been accounted for on the supposition of illegitimacy. Now, I am very much inclined to doubt the existence, at least in England, of any names derived from women, inasmuch as in the whole range of our surnames I do not know of one that is *unmistakably* so derived. There is certainly a case, referred to at p. 55, of a surname ending in *trud*, a specially female ending, but, as I have there remarked, it does not necessarily follow that the word is the same as that used in women's names. There is, moreover, another name which a little puzzles me, *Goodeve*,

which looks as if it were from the A.S. *Godgefa*, later *Godiva*. This is from a special female ending, and I know of no corresponding masculine. But this might be an exceptional case, for I doubt not that many a child in England, and possibly even boys, with an unwonted masculine ending, might be called after the noble woman who freed her people from the tax—

“And made herself an everlasting name.”

However, whether this might be so or not, the case seems scarcely sufficient of itself to establish the principle.<sup>1</sup> And with regard to names such as those of which I am now treating, the resemblance is only apparent, and, as I shall proceed to show, these are all in reality ancient names of men. *Anna*, for instance, was a king of the East Angles, and *Moll* the name of a king of Northumbria. *Anna*, *Betti*, *Salla*, *Moll*, *Pega*. are early men's names in the *Liber Vitæ*, and all of the above are to be found in some kindred form in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*. And some of these names still bear their ancient meaning on their front, thus *Pegg* is the “pegger” and *Moll* (or *Maule*, the more proper form) is the “mauler,” the stem being referred to Goth. *mauljan*, to maul.

To take, then, these names in order, *Anne*, which corresponds with many ancient names, besides that of the king of the East Angles, among others with that of *Anna*, Archbishop of Cologne in the eleventh century, may be referred to O.H.G. *ano*, ancestor. And *Hannah* (more properly *Hanna*) is, with the ending in *a*, p. 22, the same as *Hanne*y and *Hann*, probably from the same stem, the *h* being falsely

<sup>1</sup> There is, however, a mediæval name, “William Goodwyfe,” adduced by Mr. Bardsley, which seems unmistakably from a woman's name. I have further alluded to this ending in the chapter on Names of Women. I must therefore to a certain extent modify my opinion.

assumed. *Nanny* corresponds with an O.G. Nanno, referred to Goth. *nanthian*, audere. *Betty*, along with which we must take *Batty*, is to be referred to A.S. *beado*, O.H.G. *bado*, war, found in many ancient names. *Sall*, along with *Sala*, is from a stem, p. 60, supposed by Foerstemann to mean dark. *Kitty*, along with *Kitt* and *Kitto*, and also *Kidd*, corresponding with an A.S. Cydd, p. 94, and a Cyda, in the *Liber Vitæ*, is from a stem *gid*, *kit*, referred to A.S. *giddian*, to sing. *Babb*, corresponding with an A.S. Babba, the name of a moneyer, and other ancient names, is from a stem which Foerstemann thinks must have been originally derived from "children's speech." *Magg* and *Meggy*, corresponding with an A.S. Mæg and Mecga, and an O.G. Megi, are from a stem referred to Goth. *magan*, posse, valere; and *May*, along with *Mayo*, corresponding with an O.G. Maio, and perhaps with a Maio on Roman pottery, is a softened form of the same. *Lucy* corresponds with an O.G. Liuzi, a High German form from *liud*, people, and I think must have come to us through the Normans. *Nelly*, along with *Knell*, is referred to at p. 160, as probably from O.N. *hnalla*, to beat. *Ella* is a regular A.S. man's name, as also may be taken to be *Eva*, corresponding with Eafa in Eafingas, and with Eafha, the name of a Mercian alderman. *Maude* stands on a somewhat different footing from the rest, the surname being really in this case from the same origin as the woman's name. But the woman's name, as I shall endeavour to show in the next chapter, owes its origin to an ancient mistake, and is properly a man's name.

### *Names apparently from Animals.*

Many of the names apparently from animals are also to be otherwise explained. A few of the nobler animals, as the bear, the wolf, and the boar, are to

be found in the names of men throughout the Teutonic system. The lion also and the horse occur, though by no means so commonly. The *urus*, or wild ox, appears to have contributed a few names, of which our *Ure* may be one. I have met with the fox in one single instance, that of a Northman, Füks, on a runic inscription quoted by Stevens, though it is rather probable that Foxes beorh, "Fox's barrow" (Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*), may also be from the name of a man. Among birds, the eagle, the raven, and the swan were common throughout the Teutonic system, the last, among the Germans, more especially in the names of women. To account for this, Weinhold observes that along with the beauty of the swan was contained a warlike sense derived from the swan plumage of the maids of Odin. But among the Danes and the Saxon sea-rovers Swan seems to have been common as a man's name, and in this case the idea was more probably that of the way in which the swan rides the waters as the ideal of a rover's life. The eagle, the raven, the swan, the hawk, and the finch seem to be found in the Earningas, the Ræfningas, the Suaningas, the Haucingas, and the Fincingas, among our early settlers, though the two last do not seem to occur in the Teutonic system generally. *Sparrowhawk* is a name that goes back to Anglo-Saxon times, there being a Sperhafoc bishop of London, A.D. 1050. So also does *Crowe*, there being an A.S. Crawa (*Thorpe*, p. 521). But both these are names of an isolated kind, and the latter was probably originally a nickname or surname, as we elsewhere find it in A.S. times. I doubt both *Sparrow* and *Swallow*, there being two stems *spar* (referred to A. S. *sparjan*, to spare), and *swal* (*swelan*, to burn) in ancient names. But there are a few names, such as *Goldfinch*, *Nightingale*, and *Cuckoo*, the last found also in French (*Cucu*) and in German (*Guckguck*),

which cannot reasonably be otherwise explained, and which must have been originally sobriquets. I doubt all names that appear to be from fishes, and, with one notable exception, all names that appear to be from reptiles or insects. That exception is the snake, which was in special favour for the names of men among the Danes and Northmen, there being no fewer than twenty-four men called Ormr (worm or snake) in the *Landnamabôk* of Iceland. Hence the name *Orme*, rather common among us, and the Saxon form *Worm*, not by any means common. Among the Germans the snake was, according to Weinhold, who looks upon it as the type of fascination and insinuation, in especial favour for the names of women. The two principal words in use among them were *lind* (O.H.G. *lint*, snake) and *ling* (O.N. *lingvi*, serpent). Hence may be our *Lind* and *Lindo*, corresponding with an O.G. *Linto*; and *Ling* and *Lingo*, corresponding with an O.G. *Lingo*, and an O.N. *Lingi*. But both of these derivations are somewhat uncertain, and especially the former, for I venture to think that *lind*, gentle, is at least as appropriate for women as *lind*, snake. To come then to the names which I take to be otherwise explained:—

CAMEL, LEOPARD, BUCK, PIGG, RABBIT, CAT, RAT, MOUSE, SQUIRRELL. GOOSE, GOSLING, GANDER, DUCK, DUCKLING, GROUSE, OSTRICH, LARK; WREN. FISH, SHARK, DOLPHIN, STURGEON, GUDGEON, SALMON, TROUT, WHITING, SMELT, HADDOCK, HERRING, TUNNY, SPRATT, MINNOW, LAMPREY. MOTH, MOTE, FLY, FLEA, EARWIG, EMMETT.

Of the above, *Camel* is another form of *Gamol*, signifying old; there is a Northman called *Kamol* in

a runic inscription in Stevens. *Leopard* (see p. 150) is a corruption of Liubhard. *Buck* is found among the early Saxon settlers, also as an O.G. Bucco, and a Buccus, rather probably German, on Roman pottery, and may be taken to be another form of Bugg, p. 3. *Pigg*, corresponding with an O.G. Pigo, must be referred to the same stem as *Pegg*, viz. *bichen*, to slash. *Rabbit* is no doubt the same as Rabbod a "Duke of the Frisians" mentioned by Roger of Wendover, a contraction of Radbod, p. 115. *Catt*, along with *Cathey*, is another form of *Gatty*, corresponding with an O.G. Gatto (*gatten*, to unite). *Ratt*, corresponding with a French *Ratte*, may be referred to an O.G. Rato (*rad* or *rat*, counsel). Along with *Mouse* I take *Moss*, also a present German *Muss*, and a French *Mousse*, all of which may be referred to an O.G. Muoza, a High German form of *môd*, *môt*, courage; this name having rather probably come to us through the Normans. *Squirrell* I have referred to at p. 159. *Goose* and *Gosling* I also take to have probably come to us through the Normans, as representing a High German form of the stem *gaud* (supposed to mean Goth). There are to compare French names *Gousse*, *Gosselin*, *Josselin*, corresponding with Old German names, Gauso and Gauzelin, the latter a diminutive. Hence also, as a Christian name, *Jocelyn*, of Old Frankish origin, come to us through the Normans. *Gander* is from an A.S. Gandar, referred to in its place as a compound of *gand*, probably signifying wolf. *Duck*, corresponding with a Duce (hard *c*) in the *Liber Vitæ*, is another form of *Tuck*, as in the Tucingas, early settlers in Kemble's list, from the stem *dug*, A.S. *dugan*, to be "doughty." And *Duckling*, corresponding with an A.S. Duceling, p. 94. and an O.G. Dugelin, is a diminutive (like *Gosling*) from the same stem. Grouse compares with an O.G. Grauso, referred to *greosan*, horrere. *Ostrich* represents an O.G. Austoric, and an A.S. Estrich

(*Auster* or *Easter orientalis*). *Wren*, along with *Rennie* and *Renno*, is from a stem referred to *ran*, rapine; though it may also be the same name as *Rain*, from *ragin*, counsel. *Lark* and *Laverock* are perhaps a little uncertain; we find Anglo-Saxon names *Lauerc*, *Lauroca*, and *Laferca*, which might be from the A.S. *laferc*, O.E. *laverock*, lark. On the whole, however, I am rather more disposed to take them to be from *Lafer* among the early settlers (not I think a compound) with the diminutive ending *ec*, and similarly I would take *Leverett* to be formed from the same word, *lafer* or *lefer*, with the (perhaps also diminutive) ending *et*.

Coming to names apparently from fishes, I question very much whether *Fiske* and *Fish* are from A.S. *fisc*, pisces, though Foerstemann, in default of a better, gives that meaning in an ancient name, *Fisculf*. I think it is one of the cases in which a meaning is to be got from the Celtic, and take it that the Welsh *ffysg*, impetuous, supplies the sense that is required, of which also some slight traces are to be found in Teutonic dialects. *Shark* and *Sharkey* I take, along with *Shirk*, to be the same name as *Serc* in the *Liber Vitæ*, from A.S. *serc*, Sco. "sark," shirt, in the sense of a shirt of mail. It is formed according to Diefenbach, upon a stem *sar* or *ser*, signifying armatura, p. 60; whence an O.G. *Saracho*, corresponding with the above. The *Sercings* are a tribe or family mentioned in the "Traveller's Song," and in connection with the *Serings*:

"With the *Sercings* I was, and with the *Serings*."

The connection between the two, however, is here probably only for the sake of the alliteration. *Dolphin* is the Danish name *Dolgfinnr*, p. 45. There was a *Dolfin*, presumably of Scandinavian origin, governor of Carlisle in the time of Rufus. *Herring* and *Whiting*

are both from the Anglo-Saxon patronymic, p. 26, and *Haddock*, with the M.G. *Hädicke*, is a diminutive from the stem *had*, war, 52. *Tunny*, along with *Tunn* and *Tunno* (*Tunna*, *Lib. Vit.*), is another form of *Dunn*, a common Anglo-Saxon name. *Spratt* I class along with *Sprout* and *Sprott* (*Sprot*, *Domesday*), comparing them with an O.G. *Sprutho*, as from Goth. *sprauto*, nimble, active. And *Minnow*, along with *Minn* and *Minney*, corresponding with an O.G. *Minna*, may be taken to be from A.S. *myn*, love, affection. *Sturgeon* and *Gudgeon* are from *Sturge* and *Gouge*, with the ending in *en*, *Sturge* being the same as an O.G. *Strocgo*, p. 162, and *Gouge* being from a stem *gug*, referred by Stark to Goth. *jiukan*, to combat. *Salmon* is the same as an O.G. *Salaman*, from, as supposed, *salo*, dark; and *Trout* may be the same as an O.G. *Truto*, probably signifying beloved. *Smelt* may be taken to be from A.S. *smelt*, gentle; it occurs once as the name of an Anglo-Saxon, but does not seem to be a word entering into the Teutonic system, and may have been originally a sobriquet. *Lamprey* I have already referred to, p. 110, as a probable corruption of *Landfred*.

Of names apparently from insects, *Moth* and *Mote* (*Mote*, *Hund. Rolls*) are probably the same as an O.G. *Moata*, from *môd*, *môt*, courage, German *muth*. *Fly* and *Flea* are included in a stem, p. 158; and *Emmet* may be taken to be from A.S. *emita*, quies, found in several ancient names. *Earwig* I have taken, p. 46, to be a contraction of *Evorwig*, as *Earheart* of *Everhard*, and *Earwaker* of *Everwacer*.<sup>1</sup> Many other names of the same sort might be adduced, but those I have given will I think be sufficient for the purpose.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also Eng. "e'er" for "ever."

*Names apparently from Office or Occupation :*

LORD, EARL, SOVEREIGN, ABBOTT, NUNN, BISHOP, PRIEST, ALDERMAN, PRENTICE, PRINCE, HAYWARD, HOWARD, ANGLER, ARCHER, AUTHER, FARRIER, HURLER, PLAYER, MARINER, WARNER, WALKER, ARKWRIGHT, HARTWRIGHT, SIEWRIGHT, GOODWRIGHT.

*Lord*, as noted at p. 157, can hardly be from A.S. *hlaford*, Eng. lord. *Earl*, however, along with *Early*, seems to be the same word as Eng. "earl," though as a name entering into the Teutonic system it is only a word of general honorific meaning, and may not represent any man who ever bore the title. *Sovereign* may be the same as a Sævarin in the *Liber Vitæ*, probably from a stem *sav* (whence we have some names as Savory, Saverick, &c., in correspondence with ancient names), the ending *in* being perhaps Romanic, especially as *Savarin* is a present French name. *Abbott* I take to be the same as an A.S. Abbod, p. 93, the stem being, as supposed, from Goth. *aba*, man. *Nunn*, along with *Nunney* and *Noon*, compares with Nun, the name of a kinsman of Ina, king of Wessex, and with O.G. Nunno and Nunni, the meaning of which seems somewhat obscure. *Bishop*, at least in its origin, can hardly have been from the office, for there is a Biscop in the genealogy of the kings of the Lindisfari, who must of course have been a heathen. The name in this case may be a compound of *bis* (closely allied to *bas*, p. 5) and A.S. *côf*, strenuous, which we find as the ending of some other A.S. names. But after the advent of Christianity, a man, though inheriting the old name, would no doubt wear it with a difference. *Priest* must, I think, be what it seems, there is a witness to a charter (*Thorpe*, p. 69) whose name is

Preost, and whose description is "presbyter"; his original name, whatever it was, must have been so completely superseded by that of his office that at last he accepted it himself, and signed accordingly. *Alderman* I have taken, p. 111, to be, even in Anglo-Saxon times, a corruption. Such a name, as derived from office, could hardly be borne by an Anglo-Saxon, unless, indeed, as a sobriquet, superseding his original name. So also *Prentice*, from an A.S. *Prentsa*, I take to be due to a corruption in Anglo-Saxon times. I am not sure that *Prince* may not be from the same name, *Prentsa*, dropping the vowel-ending and becoming *Prents*. A name which has been supposed to be from some office of agricultural oversight is *Hayward*; it may however, at least in some cases, represent an ancient name, more properly *Agward* or *Egward*. *Howard*, which has been sometimes confounded with it, is an entirely different name, the O.N. *Hâvardr* (*há*, high), introduced I think as elsewhere noted, by the Danes or Northmen.

Some names formed with *wright*, as *Arkwright*, *Hartwright*, *Sievwright*, and *Goodwright*, will be found in their places in Chapter III. as, according to my view, ancient compounds. I might perhaps add *Boatwright*, from an O.G. *Buotrit*, and also *Cheesewright*, for which we have the stem, p. 154, though no ancient form to represent this particular compound. The *Wrihtingas*, in Kemble's list of early settlers, I take to be properly *Ritingas*, from a stem *rit*, supposed to be the same as Eng. "ride," though perhaps in an older and more general sense of rapid motion. Many names ending in *er*, as *Ambler*, *Angler*, *Archer*, *Auther*, &c., are in reality from an ancient ending in *har*, signifying warrior. *Ambler*, represents an O.G. *Amalher*, p. 38, *Angler* an O.G. *Angilher*, p. 39, *Archer* an O.G. *Erchear*, p. 39, and *Auther* an O.G. *Authar*, p. 39. *Farrier*, along with *Ferrier*, may represent an O.G.

Feriher, p. 46, and *Hurler* an O.G. Erlehar, from the stem *erl* already referred to. *Gambler* represents an O.G. Gamalher, and *Player* is the same as an A.S. Plegher, from *pleg*, play, probably the play of battle. Then we have *Mariner* and *Marner*, which, with French *Marinier* and *Marnier*, may be referred to an O.G. Marnehar (*mar*, famous), and in a similar manner *Warrener* and *Warner* may be taken to be from an O.G. Warnehar (Warin = Wern). *Turner* may be in some cases from an ancient stem *turn*, supposed to have the sense of *diruere*. Hence may be taken to be the Turnerus, Capellanus, in a grant to Croyland, A.D. 1051. Among names of this class we may also include *Walker*, of which there is abundant instance as an ancient name. Kemble has Wealcingas among the early settlers, as well as also Wealcingas, representing the stem on which it is formed, probably A.S. *wealth*, stranger. There was in after Anglo-Saxon times a Walchere, bishop of Lindisfarne, and Ualcar is found in a runic inscription in Stevens; while, as O.G. names, we have Walachar and Walchar, and as a present German name we have *Walcher*. However, in view of the commonness of this name, it is perhaps only reasonable to suppose an admixture from A.S. *wealcere*, a fuller.

I may here observe that this same ending, *har*, so common in ancient names, gives us many names which have the appearance of a comparative, such as *Harder*, *Paler*, *Richer*, &c., and in its other form, *hari*, many names such as *Armory*, *Buttery*, *Gunnery*, *Flattery*, which we have also in the other form as *Armor*, *Butter*, *Gunner*, *Flatter* (*flat*, formosus). And I do not think that the explanation of such names as *Streeter* and *Grover* as "one who lives in a street" or "in a grove," is in accordance with English etymology. *Streeter* I take to represent an O.G. Striter (*strit*, warfare) and *Grover* to be probably a name of the same kind.

*Names apparently from Times and Seasons.*

The names of this sort have generally been supposed to be derived from a person having been born at some particular time. That there are names of this sort, such as *Christmas*, *Noel*, and *Midwinter*, we cannot for a moment doubt, but, judging by the early records of our names, they are of very rare occurrence, and I conceive that in the majority of cases names of such appearance are to be otherwise accounted for.

SUNDAY, MONDAY, FRIDAY, HOLIDAY, LOVEDAY,  
HOCKADAY, LAMMAS, LAMAISSON, SUMMER,  
WINTER, JANUARY.

*Sunday* may be *Sunda*, comparing with an O.G. *Sundo*, and an A.S. *Sunta*, perhaps from *sund*, sea. Similarly *Munday* may be *Munda*, to be referred, along with *Mundy*, to *mund*, protection, and comparing with an O.G. *Mundo*. The other four names ending in *day* seem to represent ancient compounds, and in what sense these were given it is difficult to say. *Friday* corresponds with an O.G. *Frittag* and with an A.S. *Frigedæg*, p. 95, *Holiday* with an O.G. *Halegdag*, *Loveday* (*Luiedai* in *Domesday*) with an O.G. *Liopdag* (*liub*, love), and *Hockaday*, with a present French *Hocedé*, with an O.G. *Hodag* (*hoh* or *hoch*, high). From the character of these names, compounded with "high," "holy," "peace," and "love," they might be supposed to have been given in a religious sense, and their date, the ninth century, would be in conformity. The Anglo-Saxon name *Frigedæg*, it will be observed, is from the same word as our "Friday," and not the same as the Old German name, which is from *frid*, peace. But it seems to me quite possible that the Anglo-Saxons, having received the name, might mistake its meaning and spell it

according to their own views. This they seem to do in some other cases, as, for instance, the stem *wit*, common to the Teutonic system, and rather probably from *wid*, wood, they seem to take as from *wiht*, man, and spell it accordingly. *Summer* and *Winter* are both ancient names; in the *Cod. Dip. Alamanniæ* there are two brothers called respectively Sumar and Winter, A.D. 858. Winter was also the name of one of the companions of Hereward the Saxon. I rather doubt *Lammas*, which is found as *Lammasse* in the *Hundred Rolls*, and which corresponds with a French *Lamas*. *Lamisso* was the name of a Lombard king of the fifth century, and was derived, according to an old chronicler, from *lama*, water, because in his youth the king had been rescued from drowning—a derivation which may perhaps be regarded with some suspicion. Taking *Lammas* then as the representative of an ancient name, we might get from it our name *Lamaison* (ending in *en*, p. 25), though if *Lammas* were from the diminutive ending is, *es*, p. 30, it could not take a German *en* in addition; in this case the ending must be Romanic, which, from the French form of the name, seems very possible. As to the name *January*, I am inclined to look upon it as a corruption of another name, *Jennery*, which, along with *Jenner*, I take to be the same as the Old German names *Genear* and *Ginheri*, from, as supposed, *gan*, magic or fascination.

*Names apparently from Parts of the Body.*

HEAD, BODY, ARMS, LEGG, LEGGY, LEGLESS  
FINGER, HEART, EARHEART, SIDE, BACK  
ELBOW, FOOTE, TONGUE. (LAWLESS, BOOKLESS  
FAIRLESS, RECKLESS), FAIRFOOT, TRUEFITT.

With the exception of *Foote* and *Tongue*, I do not think that any of the above are what they seem.

*Head* seems to be probably the same as A.S. Hedda, which, like another name, Hada, seems to be from *had*, war. *Body* is clearly from *bodi*, messenger, p. 155, and *Arms* is from an ancient origin, p. 17. *Legg* I take to be the same as *Law*, A.S. *lag*, found in several ancient names. Hence I take *Legless* to be the same as *Lawless*, and both perhaps to mean "learned in the law," from an ancient ending *leis*, explained by Weinhold as "learned." (This gives something like a meaning to some other names, as *Bookless*, "book-learned"; *Fairless*, "travel-learned"; perhaps *Reckless* (A.S. *reccan*, to reckon, understand).<sup>1</sup> *Finger* is a Scandinavian name, p. 47, *Heart* is a false spelling of *hart*, hard, and *Earheart* is Everard, p. 46. *Side* is from an A.S. *Sida*, p. 90, and *Back* (*Bacca* and *Bacga* in the *Lib. Vit.*) is another form of *Bagge*, *bagan*, to contend. *Elbow* I take to be *Elbo*, from *alb* or *alf*, signifying "elf." *Foote* may be taken to be what it seems, though I think that such a name must have had a vowel-ending, as its meaning must be "footy," i.e. nimble, as "handy," from hand. Comparing with our *Foote* there is a name *Fus* on Roman pottery, which, (see p. 4,) it is clear from his little joke, that the owner took to be from *fus*, foot. It does not follow, as a matter of course, that the old potter knew the meaning of his own name; there is a word *funs*, sometimes *fus*, occurring in O.G. names in the supposed meaning of eager; this word would more appropriately be used without a vowel-ending than would *fus*, foot. Foerstemann has a name, *Fussio*, which does not, however, throw any light upon it. Another name, however, also found on Roman pottery, *Lytafus*, corresponding with our *Lightfoot*, rather seems to favour the meaning of *fus*, foot.

<sup>1</sup> This is rendered more probable by the fact that all the ancient names with this ending are Frankish, which might come to us through the Normans.

Two other names of a similar kind to *Lightfoot* are *Fairfoot* (properly Farefoot ; *faran*, to go, travel), and *Truefitt* (properly *Truefoot*) a name like Treubodi, p. 23. The last name, *Tongue*, corresponds with an O.G. Tungo, which I take to be from *tung*, lingua, probably in the sense of eloquence. We must presume the name not to be High German.

*Names apparently from Trees.*

Names from trees have been generally taken to be derived from a local origin, as marking the site of a man's habitation. There are, however, a number of names which I take in some, or in all cases, to be from a different origin.

ASH, ASKE, ASKEY, BEECH, BIRCH, ALDER,  
OAKE, OAKEY, IVY, LINDEN, THORNE, HASELL,  
WILLOW, SYCAMORE, CHESNUT, ROWANTREE.

*Aske* or *Ashe* represents an ancient stem in Teutonic names, perhaps derived from a mythological origin, man being feigned to have been created out of an ash-tree, perhaps from being the wood out of which spears were made (Cf. *Asquith*, p. 147). The Ascingas were among the early settlers, and Æsc was the name of the son of Hengest. Hence I take our names, *Ash*, *Aske*, and *Askey*, with several compounds. The Bircingas were also among the early settlers ; the stem seems to be *birg*, supposed to mean protection, and entering into a number of names throughout the Teutonic system. *Alder*, which corresponds with an A.S. Aldher, and an O.G. Althar, is a compound of *ald*, old, and *hari*, warrior. The oak, as the symbol of strength, would seem suitable for men's names, but upon the whole it seems more probable that *Oake* and *Oakey*, *Aikin* (A.S. Acen, p. 93) and *Aikman* (A.S. Æcemann, p. 93), are from *ac*, *ec*, perhaps "edge,"

acies. *Ivy* is the same as *Ive* with a vowel-ending, and compares with an O.G. *Ivo*, and an A.S. *Iffa*, perhaps from O.N. *yfa*, to rage. *Linden* is from *lind*, p. 185, with the ending in *en*, p. 25. *Hasel* and *Thorn* are both found in the list of early settlers, the former I take to be properly *Asel*, corresponding with an O.G. *Asilo*, from *as* or *os*, semideus; the latter, which does not seem to occur in the Teutonic system generally, I rather suppose to be a contraction of O.N. *thoran*, boldness. *Willow*, along with *Will* and *Willey*, is also found in the list of early settlers, and corresponds with an O.G. *Willo*, perhaps from *will* in the sense of resolution. *Sycamore* is from an O.G. *Sicumar*, p. 60, and *Chestnut* is referred to at p. 154. *Rowan-tree* is no doubt from the tree, and may perhaps have reference to its supposed magical powers. *Rointru* is also a French name, perhaps a relic of the many Scotchmen who have at different times taken refuge in that country, though possibly of older origin.

There are a few other names which may be included here.

STUBBE, STUBBING, GROVE (GRUBB), TWIGG, SPRIGG (TWINE, TWINING, TWISS, SPRAGUE, SPRACK, SPARK, SPRACKLIN, SPRECKLY).

*Stubbe* may be in some cases of local origin, for nothing would be more appropriate to mark a locality than a stub. But the patronymic *Stubbing* points to an origin of a different kind, and moreover we find *Stubingas* among the early settlers. And there was also a *Stuf*, nephew of *Cerdic*, and a Northman called *Stufr* in the *Laxdæla-saga*. The origin is to be found in O.N. *stufr*, *stubbr*, A.S. *styb*, branch, shoot, probably in the honorific sense of race or lineage. I take *Grove*, along with which I put *Grubb*, to be from Ger.m. *grob*, Dan. *grov*, coarse, clumsy; but no doubt in an older sense more suitable for

men's names, and probably cognate with Eng. "gruff," the idea being that of great size and strength. We find Grobb as an Anglo-Saxon name, p. 95, and Griubinc (son of Griub) as an old German name, of which, however, Foerstemann does not offer any explanation. *Grobe* and *Grove* are present German names (the latter Low German), and *Grub* and *Grubi* are found in France. Here also I may take *Twigg*, corresponding with an A.S. Twicga, moneyer of St. Edmund, also with a Tuica found in Tuicanham, now Twickenham. I take it to be from the same root as "twig," viz. A.S. *tweg*, two, and to have perhaps the meaning of "twin." (Names of a similar kind may be *Twine*, with its patronymic *Twining*, and also *Twiss*, corresponding with an O.G. Zuiso, A.S. *twis*, twin.) *Sprigg* I class along with *Sprague*, *Sprack*, and *Spark*, corresponding with a Spraga in the *Lib. Vit.*, as from O.N. *sprackr*, Prov. Eng. *spragg*, *sprack*, smart, active. We have also, as a diminutive, *Spracklin*, corresponding with a Spraclingus in the *Lib. Vit.*, and we have *Spreckley*, probably the same name as that of Sprakaleg, brother of Sweyn, king of Denmark, from O.N. *sprækleg*, sprightly.

*Names apparently from Complexion or Colour of Hair.*

Such names as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, have been no doubt in many, probably in most cases, original surnames. Nevertheless they are also ancient baptismal names, and it is not by any means certain that these are from the same origin as the surnames.

BLACK, BLACKER, BLAKE, BLANK, BLANCHARD.  
WHITE, BROWN, DUNN, GRAY, GREGG, CRAIG,  
MURCH, MURCHIE, SMIRKE.

The Blacingas were among the early settlers; Blecca was the name of a governor of Lincoln, A.D. 627; Blaca is an early name in the *Liber Vitæ*, and

Blac is a name in Domesday. I am inclined to take *Black*, along with *Blake*, to be (of course as an ancient name) the same word as *blic*, found in some Old German names, and to find the sense concerned in A.S. *blican*, to shine (which indeed is the root of *black*), hence to give it, like *Bright*, the sense of "illustrious." Hence I take our *Blackier* and the French *Blacher* to be the same as an O.G. *Blihcer* (*hari*, warrior)—the ancient family of *Blackier*, I believe, trace their origin to Nancy. I further take *Blank* and *Blanchard* (*hard*, fortis) to be a nasalised form of the above, and to have the same meaning. The stem will be found in more detail p. 43.

I take *White*, so far as it may be of ancient origin, not to be from colour; in some cases it may be from *wid*, wood, and perhaps in others from *wit*, wisdom. In Anglo-Saxon names it is spelt *wiht*, as if from *wiht*, man—Cf. O.G. *Witgar*, A.S. *Wihtgar*, O.G. *Witleg*, A.S. *Wihtlæg*, O.G. *Widrad*, A.S. *Wihtræd*, though, as I take it, it is the same word common to the Teutonic system.

The Brownings (*Brûningas*) were also among the early settlers, and *Brûn* frequently occurs in after Anglo-Saxon times; among others there is a *Brûn bydel*, "Brown the beadle," in a charter of manumission. *Bruno* also occurs as an Old German name, and *Brûni* was not an uncommon name among the Northmen. I am rather disposed to question the derivation from brown, *fuscus*, and as in the case of *Black*, to take the sense contained in the root, which seems to be that of burning or brightness. One of the Northmen, called *Bruni*, was surnamed "the white," so that in his case, at any rate, the name was not derived from complexion. Our names *Brownsword*, *Brownbill*, and *Brownsmith*, also seem to point to the sense of brightness or burnish. *Dunn* is another name that is found among the early settlers

and also in after Anglo-Saxon times. It seems to me to be at least as probably from O.N. *duna*, thunder, as from *dun*, fuscus.

The Grægingas (A.S. *græg*, grey) are also found in the list of early settlers, though the name does not seem to figure much in after Anglo-Saxon times. There are Old German names Grao and Grawo, and various compounds. The root-meaning seems to contain the sense of "horror," which may be that which is present in names, the idea being of course that of one who is a terror to others. As well as *Gray* we have *Gregg*, and perhaps as another form *Craig*,<sup>1</sup> and the Germans have *Grau*. The Myrcingas among the early settlers may perhaps be represented in our *Murch* and *Murchie* (whence *Murchison*), possibly also in *S(mirke)*. Whether the name is from A.S. *mirc*, dark, mirk, may be uncertain; Professor Skeat thinks of *marc*, limes, for the Myrcingas, who are probably the same as the Myrgingas of the "Traveller's Song."

#### *Names apparently from Scriptural Personages.*

While names taken from the eminent characters of Scripture have, ever since the advent of Christianity, been in favour for the names of men, there are among our surnames some names which we must reasonably suppose are to be otherwise explained.

PHARAOH, HEROD, ESAU, ELLIS, SAUL, CAIN, JAEI,  
POTIPHAR, PUDDIFER (ABLARD).

Of the above, *Pharaoh* is only a misleading spelling of an O.G. name *Faro*, perhaps come to us through the Normans. And *Esau* is a similar perversion of

<sup>1</sup> There seems possibly an Anglo-Saxon name *Crecga* in *Crecganford*, now *Crayford*.

another O.G. name Eso, probably from *as* or *os*, semi-deus. I do not think that *Ellis* is, as generally supposed, a corruption of Elias. I take it to be the same name as that found in the Elsingas among the early settlers, and as the Elesa in the genealogy of the king's of Northumbria, also as an O.G. Eliso, referred by Grimm to the tribe of the Elysii. *Saul*, as the name of the persecutor, does not seem a likely name to be adopted, and we may perhaps account for it otherwise. There is an O.G. Saul of the ninth century, and a Σαουλ, "dux barbarorum," of the fourth century, perhaps, as Foerstemann thinks, a contracted form of another name Savolo. *Cain* is, along with *Gain*, from the name Gagin, Cagen, p. 10, probably signifying victory. *Herod* is, no doubt, the same as an A.S. *Herrid* in a charter of Wihtræd, from, as supposed, A.S. *herad*, principatus, found also in some Old German names. *Jael* I take to be most probably a softened form of *Gale*, from a stem referred to A.S. *galan*, to sing. *Potiphar*, along with *Puddifer*, a French *Potefer*, and perhaps a Low German *Bötefur*,<sup>1</sup> I take to represent an ancient name not turned up, from *bod*, *bud*, or *pot*, envoy or messenger, and *faran*, to travel, found as an ending in some Old German names. *Abel* is a name which, as frequently used for a Christian name, might also be found in surnames. But there is a Teutonic word *abal*, signifying strength, which may be more probably that which is found in the French *Abeillard*, with which we have a name *Ablard* to correspond.

#### *Names apparently Descriptive of Moral Characteristics.*

There are a number of names which, if they had been found as Christian names, might have been

<sup>1</sup> Nomen honestissimæ familiæ Hamburgensis (*Richey*). He evidently takes it as a sobriquet "beet (*i.e.* make up) the fire."

supposed to be of Puritan origin, but which as surnames, must be otherwise accounted for.

GOODHEART, STONEHEART, GODWARD, LOVEGOD, LOVEGOOD, LOVEMAN, MANLOVE, GOODLIFFE, FULLALOVE, GODLIMAN, GOODENOUGH, THOROUGHGOOD, HUMBLE, SAINT, GOD, GODDING, BADMAN, PAGAN, BIGOT, GODDAM, SWEARS, SWEARING, SCAMP.

Of the above, *Goodheart* and *Stoneheart* are compounds of *hart*, hard, pp. 52, 61. So also *Godward*, *Lovegod*, *Lovegood*, *Loveman*, *Manlove*, *Goodliffe*, and *Fullalove* will be found in their places as ancient compounds in Chap. III. *Godliman* I take to be a corruption of an O.G. Godalmund (the *l* being introduced in accordance with a principle referred to at page 111). *Goodenough* is referred to at page 116, and *Thoroughgood* also at p. 116. *Humble* I take to be the same name as the German Humboldt, from an O.G. Hunbald, the ending *bald* often in our names becoming *ble*. *Saint* I take to be the same as *Sant*, *sand* or *sant*, verus, the stem on which is formed *Sander* in the list of early settlers. Among the witnesses to a charter of Æthelred is a "God, minister," and God was the name of an English writer of the seventeenth century, the meaning being probably that of Deus, though in a heathen sense. The name in that form is probably extinct, though we have *Codd* and *Cott*, and the patronymic *Goddling*.

Of the names apparently of an opposite character, *Badman*, corresponding with a Badumon in the *Liber Vitæ*, is a compound of *bad*, war. *Goddam* stands for Godhelm as William for Willihelm. *Swears* and *Swearing* are explained p. 159. *Scamp* corresponds with an O.G. Scemphio, derived by Foerstemann from O.H.G. *scimph*, jocus. This may possibly be the older

sense of the word, and *Scamp* may have been nothing worse than a wag. *Pagan*, with its contracted form *Paine*, I have referred to at p. 114. *Bigot*, along with *Pigot*, *Pickett*, and probably *Beckett*, and a *Pigota* and *Picotus* in the *Liber Vitæ*, may be the same as an A.S. *Picced*, p. 97, which I take to represent the form *Pichad* or *Bighad*, from the stem *big*, with *had*, war. There is, however, another explanation suggested by our name *Bidgood*. This name, for which the ancient equivalent has not turned up, seems to be from *bad*, war, and might have been *Bidgod* (for *god* and *good* constantly interchange), which would readily contract into *Bigod* or *Bigot*.

*Names apparently from Implements or Utensils.*

POTT, KETTLE, ASHKETTLE, TUBB, BASIN, BOWL, JUGG (JUDGE, JEW), PANN, CUPP, BUCKET, PLATE, PLATTER, TRAY, SPADE, NEEDLE, CHISEL, AWL. \*

These names may for the most part be summarily disposed of. *Pott*, corresponding with an O.G. *Poto*, is a H.G. form of *bod* or *bud* in Chap. III. *Kettle* and *Ashkettle* are the Danish *Ketil* and *Asketil* elsewhere referred to. *Tubb*, along with *Tubby*, comparing with an O.G. *Tuba*, is from a stem referred by Foerstemann to O.N. *dubba*, to smite. *Basin* is referred to at p. 6, and *Bowl* is another form of *bol* or *bul* in Chap. III. *Jugg*, along with which, and in accordance with English phonetics, see p. 113, we may take *Judge* and *Jew*, compares with an O.G. *Jugo*, referred by Stark to Goth. *jiukan*, to combat. *Pann*, corresponding with an O.G. *Panno*, is another form of *Bann*, A.S. *bana*, a slayer; and *Cupp*, comparing with a Frankish *Cuppa*, sixth century, and an A.S. *Cufa*, may probably be referred to A.S. *cof*, strenuous.

*Bucket* is from the stem found in Bucingas (probably the same as *Bugg*, p. 3) with the ending in *et*, Chap. II. *Plate*, along with *Platt* and *Plato*, may be referred to a stem *blad*, *blat*, for which Stark suggests A.S. *blæd*, glory; and *Platter*, corresponding with an O.G. *Blathar*, may be a compound of the same, *hari*, warrior. *Spade*, along with *Spadey* and *Speight*, comparing with an O.G. *Spatto*, is probably from the implement, but in what is considered by the Germans to be the older sense of "sword," a sense which the word still has in the Romanic languages and in Polish. *Needle* may also be what it seems, though in the older and more general sense of *acus*. *Nadal* occurs in Frankish names, and is referred by Weinhold to O.H.G. *nadala*, *acus*, in, as he supposes, the poetical sense of "snake," which, however, seems to me rather unnecessary, the meaning of "point" or "edge" in the sense of "weapon" running through Teutonic nomenclature. *Needle* represents the A.S. form of *nadal*, and we have also *Needler*, corresponding with a Frankish *Nadalhar* (*hari*, warrior), these names having presumably come to us through the Normans. *Tray* is referred to in the preceding chapter, and *Awl* is simply a misspelling of *All* (Chap. III.). *Chisel* is probably another form (Friesic or Lombard?) of *gisal*, hostage.

*Names apparently from Eatables.*

BREAD, BUTTER, BUNN, SALT, SUET, VINEGAR,  
SPICE, PEPPER, CANDY, CUSTARD, JELLY, PUD-  
DING, SUGAR.

*Bread*, with its patronymic *Breading*, is probably the same as *Bride*, found in the Brydingas, and supposed to have the meaning of "bridle." *Butter* along with *Buttery*, is from the stem *bud*, with *hari*, warrior.

*Bunn*, corresponding with an O.G. *Bunno*, and found also in the *Puningas*, represents an ancient stem, for which the O.N. *buna*, to gush, as water, seems to me to offer a probable meaning, the sense in men's names being that of spirit or briskness. *Salt* compares with a Mod. Germ. *Salz*, to which Pott gives the meaning of *salax*. *Suet* may be taken to be a contraction of another name, *Suggett*, referred to in last chapter. And *Vinegar* will be found in its place in Chap. III. as a compound from the stem *win*. *Spice* corresponds with a present German *Spiess*, and is probably from O.H.G. *spiz*, spear. *Pepper* may probably be the same as *Piper* in the *Piperingas* in Chap. IV., the word contained in which is probably O.N. *pipr*, velox. *Candy* is another form of *Gandy* or *Gand*, p. 48, and *Custard* will be found in its place in Chap. III. *Jelly* represents the stem of which *Jellicoe*, p. 28., is a diminutive, from *gail*, elatus, lively, spirited; and *Pudding* is a patronymic from the stem *bud* or *pud*; there is an Ailwórd Pudding (son of Pudda) in a charter of manumission (*Thorpe*, p. 634). *Sugar* is the only name on the list which, as it appears to me, may be what it seems. There is a corresponding German *Zucker*, and there is a stem *sug*, which I have supposed to have the meaning of sweetness. It does not seem, however, at all certain, for there are Frankish names *Sutgar*, *Suger*, which might come to us through the Normans, and which Foerstemann takes to be corruptions of *Swithgar*.

### *Names apparently from Diseases.*

HEADACHE, COLLICK, TOOTHAKER, SPRAIN, GUM-BOIL, PALSY, MALADY, CRAMP, SICK, SICKMAN.

*Headache*, along with *Haddock*, is from *had*, war, with the diminutive ending in *ic*. And *Collick*, cor-

responding with an O.G. Colaicho, is a similar diminutive from the stem *col*. *Toothaker* I take to be the same as an O.G. Teutiger, Theotacar (*theod*, people; *gar*, spear). *Sprain* is a contraction of Spragen, being *Spragg* or *Sprague* with the ending in *en*, Chap. II. *Gumboil* is referred to at p. 2, and *Palsy* is, with the alternative ending in *i*, the same as an O.G. Palzo, from the stem *bald*, fortis. *Malady*, along with *Melody*, *Myldew*, &c., I take to be the same as an O.G. Mildeo, in Chap. III. There is also an O.G. Malutheus, which (O.H.G. *dio* = Goth. *thius*) would give us Maladio—these two stems, *mal* and *mil*, may perhaps be variations of the same word. *Cramp* may stand for *Crumþ*, which I take to be from *Crum* with a final *p* (as *Trump* for *Trum* in Chap. IV.); *crum* probably means "crooked," it was the name of a Northman (Krumr) in the *Landnamabók*, but was most probably originally a surname or nickname. *Sick* and *Sickman* are from *sig* or *sic*, victory, they are taken from *Suffolk Surnames*, and may be German names anglicised.

### *Names apparently from Nationalities.*

While we have a number of names derived from nations or races in accordance with the Teutonic system, there are some others which might seem more obviously than most others to be from such an origin, and yet which must I think be referred to some other source. Three of these, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, I have already referred to at p. 8.

ENGLISH, INGLIS, ROMAN, NORMAN, GENESE,  
TURK, SPAIN.

*English* I take to be a phonetic corruption of Inglis, which seems to be the same as an Ingliseus in the *Pol. Irm.*, and which I rather suppose to be a

transposition of an Anglo-Saxon Ingils, for Ingisil, from the stem *ing*, p. 53. *Roman*, I doubt not, is contracted from Rodman, p. 59, as *Robert* is from Rodbert, and *Roland* from Rodland. I introduce *Norman* here as not being, in my view, from "Norman" as we generally understand the term, but as representing more probably the word in its original sense of "Northman." Nordman was a Scandinavian name, and hence it is I think that we have the name, which seems to occur more especially in Scotland and the Danish districts of England. *Genese* I take to be most probably from the old Frankish name Genesius, perhaps from a stem *gan*, p. 49, with the ending in *es*, p. 30. *Turk* corresponds with an A.S. Turca, p. 107, which again is probably the same as a Gothic Turicus of the fifth century, a diminutive from the stem *dur* or *tur* found among the early settlers, and of uncertain meaning. *Spain* I take to be from the A.S. *spanan*, allicere, found in some ancient names, and from which I take to be our name *Spenslove* (*leof*, dear) with the corruption, *Spendlove*. *Sweden* may be the same as an O.G. Swedin referred to O.H.G. *swedan*, to burn. Hence may be the name *Swedenborg*; the old name of Schwänberg in Switzerland was Swedinisperch.

Of the names which are truly derived from nationality I will here only refer to one as an illustration of successive forms built one upon the other in accordance with the principle referred to in treating of the ending *en*, p. 25.

BOY, BYE, PYE, BOYER, BYARD, BOYMAN, PYMAN,  
BEYERMAN, BYRON.

There are three forms, the first representing 'the form *boi*, as found in the name of the Boii, who gave the name to Boioaria or Bavaria, the second representing the extended form found in German *Baviar*, the third the further extended form as found in *Bavarian*.

#### SIMPLE FORM BOI.

O.G. Boio, Beio, Peio, ninth century. A.S. Boia (in a charter of Cnut). Eng. *Boy, Bye, Pye*. Germ. *Boye*. French, *Boy, Boye, Poy, Poyé*.

#### *Compounds.*

(*Hard, fortis*), Eng. *Byard* French *Boyard, Poyart*—Italian *Boiardo*. (Man, vir), Eng. *Boyman, Pyman*.

#### EXTENDED FORM BOYER.

O.G. Baior, Peior, ninth century. English, *Boyer, Byer*. French, *Boyer, Boyreau, Poyer*.

#### *Compound.*

(Man, vir), English *Beyerman*.

#### FURTHER EXTENDED FORM = BAVARIAN.

O.G. Beiarin, eighth century. English *Byron*. French *Boiron, Boyron*.

### *Names apparently from abbreviated Christian names of men.*

As I began this chapter with names apparently from women, such as Moll, Betty, Pegge, so now I propose to conclude it with names of a similar kind derived apparently from men.

BILL, BILLY, BILLOW, WILL, WILLY, WILLOE, WILKE, WILKIE, WILKIN, WILLIS, WILLING, DICK, DICKLE, TICKLE, DICKEN, BENN, BENNEY, BENNOCH, BENNELL, TOM, TOMB, TOOMEY, TOMEY, DUME, DUMMELOW, DUMBELL, TOMMELL, TOMLIN, DUMLIN, DUMPLIN, HARRY, JACK, JAGG, JACKLIN, BOBY, BOFFEY, BUBB, BOBBIN.

No one would take our name *Billing* to be other than from the Anglo-Saxon *Billing*, of which so many traces are to be found in English place-names. And no one, I venture to say, who looks into the subject, would dispute the ancient compounds formed on the stem, p. 42. Why then should any one doubt *Bill* himself, the father of them all, or *Billy*, ending in *i*, p. 22, and *Bilow*, ending in *o* and corresponding with an O.G. *Bilo*? Moreover the name is common to all the races who share with us in a Teutonic ancestry; the Germans have *Bille*, the Danes have *Bille*, and the French have *Bille* and *Billey*. The same remarks apply to *Will*, *Willey*, and *Willoe*, with the diminutives *Wilke*, *Wilkie*, *Wilkin*, *Willis*, patronymic *Willing*, and compounds, p. 64. *Dick* I take to be the same as an A.S. *Dic* and *Ticc* in Chapter V., also as a *Dycga*, A.D. 798. The origin may be O.H.G. *dihan*, A.S. *thihan*, to be strong or vigorous. Hence *Dickle* and *Tickle* are the same as the *Diccel* found in *Diccelingas*, and *Dicken* is the same as an A.S. *Ticcen*, Chapter V. *Benn* and *Benny* represent the stem on which are formed the compounds, p. 42. We have also as diminutives *Bennoch*, corresponding with an O.G. *Bennico*, an A.S. *Benoc* (in the genealogy of *Ida*, king of *Bernicia*), and a name *Bennic* (*Bennici manû*), on Roman pottery; and *Bennell*, corresponding with a Gothic *Bevîλος* in *Procopius*, besides other names in correspondence with ancient forms. *Tom* has its vowel shortened,

but I take it to be the same as *Tomb*, *Toomey*, *Tomey*, and *Dume*, probably from A.S. *dôrn*, O.H.G. *tuorn*, judgment, "doom," ancient names in correspondence being *Toma*, p. 106, *Tumma Lib. Vit.*, and *Tomy Roll. Batt. Abb.* With regard to the last, I may observe that the French still have corresponding names, as *Thomé*, *Tombe*, *Thom*, *Dome*, &c. Then, as diminutives, we have *Dummelow*, *Dumbell*, and *Tom-mell*, corresponding with O.G. *Duomelo*, *Tomila*, *Tumila*; and we have *Tomlin*, *Dumlin* (whence *Dumplin*), corresponding with O.G. *Domlin*, names in accordance with both of the above being also found in Germany and France. *Harry*, along with *Harrow*, and *Harre*, I take to represent the stem from which we have so many compounds, p. 53. *Jack*, along with *Jagg*, and corresponding with an O.G. *Jacco*, I take to be from O.H.G. *jagon*, to hunt. Hence as a diminutive, we have *Jacklin*, corresponding with *Jagelinus* and *Jachelinus* (*Domesday*), and with present German *Jacklin*, and French *Jacquelin*. The stem seems to be somewhat better represented in French names than in English; among others they have *Jacquard* (*ward*, guardian), who gave his name to the *Jacquard* loom. *Boby*, *Boffey*, and *Bubb* I take to be the same as *Boba*, in a charter of Egbert, and *Bofa*, dux, in a charter of Ceolwulf of Mercia, also as Old German names. *Bobo*, *Bovo*, *Boffo*, and *Bubo*, the word concerned being probably to be found in German *bube*, Dutch *boef*, boy. Kemble has both *Bobbingas* and *Bovingas*, different forms, I take it, of the same name, in his list of early settlers. Our name *Bobbin*, which corresponds with an O.G. *Bobin*, may be taken as an example of the ending in *en*, p. 25.

I trust that I have succeeded in making it clear, from the definite place which the foregoing are shown to occupy in the Teutonic system, that they are not as they have been generally supposed to be, familiar contractions of Christian names.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.<sup>1</sup>

THE names of women, so far as they are of German origin, enter into the Teutonic system precisely as do the names of men, and there is, as far as I know, no instance of a stem used exclusively for the names of women. But in regard to the second part of the compound, which is that which governs the name, there are certain words which are only used for women. Some of these are such as from their meaning would not be suitable for anything else, such as *trud*, from which we have *Gertrude* and *Ermentrude*, both of which seem to be of Frankish origin, and to have come to us through the Normans. The Anglo-Saxon form appears to be *dryth* or *thryth*, as in *Mildthryth*, from which comes our *Mildred*, the only name, as far as I know, in that form. Another feminine ending among the Anglo-Saxons was *gith*, which, as elsewhere noted, I have supposed to mean woman or goddess. The only name we have with this ending is *Edith*, unless, as seems not impossible, an Anglo-Saxon *Godgith* (*Godith*, *Lib. Vit.*) has got mixed up with *Judith*.<sup>2</sup> Another specially female ending was

<sup>1</sup> The principal part of this chapter appeared in the *Antiquary* for March, 1882.

<sup>2</sup> Godythe lasted till the time of the Tudors.

*fled*, in H.G. *flat*, the meaning of which seems to be beauty. As a prefix this word enters into the names of men, and we may have some names from it, as *Flatt*, *Flattery*, *Flatman*, &c. As an ending there may have been some word corresponding with O.N. *flöd*, a beautiful woman, which has caused its special application. Another specially female ending was *wîp* or *wîf*, signifying woman. This was not uncommon in O.G. names, though I find only two instances in Anglo-Saxon times, Aldwif in the *Liber Vitæ*, and Thurwif in a charter of Eadgar. Neither does it seem to have been at all common among the Franks. There are two names quoted by Bardsley from mediæval times, Agnes Frewife and William Goodwyfe, the former of which, no less than the latter, I take to be a settled surname. These names then, though I do not know of any such at present, afford a proof which I cannot resist, of surnames derived from women. It may be doubted whether the word, when used otherwise than as an ending, is from the same origin. I should rather think in such case of swift or rapid action, the root-sense of Eng. "whip." Hence we have some names, as *Whipp*, *Whippy*, *Whiff*, *Whipple*, *Whipping*, *Wipkin*, in correspondence with ancient names, the Wippingas being among the early settlers. Then there are certain words, such as *hild*, war, and *burg*, in which the meaning (condere, servare) may perhaps imply in such case modesty or chastity ; which, as endings, are used almost exclusively for names of women. But as a general rule the same range of words forms indifferently names of men and women, the latter being distinguished only by having the ending in *a*.

My object in this chapter is only to deal with a few names, in regard to which I desire to correct some wrong impressions, or to throw some new light upon the subject. And in the first place I have to refer to

the connection between Isabel and Elizabeth, and to the manner in which I suppose the former name to have originated.

ISABEL *another form of ELIZABETH, and how it came to be so.*

Miss Yonge, in her *History of Christian Names*, is no doubt right in taking Isabel to be another form of Elizabeth, with which it is historically shown to have interchanged. But the etymological process by which this has been brought about has been always somewhat of a puzzle, and it is upon this point that I have to suggest an explanation. Now the key to the puzzle is this : that the early Frankish converts in the time of Charlemagne, introduced the name, not only in its Latin form of Elizabeth, but also, and indeed more frequently, in its Hebrew form of Elischeba—it was Elischeba that was made into Isabel and not Elizabeth. Protected by its strong ending, Elizabeth has retained its form unchanged—Elischeba has been entirely lost to sight under a cloud of transformations. Slightly modified to suit Frankish pronunciation, it was introduced in the first instance as Elisaba, Elisabetha, Alisabia, and Elisavia, all names of women in the *Polyptique de l'Abbe Irminon* and the *Polyptique de Saint Remi de Reims*. In the fourteenth century (if, indeed, it did not take place earlier) we find this old Frankish form El(isaba) abbreviated into Isabeau, its ending being made to conform to French ideas of spelling. Isabeau was the name of the wife of Charles VI. of France, and the name was still recognised as being the same as Elizabeth. We have got to forge the connecting link between Isabeau and Isabel, but the process is not a violent one. It would not be difficult to suppose that the French idea of the fitness of things in the case of a woman's name would

lead them to change this masculine-seeming ending *beau*, into what they would conceive to be its appropriate feminine, and so make *Isabeau* into *Isabelle*. We need not suppose that this took place all at once, or that because one man changed *Isabeau* into *Isabel*, everybody else forthwith proceeded to follow his example. It is more probable that the two names existed side-by-side, together, for some time before the struggle for existence terminated in the survival of (what seemed) the fitter. Throughout all these changes the identity of the name with *Elizabeth* had always been recognised ; but when *Isabel* had finally succeeded in establishing its claim as the representative, the deposed *Isabeau*, its origin having been forgotten, might have become a man's name, and so capable of transmitting surnames, which would account for *Isabeau* as a family name in France at the present day.

But these are not the only changes which have come over this unfortunate name, for we find *Elisavia*, another of the old Frankish forms before noted, forthwith abbreviated into *Lisvia*, and further corrupted into *Lisavir* and *Lisabir*, all names of women in the two old Frankish chronicles before referred to. And if we can again suppose the name *Lisavir* (or rather *Elisavir*), its origin having been forgotten, to have become a man's name (towards which its masculine-looking ending, *vir*, might have assisted) it might well give the origin of the name *Elzevir*, of the famous printers at Amsterdam. Not that the name would necessarily be of Frankish origin, for the Hebrew form seems also to have been introduced into Germany, where we find the woman's name, *Elisba*, in the ninth century ; and, it might be, also into Holland, while the phonetic principles which regulate such changes are more or less of general application. Again, it seems not improbable that the Spanish woman's name, *Elvira*, for which no derivation at all

satisfactory has been suggested, might be properly Elzvira, and so again another form derived from Elischeba. The question might naturally be asked how it is, seeing the various contractions which Elischeba has undergone, that Elizabeth has not been treated in the same way. In point of fact it seems probable that it has, for we find a solitary name Isabeth in the *Liber Vitæ* about the thirteenth century. This was before Elizabeth had come into use in England, and the name might probably be an importation. But abbreviate Elizabeth as you will you cannot disguise it, and this is what I meant in referring to it as "protected by its strong ending." And now, having dealt with the diversified forms that have grown up around Elisabeth, I shall have, in a succeeding note, to endeavour to show that Eliza, which might more certainly than any other form be supposed to be derived from it, is, in fact, of entirely different origin, and a name that was in use long before Elizabeth was introduced; though at the same time we cannot doubt that as soon as ever that potent name came in, Eliza would be at once appropriated by it.

ANNABELLA, ARABELLA, CLARIBEL, CRISTABEL,  
ROSABEL.

But in the meantime I may refer to some other names which seem cast in the same form as Isabel; as for instance, Annabella, Arabella, Claribel, Christabel, and Rosabel. With regard to these names, I am disposed to come to the conclusion, that though moulded into the same shape, they are not by any means all of a similar origin. Annabella would be a very natural corruption of Amabilla, a name in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham. The same record contains, as names of women, Amabilis, Amabel, and Mabilla,

of course from Latin *amabilis*—whence our Mabel, on this theory the same name as Annabella. Arabella, again, might be a corruption of the old Frankish Heribolda—*bold*, as an ending often changing into *bel*, as in our surnames Grimble and Wimble, from Grimbald and Winibald, and Tremble (most infelicitously), from Trumbald (A.S. *trum*, firm, strong). So, also, Claribel might be from an old Frankish Clarebalda, of which, however, we have only on record the masculine form, Clarebald. This appears to be from Latin *clarus*, illustrious, and is not the only case in which the old Franks at that period mixed up Latin and German in the same name. It is possible that Christabel might be from a similar origin; for the early Frankish converts at that period freely adopted the name of Christ, and mixed it up with German compounds, such as Cristhildis, a woman's name, from *hild*, war. But on the whole I am rather disposed to suggest a different origin for Christabel. Finding among the Franks at that period such names as Firmatus, Stabilis, Constabulis,<sup>1</sup> and the woman's name, Constabilla, in the sense, no doubt, of "established in the faith," it might not be unreasonable to suggest such a compound as Christabila, "established in Christ," as the origin of Christabel.<sup>2</sup> As to the last named, Rosabel, the

<sup>1</sup> Possibly, at least in some cases, the origin of the surname Constable.

<sup>2</sup> The earliest mention of this name that I have seen, occurs A.D. 1431, in the *Liber Vitæ*, when one John Duckett, having died at the remarkable age of 127, his children, one of whom was called Cristabel, presented offerings at the shrine of St. Cuthbert. These would seem to be of the nature of propitiatory offerings on behalf of the dead, of which there are various instances recorded. One of these is that of one Maria del Hay, who in a large-hearted spirit, seems to have included in her offering, not only all who had gone before, but all who were to come after her. The entry is, "Maria del Hay, cum omnibus suis progenitoribus et successoribus."

ordinarily-received expression of "fair rose" would be a natural and graceful name for women if the French had to form names at a later period. But there is a woman's name, Rosibia, in the *Pol. Irminon*, which suggests a possible process like that in the case of Isabel—viz., a corruption into Rosibeu, and then a change into Rosibel. However, as in this case the connecting links are wanting, I can only put this forward as a conjecture.

MAUD *properly a man's name. Its interchange with MATILDA an ancient mistake.*

As Isabel interchanged in former times with Elizabeth, so did Maud with Matilda, among other instances being that of the daughter of Henry I., who was called by both names. Yet, etymologically, Maud can no more be derived from Matilda than can Giles from Ægidius, by which it used formerly to be always Latinized. And the interchange is rendered all the more curious by the fact that Maud, when traced up to its origin, seems to be properly a man's name. There has evidently been some ancient mistake or misappropriation, the origin of which I hope to be able to account for. The names Mald, Maald, Mauld (all names of women), found in the *Liber Vitæ* before the introduction of surnames, and the Christian name Maulde, found in the fifteenth century, show the form from which our Maud is immediately derived. Then we have the older forms, Mahald, Mahalt, and Maholt, all also apparently names of women. And in one case, about the twelfth or thirteenth century, the name stands as "Mahald vel Matilda." Now no one who has given attention to the subject can doubt that Mahald, Mahalt, and the French form, Mahault, are the same as an Old Frankish Magoald, eighth century, from Gothic *magan*,

posse, valere, and *wald* power. This is distinctly a man's name; indeed, *wald*, as an ending, is almost exclusively confined to men's names, as the ending *hild*, as in Mathilda, is to those of women. There is but one way that I can see out of the difficulty, and it is this. There is in the *Liber Vitæ* another name, Mahild, which is no doubt the same as an Old Frankish Mahilda, which Foerstemann (*Altdeutsches Namenbuch*) takes to be a contraction of Matilda. It would seem, then, that some mistake or confusion has in old times arisen between these two names, and that Mahild, which really represents Matilda, has been set aside in favour of Mahald, an entirely different name. The fact, however, of our having Maude as a surname would rather seem to show that this misappropriation was not universal, for surnames are not—unless it be in some very exceptional cases—taken from the names of women.

ALICE, ALICIA, ELIZA, ADELIZA, ALISON.

ALICE *properly a man's name* and ELIZA *its proper Feminine*.

I have seen it stated, though I cannot at present recall the authority, that in one of our ancient families Alice is a name given to the sons and not to the daughters. This would at any rate be etymologically correct, for Alice is properly a man's name, and not a woman's. It is, there seems little doubt, derived from the Anglo-Saxon Adelgis, of which the female form was Adelgisa. It is clear that Alice (Aliss) represents Adelgis, and not Adelgisa, and that the proper female form would be Alisa, or, for euphony, Aliza. I venture to suggest that our Eliza, generally and very naturally assumed to be an abbreviation of Elizabeth, is in fact this missing name. Now, for

the proofs of Aliza as the representative of Adelgisa, we must refer to the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham, in which we can trace the changes that have taken place in Adelgisa since the first noble lady of that name laid her gift upon the altar. First we find it contracted into Adeliza, and then, from about the twelfth century into Aaliza and Aliza, the latter name being henceforward rather a common one. The former of these two contracted forms, Adeliza, though not a name in common use, is one still given to the daughters of certain of our noble families; the latter form, Aliza, I take to be the origin of our Eliza. (The initial vowel is of no account, the ancient name beginning indifferently with *a* or *e*, and Alice in some families appearing as Ellice). But concurrently with the above forms in the *Liber Vitæ*, we have also Adaliz, Adliz, and Alis, at an early date, some of them at least being certainly names of women, so that the misappropriation is at any rate an ancient one.

Towards the close of the record, and about the end of the fourteenth century, another form, Alicia, begins to make its appearance in the *Liber Vitæ*, and appears to have become at once a very favourite name. Then, as now, fashion seems to have ruled, and when a new name came in, there seems to have been a run upon it. But by this time Elizabeth had come into use, and as soon as ever that took place, the two names, Eliza and Elizabeth, would begin to get mixed up together as they are now, so that a new female form would, so to speak, be required for Alice. Alicia (or more properly Alisia), is an attempt to supply the euphony which is lacking in Alisa, by supplementing it with a vowel, just as, for the same reason, Amala has been made into Amelia.

About the beginning of the fifteenth century another Christian name for women, Alison, begins to make its appearance in the *Liber Vitæ*. This name

however, I take to be from an entirely different origin. There is an old Frankish woman's name, Alesinda, Elesind, Alesint, of the eighth century, from which, dropping the final *d*, it would naturally come, and which is derived by Grimm from Gothic *alja*, *alius* (in the probable sense of stranger or foreigner), and *sind* in the sense of companion or attendant.

JANET: *Not from JANE or any female form of JOHN.*

It may seem rather a paradox to suggest that Janet has nothing to do with Jane, and yet I think that a pretty good case can be made out. We find Geneta as a woman's name in the *Liber Vitæ* in the thirteenth century, before Jane or Joan or Johanna were in use. And in the two following centuries we have Gennet, Janeta, Janette, and Janet, of common occurrence as Christian names. (One of these cases is a very curious one. It is that of one Willelmus Richerdson and his wife Christina, who having a family of eighteen children, seem to have been so completely at their wits' end for names to give them, that two of the sons are called Johannes, two Willelmus, after their father, two of the daughters Christine, after their mother, and no fewer than three called Janet. Such reduplication of Christian names does not, however, seem to have been unusual at that time.) Now it seems clear that the above name, Geneta, is the same as our Janet, and equally clear that it is not derived from any female form of John. Foerstemann (*Alt-deutsches Namenbuch*) has an old Frankish woman's name, Genida, tenth century, from a Codex of Lorraine. And I find also the woman's name, Genitia, in the *Pol. Rem.*, one of the old Frankish chronicles before referred to. These old Frankish names might well leave a woman's name behind in France, which in after times might get mixed up with Jean, and from which our name may also have been derived. I

may observe that we have also Gennet and Jennett as surnames, and the Germans have also Genett. But these, though from the same stem, must be taken to be from another form of it—viz., from Genad, eighth century, a man's name. From the same stem Foerstemann derives the woman's name, Genoveva, sixth century; whence, through the French, our Genevieve. As to the etymology of *gen*, the Germans are not agreed, Leo suggesting a borrowed Celtic word, with the meaning of love or affection, while Foerstemann seems to prefer Old High German *gan*, magic or fascination.

EMMA: *Its Place in the Teutonic System.*

The ordinary derivation of Emma from a Teutonic word signifying grandmother, or nurse, becomes impossible in face of the fact that among the Old Franks, from whom, through the Normans, we received it, the man's name Emmo was quite as common as the woman's, Emma. But in point of fact the stem, of which the older form seems to have been *im*, was one common to the whole Teutonic system, including the Low Germans settled in England. And the Immingas, descendants or followers of Imma, are ranged by Kemble among the early settlers. But among the Anglo-Saxons, with whom the ending of men's names (other than compounds) was generally in *a*, Imma would obviously not be suitable for names of women; and in point of fact it always appears in England, at that time, as a man's name. And probably, for this reason, the Frankish princess Emma, on becoming the wife of Cnut of England, considered it necessary to assume a Saxon name in addition to her own, and so become known as Ælfgifu Imma. But a few centuries later, when the simple old Saxon names in *a* had very much died out, Emma coming in as something quite new, and with the

stamp of Norman prestige, became at once, as appears from the *Liber Vitæ*, a name in favour. As to the etymology, which is considered by the Germans to be obscure, I have elsewhere ventured to suggest Old Northern *ŷmia*, stridere; whence the name of the giant Ymir, in Northern mythology. The sense is that of a harsh and loud voice, which suggests huge stature. So, from Gaelic *fuaim*, noise, strepitus, comes *fuaimhair*, a giant, of which we may possibly have a lingering tradition in the nursery—"Fee, Fa, *Fum*," representing the giant's dreaded war-cry. And from what follows, "I smell the blood of an *Englishman*," one might almost think of the nurse as a Saxon, and the ogre as one of the earlier Celtic race, who might in those days be dangerous neighbours.

I give below the stem, with its branches, so far as it forms names of women. It also enters into some compounds, one of which, Americo, bequeathed by the Franks or Lombards to Italy, has the honour of giving the name to America.

Stem *im* or *em*.

*Names of men*.—O.G. Immo, Himmo, Emmo (among others, three bishops in the seventh and ninth centuries). A.S. Imma, found in Imman beorh, "Imma's barrow, or grave." Imma, Hemma, Hemmi, about the tenth century in the *Liber Vitæ*. Eama, Anglo-Saxon moneyer.

*Names of women*.—O.G. Imma, Emma (among others Emma, daughter of Charlemagne).

*Present surnames*.—Eng. *Him* (?), *Yem* (?). Germ. *Imm*, *Ihm*. French, *Eme*, *Emy*.

With the ending in *en*, p. 25.

*Names of men*.—O.G. Imino, Emino, eighth century. A.S. Immine, a Mercian general, seventh century. Emino, *Liber Vitæ*.

*Names of women*.—O.G. Immina, Emmina, eighth century. Early Eng. Ymana, Ymaine, *Liber Vitæ*.

*Present surnames*.—Eng. *Emeney*. Fr. *Emmon*.

Ending in *lin*, p. 28.

*Names of women*.—O.G. Emelina, eleventh century. Emalina, twelfth century, *Liber Vitæ*.

*Present Christian name*.—Eng. *Emmeline*.

### ETHEL, ADELA, ADELINE, ADELAIDE.

Ethel and Adela are different forms of the same word, *adal*, *athal*, *ethel*, signifying noble. But while Adela is a correctly formed feminine, Ethel can hardly be said to be so. Both as a man's name and as a woman's it had usually a vowel-ending, and though this was not invariably the case, yet a name appearing without it would be rather assumed to be a man's name. Adeline is a diminutive like Eveline and Caroline; it represents the old name Adalina, eighth century, and Adalina, about the twelfth century, in the *Libel Vitæ*, and comes probably through the French, the ending in *e* preserving the feminine by lengthening the syllable. Adelaide is from *adal*, as above, and H.G. *haid*, corresponding with Saxon *hood*, as in manhood. Hence the name seems to contain the abstract sense of nobility. The name must have come to us through the Normans; indeed, a woman's name could hardly be so formed among the Anglo-Saxons, for, curiously enough, this ending was a feminine one among the High Germans, and a masculine one among the Saxons. Hence perhaps it is that we have as surnames such names as *Manhood* and *Mahood*, the latter perhaps signifying boyhood, A.S. *mæg*, boy.

### EDITH.

Edith is the only representative in women's names of A.S. *ead*, happiness, prosperity, from which we have so many men's names, as Edward, Edwin, Edmund, Edgar. It represents an A.S. Editha, a contraction of Eadgitha, and the question, which is not without a little difficulty, is, What is the origin of *githa*? Is it a phonetic variation of *gifa* (A.S. *gifu*, gift), so

common in Anglo-Saxon names of women, as in Godgifa (Godiva), Sungefa (Suneva), &c., or is it a separate word? I am disposed to come to the conclusion, upon the whole, that it is a separate word, and though the traces of it as such are not strong, yet there are some traces. There is a woman's name Githa in the *Liber Vitæ*, and this seems to be the same as an Old Norse woman's name Gyda in the *Landnamabók*. There was also a Gytha, daughter of Swend, king of Denmark. Then there are two Old German names of women with the endings respectively of *gid* and (H.G.) *kid*. And the origin of all I should take to be found in O.N. *gydia*, goddess, the exalted conception of womanhood.

#### EVELYN, EVELINA, EVELINE.

There does not seem to be sufficient ground for Miss Yonge's suggestion that Eveline, a name which we have from the Normans, was borrowed by them from the Celts. On the contrary, they seem to have derived it from their Frankish ancestors, among whom we find it in the eleventh century in the form Avelina. This appears to be the original form, for we find it as Avelina in the *Liber Vitæ* about the twelfth century. And again in the thirteenth century we find that one of the Earls of Albemarle married a lady named Aveline. It is probably a diminutive from the stem *av*, which Foerstemann refers to Goth. *avo*, in the probable sense of ancestor. The names Evelyn and Eveline should be kept sharply distinct, the former being a man's name, and the latter a woman's, being the French form of Evelina, as is Louise of Louisa. Our surname *Aveling* is a similar formation from the same stem.

From the same stem, *av*, is formed also the female name Avice, now become very rare. It appears as Auiza and Avicia in the *Liber Vitæ*, and its original form I take to be found in Avagisa, eighth century, in the *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, from *gis*, hostage. From a similar origin, but from the masculine form Avagis,

may probably be *Avis*, included by Mr. Lower among Latinized surnames.

Another name from the same stem which seems to have been formerly rather common, but which now seems quite obsolete, is *Avina*.

#### HAVEYS, HAWOISE.

This is another woman's name which has become almost extinct, and, seeing how uncomfortable a name it is to pronounce, I do not wonder that it should be so. It appears in the *Liber Vitæ* as *Hawysa*, and in the *Pol. Irminon* as *Hauis*, but its proper form is to be traced up to the older name *Hathewiza* in the *Liber Vitæ*, from *hath*, war, and *wisa*, leader. A surname corresponding, though of course from the masculine form of the name, may probably be the well-known one of *Haweis*.

#### *Some other Obsolete or Obsolescent Names.*

The name *Helwis* occurs in the *Liber Vitæ* about the thirteenth century, and a more perfect form, *Helewiza*, about two centuries earlier. It seems rather probable, however, that its proper form would be *Hildwisa*, from *hild*, war, and *wisa*, leader. It occurs as *Helois* in the *Pol. Irminon*, and is the same as the French *Heloise* (= *Helwise*). This name I take to be quite obsolete with us.

A name given by Miss Yonge as still in use is *Amice* or *Amicia*. It may probably be the same as the woman's name *Amisa*, *Ameza*, or *Emeza* of the eighth century in the *Altd. Nam.*, which Foerstemann takes to be from A.S. *emeta*, quies. In that case it would probably be the same name in another form as *Emmota*, formerly not uncommon as a woman's name.

Another name which I rather suppose to be obsolete is *Agacc*, *Agaze*, or *Igusa*, found in the *Liber Vitæ* up to the fourteenth century, and probably the same as an O.G. *Eggiza*, eleventh century, from a stem *ag*, supposed to mean point or edge.

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS CONSULTED.

- FOERSTEMANN.—Altdeutsches Namenbuch.—Vol. I. Personennamen.—Vol. II. Ortsnamen. London, Williams & Norgate.
- POTT.—Personennamen. Leipzig, 1853.
- STARK.—Beitrage zur Kunde Germanischer Personennamen Vienna, 1857.—Die Kosenamen der Germanen. Vienna, 1868.
- WEINHOLD.—Die Deutschen Frauen in dem Mittelalter. Vienna, 1851.
- GLÜCK.—Die bei C. Julius Cæsar vorkommenden Keltischen Namen. Vienna, 1857.
- WASSENBERG.—Verhandeling over de Eigennaamen der Friesen. Franeker, 1774.
- Islands Landnamabók. Copenhagen.
- Scriptores Rerum Langobardicarum et Italicarum, Sæc. 6-9. Hanover, 1878.
- Polyptique de l'Abbé Irminon, ou denombrement des manses, des serfs, et des revenus de l'Abbaye de Saint Germain-des-Prés sous le règne de Charlemagne. Paris, 1844.
- Polyptique de l'Abbaye de Saint Remi de Reims, ou denombrement des manses, des serfs, et des revenus de cette abbaye vers le milieu du neuvième siècle. Paris, 1853.
- \*.\* The above two Old Frankish records contain a list of the names of all the serfs and dependants of the respective abbeys, with the names also of their wives and children.
- KEMBLE.—Codex diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici. London, 1845-48.
- THORPE.—Diplomatorium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici. London, 1865.

TAYLOR.—Words and Places. London, 1864.

STEPHENS.—The Old Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England. London.

MISS YONGE.—History of Christian Names. London, 1863.

LOWER.—Patronymica Britannica. London, 1860.

BOWDITCH —Suffolk Surnames. Boston, U.S.A.

\*.\* Suffolk means Boston and neighbourhood, but the work in reality is a collection of curious names from all quarters, though chiefly American. Owing to a certain element of uncertainty, arising from the tendency in America to Anglicise German names, I have thought it better to give the authority in the case of any name, at all peculiar, quoted from it.

Liber Vitæ Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis. Published by the Surtees Society, London, 1841.

BARDSLEY.—Our English Surnames. London.

## ADDENDA.

Page 13.

### THE COINCIDENCE BETWEEN ANCIENT GERMAN AND ANCIENT CELTIC NAMES.

On this subject I have been favoured with the following remarks by Mr. Karl Blind:—

“The names identically met with among Teutonic and Keltic tribes seem to me to point, in many cases, to a Germanic chieftaincy among Kelts or Kelt-Iberians. A parallel would be found in the later history of France, Italy, and Spain, as well as of Russia.

“On British ground, the early, pre-Roman presence of Belgian races might account for the similarity of Catualda and Cadwalladyr, the majority of the Belgians having been of German origin in Cæsar’s time, even as they are now. German Chaulkians were in Ireland already in the days of Ptolemaios, or rather long before.

“‘Irish,’ in not a few instances, is only a cover for Germanic, owing to the very early intermixture of Iberian, Keltic, and Teutonic tribes there; the Fenians or Fianna (Fins) being, no doubt, of the latter description, even as the Hunes or Huns, who were not Huns.

“The purely Teutonic character of the ‘Hune’ tribe, to which our Siegfried belonged, I have endeavoured to prove in the *Cornhill* of May 1882, and in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* of May 1883.

“The equally undoubted Germanic character of the Fins or Fianna, whose heroic name the Fenians have filched, I have incidentally alluded to in ‘Scottish, Shetlandic, and German Water Tales,’ in the *Contemporary* of August, September, and October of 1881.

"The early incoming of Teutonic tribes into this country, including Ireland, especially from the Belgian side, I have shown in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of March and April, 1882."

*Farthing*, p. 26.

As a matter of etymology the derivation which I have suggested is unobjectionable, but as a matter of fact I doubt whether it is the true one. There is an A.S. *Fartheġn* (*theġn*, soldier) which occurs several times in the *Liber Vitæ*. And there is a *Fardan*, which is probably the same name, in *Domesday*. The presumption then seems to be that *Fardan* has been made into *Farthing* in the attempt to correct a supposed vulgarity.

P. 31.

The ending in "cock."

In support of my theory that *cock*, as an ending in English names, is a corruption of *cot*, from an ancient ending *gaud*, *got*, *cot*, signifying, as is supposed, "Goth," I have drawn up the following table of ancient names and present endings in English names. Of the ancient endings that in *gaud* is especially Frankish, that in *got* or *cot* is Saxon, and there is also an Anglo-Saxon ending in *geat*. The forms in *goz* and *coz* are supposed by Grimm to be other forms of *got* and *cot*. It will be seen that a very large proportion of the ancient names are Frankish, and I am inclined to think that most of the names in question have come to us from the Franks through the Normans. A few may have come through the Northmen, for it seems to me that the ending does not occur in the earlier Anglo-Saxon times. I am unfortunately unable to follow out the French names ending in *coq*, having only for comparison a few names of which I had made a note.

| Ancient Names.              | English Surnames. |                           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| O.G. Achgoz                 | } <i>Agate</i>    | <i>Acock</i>              |
| Lib. Vit. Acod              |                   | <i>Haycock</i>            |
| Frnk. Aclegaud <sup>1</sup> |                   | <i>Alecock</i>            |
| O.G. Adelgot                | } <i>Alcot</i>    | <i>Alcoq</i> (14th cent.) |
| Algot                       |                   | <i>Allcock</i>            |
| A.S. Algod                  |                   | <i>Allcoq</i> (French)    |
| Frnk. Andegaud              | <i>Endicott</i>   | <i>Handcock</i>           |
|                             |                   | <i>Hancock</i>            |

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<sup>1</sup> Stem *agil*, whence contracted *ale*.

| Ancient Names.               | English Surnames.        |                                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Frnk. Benegaud               | <i>Pennicott</i>         | <i>Bancock</i>                           |
|                              | <i>Penicaud</i> (Frnch.) | <i>Benhacock</i>                         |
|                              | <i>Penigot</i> (French)  | <i>Pencock</i>                           |
| Frnk. Baldegau               | ...                      | <i>Balcock</i>                           |
|                              |                          | <i>Bawcock</i>                           |
|                              |                          | <i>Balcoq</i> (French)                   |
| Frnk. Celgaud                | <i>Collicut</i>          | <i>Collcock</i>                          |
| Frnk. Dagaud (= Dag-gaud)... | ...                      | <i>Daycock</i>                           |
| Frnk. Danegaud               | ...                      | <i>Dancock</i>                           |
|                              |                          | <i>Tancock</i>                           |
| Frnk. Eligaud                | <i>Ellgood</i>           | <i>Elcock</i>                            |
|                              | <i>Elligot</i>           |                                          |
|                              | <i>Ellicot</i>           |                                          |
| O.G. Eisgot                  | <i>Hiscott</i>           | <i>Hiscock</i>                           |
| O.G. Filogud                 | <i>Filgate</i>           | <i>Phillcox</i>                          |
| Hund. Rolls, Felogud         |                          |                                          |
| Frnk. Framengaus             | ...                      | <i>Frankok</i> (Hund. Rolls)             |
| Frannegaus                   |                          | Apparently obsolete                      |
| O.G. Gisalgoz                | <i>Gielgud</i> (French)  | <i>Gilkoc</i> <sup>1</sup> (Hund. Rolls) |
| Frnk. Hadeгаud               | <i>Addicott</i>          | <i>Hadcock</i>                           |
|                              |                          | <i>Adcock</i>                            |
| Frnk. Hairgaud               | <i>Harcott</i>           | <i>Hercock</i>                           |
| Lib. Vit. Heregod            |                          |                                          |
| O.G. Hecchacosa              | ...                      | <i>Hedgcock</i>                          |
|                              |                          | <i>Hithcock</i>                          |
| O.G. Hohgaud                 | <i>Aucott</i>            | <i>Ocock</i>                             |
| Frnk. Hildegau               | ...                      | <i>Hillcock</i>                          |
| Frnk. Junigaud <sup>2</sup>  | ...                      | <i>Johncock</i>                          |
| O.G. Lagoz (= Lag-goz)       | ...                      | <i>Laycock</i>                           |
| Lib. Vit. Lagud              | <i>Lucas</i>             | <i>Lecoq</i> (French)                    |
| Frnk. Leutgaud               |                          |                                          |
| Liutgoz                      | <i>Lovegood</i>          | <i>Lovecock</i>                          |
| Liucoz                       |                          |                                          |
| O.G. Liobgoz                 | <i>Leggatt</i>           |                                          |
| Lib. Vit. Lefget             | <i>Margot</i>            | <i>Merricocke</i> (14th cent.)           |
| O.G. Merigoz                 | <i>Merigot</i> (French)  | <i>Markcock</i>                          |
| A.S. Merigeat                |                          |                                          |
|                              |                          | <i>Moorcock</i>                          |
| O.G. Magodius                | <i>Maggot</i>            | <i>Maycock</i>                           |
| A.S. Magot                   |                          |                                          |

<sup>1</sup> I do not know of this name at present.

<sup>2</sup> The only case I know of this stem, *jon* or *jun*, in England is the name Geonuald in the *Liber Vitæ*.

| Ancient Names. |           | English Surnames.                |                                                                              |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| O.G.           | Northgaud | } <i>Northcote</i> <sup>1</sup>  | <i>Norcock</i>                                                               |
|                | Norgaud   |                                  | <i>Norgate</i>                                                               |
| Frnk.          | Perahgoz  | ... ..                           | <i>Purcock</i>                                                               |
| Frnk.          | Raingaud  | } ... ..                         | <i>Raincock</i>                                                              |
|                | Reingot   |                                  |                                                                              |
| Frnk.          | Sigaud    | } <i>Seagood</i>                 | <i>Seacock</i>                                                               |
|                | Sigot     |                                  |                                                                              |
| O.G.           | Sindgoz   | ... ..                           | <i>Sincock</i><br><i>Simcock</i> ]                                           |
| Frnk.          | Teutgaud  | <i>Toogood</i>                   | <i>Twocock</i>                                                               |
| O.G.           | Willicoz  | <i>Wilkot</i>                    | <i>Willecoccus</i> (14th cen.)<br><i>Willcock</i><br><i>Vilcocq</i> (French) |
| Frnk.          | Witogaud  | ... ..                           | <i>Woodcock</i><br><i>Videcocq</i> (French)<br><i>Vitecocq</i> (French)      |
| O.G.           | Wihgoz    | <i>Waygood</i><br><i>Waggott</i> | <i>Veacock</i>                                                               |
| Frnk.          | Wulfegaud | } <i>Woolcot</i>                 | <i>Woolcock</i>                                                              |
| A.S.           | Wulfgeat  |                                  |                                                                              |

Then there are a few others, the form of which is not so clear.

| Ancient Names.  |                  | English Surnames.         |                                                    |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| O.G.            | Awigaoz          | ... ..                    | <i>Faycock</i><br><i>Fewcock</i>                   |
| O.G.            | Mahalgoz         | ... ..                    | <i>Mulcock</i>                                     |
| O.G.            | Suigaut          | <i>Swiggett</i>           | <i>Sweetcock</i>                                   |
|                 | (for Suidgaud)   |                           |                                                    |
| O.G.            | Badagad          | <i>Bidgood</i>            | <i>Badcock</i>                                     |
|                 | (for Badagaud ?) | <i>Bagot</i> <sup>2</sup> | <i>Bidcock</i>                                     |
| <i>Domesday</i> | <i>Bagod</i>     | ... ..                    | <i>Beacock</i><br><i>Pidcock</i><br><i>Peacock</i> |

<sup>1</sup> Of course such names as this might also be from a local origin.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps also Bigot and Piggot. Pigota, Picod, and Picotus appear as single names in the *Liber Vitæ* about the twelfth or thirteenth century; Bigot appears only as a surname. It seems difficult etymologically to separate Bigot and Pigot. Mr. Taylor, however, takes Bigot to be Visigoth.

In the next case no ancient name turns up, but there is a French name in a form so distinct as clearly to mark out a Frankish original.

| Ancient Names. |           | English Surnames. |                 |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Supposed }     | Buoligaud | <i>Boulcot</i>    | <i>Bullcock</i> |
| Frnk. }        |           | <i>Bouligaud</i>  | <i>Boocock</i>  |
|                |           | (French)          | <i>Pullcock</i> |

The name *Jeffcock*, for which we have also the corresponding *Jeffcoat*, I take to be from the stem *gab* or *gib*, in Chap. III. There is a Gabecoky in the *Hundred Rolls*, and a Jeffe and a Jeffcocke in the time of Elizabeth.

There are a few other names, as *Drocock*, *Salcock*, *Tilcock*, which may probably on the same principle be referred to ancient stems, and there are one or two, such as *Glascok*, which may perhaps more probably be from Celtic place-names.

To make the comparison complete, I annex a list of the ancient names for which no correspondent in *cock* as yet appears.

| Ancient Names.   |             | English Surnames.            |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Frnk.            | Aringaud }  | <i>Heringaud</i>             |
| A.S.             | Earngat }   | <i>Heringod</i>              |
| O.G.             | Blidgaud    | <i>Bloodgood</i>             |
| Frnk.            | Evregaud    | <i>Eargood</i>               |
| Frnk.            | Faregaud    | <i>Farragut</i>              |
|                  |             | <i>Farcot</i> (French)       |
| Frnk.            | Fredigaud   | <i>Fregout</i>               |
| O.G.             | Hungoz      | <i>Hungate</i>               |
| Frnk.            | Madalgaud   | <i>Medlicott</i>             |
| Frnk.            | Ansegaud }  | <i>Osgood</i>                |
| A.S.             | Osgot }     |                              |
| Frnk.            | Saregaud    | <i>Sargood</i>               |
| A.S.             | Thurgod }   | <i>Thorgood</i>              |
| O.N.             | Thorgautr } | <i>Thoroughgood</i>          |
| <i>Lib. Vit.</i> | Turgod }    | <i>Thoroughgate</i>          |
|                  |             | <i>Turgot</i> (French)       |
| O.G.             | Walagaud }  | <i>Walcott</i>               |
| A.S.             | Wealcot }   |                              |
| Frnk.            | Winegaud    | <i>Wingood</i>               |
|                  |             | <i>Wingate</i>               |
| O.G.             | Werigoz     | <i>Vergoose</i> <sup>1</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> From *Suffolk Surnames*, and may be a German name Anglicised.

*Goodrobert*, p. 116.

This name, according to Mr. Lower, is obsolete, and the only name still remaining with this prefix is *Goodhugh*. To this we may add *Goodfrederick*, from *Suffolk Surnames*, though I doubt whether either of these names is what it appears to be. *Goodhugh*, which appears in the *Hundred Rolls* as Godhug, I take to be from the stem *god*, Chap. III., with the suffix *hug*, mind, thought. This occurs in ancient names as an ending in a few cases; we do not find this particular compound, but the coincidence of a French *Godeheu* seems to me to favour the supposition. As to the American name *Goodfrederick*, I am very much inclined to think that the name is properly Goodfred or Godfred (Godfrey), and that the owner, taking it for granted that *fred* was a contraction of Frederick, considered himself entitled to the dignity of the name in full.

Page 119.

#### CORRUPTIONS OF GERMAN NAMES IN AMERICA.

*Longhammer*, *Shellhammer*, and *Smithhammer* (placed by Bowditch among names from tools) are no doubt the German Langheimer, Seelheimer, and Schmidthamer, signifying respectively a native of Langheim, Seelheim, and of Schmidtham, all places in Germany. And *Crosscup* and *Wisecup* (placed among "drinking names") are the German Grosskopf and Weiskopf, "great-head" and "wise-head," the latter, indeed, a name in its proper form upon his list.

Page 169.

#### NAMES OF DANISH ORIGIN.

The Irish Plunketts, who are traced back to the time of Henry III., consider their name to be of Danish origin. If this be the case, the only suggestion that I can make is that *Plunkett* is from Blundket as a contraction of the O.N. name Blundketell. The ordinary contraction of *ketell* would, however, be *kel*, though the above seems by no means impossible. Or it may be that *Plunkell* (= Blundketell) has been changed for the sake of euphony into *Plunkett*. *Blund* would seem to be of the nature of a prefixed surname, Blundketell being "dozy Ketell," from O.N. *blunda*, to doze. There is some trace of the word in ancient names, viz. an A.S. Blunt, p. 93, and a Blundus in *Domesday*, while our own names *Blunder* and

*Blundred* (red, counsel) seem to be ancient compounds the originals of which have yet to be discovered. I do not however take the Blund in Blundketell to be of this character, but only of the nature of a surname, to distinguish one Ketell from another. At the same time such a name, once formed, would be transmitted to others, and probably become a name in regular use.

## Page 193.

NAMES APPARENTLY FROM PARTS OF THE BODY. COLLARBONE, HOLLOWBONE (ALLIBONE, AUDIBON).

*Collarbone* I take to be a corruption of an O.N. name Kolbein (*bein*, bone), which, as Colbain, occurs several times in the *Liber Vitæ*. The striving after a meaning would very naturally make Colbone into *Collarbone*.

The only other name I find with this ending is a Haldebeon in the *Liber Vitæ*, a name which I suspect to be also of O.N. origin, inasmuch as I have not found this ending elsewhere than among the Northmen. From this name Haldebeon (which I rather take to be properly Aldebeon), may be our name *Allibone*, and, as a corruption, *Hollowbone*. And in another direction, both strictly in accordance with the rules of etymology, Aldebeon would give us *Audibon*.

## INDEX OF NAMES.

*\*\* All foreign names are printed in italic type, with the letters distinguishing their nationality within parentheses after them, thus—(D.) Dutch ; (Dan.) Danish ; (F.) French ; (G.) German ; (I.) Italian ; (S.) Spanish.*

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A.</p> <p>ABBA, 22, 93</p> <p>Abbe, 22, 93</p> <p>Abbey, 22</p> <p>Abbiss, 30</p> <p>Abbott, 93, 189</p> <p><i>Abeillard (F.)</i>, 200</p> <p>Abel, 200</p> <p>Abingdon, 102</p> <p>Ablard, 199, 200</p> <p>Abud, 93</p> <p><i>Accolti (I.)</i>, 145</p> <p>Ackary, 37</p> <p>Ackerman, III</p> <p><i>Ackermann (G.)</i>, III</p> <p>Ackman, 93</p> <p>Acock, 228</p> <p>Acres, 76</p> <p>Acutt, 228</p> <p>Adcock, 229</p> <p>Addicott, 40, 229</p> <p>Addlehead, 37</p> <p>Adela, 222</p> <p>Adelad, 37</p> <p>Adelaide, 222</p> <p><i>Adele (F.)</i>, 121</p> <p>Adeline, 222</p> <p>Adeliza, 217-219</p> <p>Adier, 40</p> <p><i>Adimari (I.)</i>, 145</p> <p>Adiam, 37</p> <p>Adlard, 37</p> <p>Adolph, 40</p> <p><i>Adolphe (F.)</i>, 121</p> | <p>Adolphus, 145</p> <p>Agamemnon, 115</p> <p>Agar, 37</p> <p>Agate, 228</p> <p>Ager, 76</p> <p>Agmondesham, 102</p> <p>Aikin, 93, 195</p> <p>Aikman, 93, 195</p> <p>Ailger, 38</p> <p>Ailman, 38</p> <p>Ainsworth, 27</p> <p><i>Alamanni (I.)</i>, 145</p> <p>Albert, 93</p> <p><i>Albert (F.)</i>, 121</p> <p><i>Alberti (I.)</i>, 147</p> <p><i>Alberto (I.)</i>, 142</p> <p>Albery, 38, 151</p> <p>Albutt, 40</p> <p>Alcoq, 228</p> <p>Alcot, 228</p> <p>Aldebert, 38</p> <p>Alder, 38, 93, 95, 195</p> <p>Alderdice, III</p> <p>Alderman, 95, III, 189, 190</p> <p><i>Aldighiero (I.)</i>, 147</p> <p><i>Aldobrandini (I.)</i>, 146</p> <p>Aldred, 38</p> <p>Aldrich, 38</p> <p>Aldritt, 38</p> <p>Alecock, 228</p> <p>Alecot, 228</p> <p><i>Alfieri (I.)</i>, 151</p> <p><i>Alfonse (F.)</i>, 121</p> | <p>Alfred, 38, 93</p> <p>Alfreton, 102</p> <p>Algar, 93</p> <p><i>Algardi (I.)</i>, 147</p> <p><i>Algarotti (I.)</i>, 146</p> <p>Alger, 40</p> <p>Alice, 217-219</p> <p>Alicia, 217-219</p> <p><i>Alighieri (I.)</i>, 148</p> <p>Alison, 217-219</p> <p>Allah, 22</p> <p>Allard, 40</p> <p>Allaway, 40</p> <p>Allcard, 93</p> <p>Allcock, 228</p> <p><i>Allcoq (F.)</i>, 228</p> <p>Allday, 76</p> <p>Alley, 23, 24, 76</p> <p>Allfrey, 39, 46, 93, 96</p> <p>Allgood, 46</p> <p>Allibone, 233</p> <p>Allnut, 40</p> <p>Allo, 76</p> <p><i>Alloisi (I.)</i>, 147</p> <p>Alloway, 114</p> <p>Allt, 76</p> <p>Allvey, 40 n.</p> <p>Allward, 40</p> <p>Allwin, 40</p> <p>Allwood, 40</p> <p>Almar, 40</p> <p>Alment, 40</p> <p>Almiger, 38</p> <p>Almond, 40, 95</p> <p>Aloe, 23</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Alpha, 76  
*Alphonso* (I.), 145  
 Altman, 38, 95  
 Altree, 38  
 Alvary, 38, 93  
 Alvert, 38  
 Alway, 40  
 Amabel, 214  
*Amalteo* (I.), 150  
*Amalthius* (I.), 150  
*Amalungi* (I.), 150  
 Amber, 93  
 Ambler, 38, 109, 190  
*Ameling* (F.), 150  
 America, 221  
*Americus* (I.), 146  
 Amesbury, 102  
 Amice, 224  
 Amicia, 224  
 Amity, 116  
 And, 76  
 Andoe, 76  
 Angleman, 39  
 Angler, 39, 189, 190  
 Angmering, 69, 101  
 Anhault, 40  
 Annabella, 214  
 Anne, 80, 181, 182  
 Anning, 80  
*Ansaldi* (I.), 146  
 Ansell, 27  
 Anselme, 39  
*Anselmi* (I.), 147  
 Anser, 39  
 Anslow, 27  
*Ansuini* (I.), 147  
 App, 93  
 Applin, 29  
 Arabella, 214  
*Arbogast* (F.), 19  
 Archard, 15, 39  
 Archbold, 15, 39  
 Archbutt, 15, 39  
 Archer, 39, 189, 190  
 Archere, 135, 136  
 Ardouin, 52  
 Arfast, 20  
 Argent, 15  
 Argentoune, 134  
 Argument, 14, 39, 116

Arkwright, 39, 189,  
 190  
*Armandet* (F.), 17  
 Armat, 41  
 Armgold, 18, 41  
 Armiger, 18, 41  
 Armine, 17  
 Arminer, 17, 41  
*Armingaud* (F.), 17  
 Arminger, 17, 41  
 Armory, 41, 191  
 Armour, 19, 41  
 Arms, 18, 193, 194  
 Arneway, 41  
 Arney, 24  
 Arnold, 41  
*Arnolfo* (I.), 142  
 Arnulfe, 41  
 Arnum, 41  
 Ascough, 41  
 Ash, 195  
 Ashbold, 41  
 Ashbury, 102  
 Ashe, 76  
 Asher, 41  
 Ashkettle, 57, 170,  
 202  
 Ashman, 41, 93  
 Ashmansworth, 102  
 Ashmore, 41, 93  
 Ashpart, 41  
 Ashwin, 41  
 Ashwith, 41, 147 *n.*]  
 Ask, 76  
 Aske, 195  
 Askey, 195  
 Aslock, 57  
 Asman, 57  
 Asprey, 110  
 Asquith, 41, 195,  
 147 *n.*  
 Atkiss, 40  
 Atmore, 40  
 Attridge, 40  
 Attridge, 40  
 Auberon, 38  
 Aubery, 151  
 Aubrey, 38  
 Aucott, 229  
*Audevard* (F.), 122

Audibon, 233  
*Audifredi* (I.), 146  
*Audiger* (F.), 39 *n.*  
*Audouard* (F.), 122  
 Audrey, 38  
 Aulph, 76  
 Auterac, 39  
 Auther, 39, 189, 190  
 Autram, 39  
 Aveling, 223  
 Avening, 101  
 Avina, 224  
 Avis, 224  
 Awl, 202  
 Aylard, 38  
 Aylesbury, 102  
 Aylesford, 102  
 Aylesworth, 102  
 Ayliffe, 37  
 Aylmar, 12  
 Aylmer, 38  
 Aylward, 38, 93  
 Aylwin, 38

B.

BABB, 76, 181, 183  
 Bable, 27, 93  
 Back, 76, 193, 194  
 Badby, 103  
 Badcock, 230  
 Badder, 41  
 Badman, 41, 201  
 Badminton, 103  
 Bagge, 76  
 Bagot, 230 and *n.*  
 Balcock, 229  
*Balcoq* (F.), 229  
 Balder, 42, 93  
*Baldi* (I.), 147  
*Baldovinetti* (I.), 147  
 Baldrige, 42, 93  
 Baldry, 42  
 Baldwin, 42, 93  
 Balmer, 44  
 Baltonsborough, 103  
 Bancock, 229  
 Banderet, 42  
 Bann, 76, 202

- Banning, 76  
 Barbauld, 43  
 Bardolph, 42  
 Bardrick, 42  
 Barehard, 42  
 Barking, 101  
 Barlavington, 105  
 Barling, 101  
 Barmore, 42  
 Barnacle, 43  
 Barndollar, 120  
 Barnwell, 136  
 Bartram, 42  
 Barwise, 43  
 Baschurch, 5  
 Basin, 6, 202  
 Basingstoke, 85  
 Bass, 4, 76  
 Bather, 41  
 Batman, 41  
 Batt, 76  
 Batting, 76  
 Batty, 76, 183  
*Baudeau* (F.), 24  
 Bawcock, 229  
 Beacock, 230  
 Beautyman, 110  
 Beck, 76  
 Beckett, 202  
 Beckley, 103  
 Bedbug, 112  
 Beddard, 41, 93  
 Beden, 101  
 Bedford, 103  
 Beeby, 76  
 Beech, 19  
 Beenham, 103  
 Belfry, 43  
 Bell, 22  
 Bellerophon, 115  
 Bellmore, 44  
 Bellow, 22  
 Pellringer, 111  
 Belly, 22  
 Belment, 43  
 Belmore, 43  
*Belzoni* (I.), 146  
 Bence, 76  
 Beneman, 42  
 Bengier, 42  
 Bengworth, 103  
 Benhacock, 229  
 Benn, 82, 208  
 Bennell, 208  
 Benner, 42  
 Bennet, 42  
 Benney, 208  
 Bennoch, 208  
 Bensington, 101  
 Bereneville, 135  
 Berger, 42  
 Bernard, 43, 93  
*Bernardo* (I.), 142  
 Berner, 43  
*Berni* (I.), 150  
*Bernini* (I.), 151  
 Bernold, 43, 93  
*Beroaldus* (I.), 151  
 Berrette, 93  
 Berrier, 42  
 Berringer, 43  
 Berteuilay, 135  
 Bertram, 43  
 Bertrand, 43  
*Bertrandi* (I.), 146  
 Berward, 43  
 Beteruile, 135  
 Betteridge, 41, 97  
 Betty, 1, 24, 76, 181,  
     183  
 Beyerman, 207  
 Bibb, 76  
 Bibby, 76  
 Bidcock, 230  
 Biddle, 77  
 Biddulph, 41  
 Bidgood, 201, 230  
 Bigg, 82  
 Bigot, 201, 202, 230 n.  
 Bill, 2, 76, 208  
 Billamore, 43  
*Bille* (F.), 208  
*Bille* (G.), 208  
*Bille* (Dan.), 208  
*Billey* (F.), 208  
 Billiard, 43  
 Billing, 2, 76, 208  
 Billow, 76, 208  
 Billy, 208  
 Billyald, 43  
 Binney, 24  
 Binning, 76  
 Birch, 76, 195  
 Birchenough, 116  
 Bird, 77  
 Bishop, 189  
*Blacher* (F.), 198  
 Black, 77, 197, 198  
 Blacker, 43, 197, 198  
 Blackman, 43  
 Blackwin, 43  
 Blake, 198  
 Blakeman, 43  
 Blaker, 43  
 Blanchard, 198, 199  
 Blank, 198, 199  
 Bledlow, 103  
 Bloodgood, 231  
 Blunder, 232  
 Blundred, 233  
 Blunt, 93  
 Bluntisham, 103  
 Bobbin, 208  
 Boby, 77, 208, 209  
 Bodicker, 43  
 Bodkin, 29  
 Bodmer, 44  
 Body, 155, 193, 194  
 Boffey, 208, 209  
 Boggis, 44, 115  
 Bogle, 93  
 Bognor, 103  
*Boiardo* (I.), 150, 207  
*Boiron* (F.), 207  
 Bold, 25  
 Bolden, 25  
 Boldery, 42  
 Bolley, 77  
*Bompart* (F.), 144  
*Bonald* (F.), 119  
*Bonaparte* (F.), 119, 144  
 Bonbright, 144  
 Bond, 77  
*Bonfils* (F.), 118  
*Bonheur* (F.), 118  
*Boniperti* (I.), 144  
*Bonissant* (F.), 119  
*Bonnaire* (F.), 118  
*Bonnard* (F.), 119  
*Bonnechose* (F.), 119

- Bonnefous* (F.), 118  
*Bonnefous* (F.), 118  
*Bonner*, 118  
*Bonnevie* (F.), 119  
*Bocock*, 231  
*Bookless*, 193, 194  
*Booth*, 169, 171  
*Boranuile*, 135  
*Bo-s*, 77  
*Bossey*, 77  
*Bölefur* (L.G.), 200  
*Botright*, 44  
*Botting*, 77  
*Bottisham*, 103  
*Boulcot*, 231  
*Bouligaud* (F.), 231  
*Bowl*, 202  
*Bowmer*, 93  
*Boy*, 207  
*Boy* (F.), 207  
*Bovard* (F.), 150, 207  
*Boye* (F.), 207  
*Boye* (G.), 207  
*Boyer*, 207  
*Boyer* (F.), 207  
*Boyman*, 207  
*Boyreau* (F.), 207  
*Boyron* (F.), 207  
*Bracken*, 156  
*Brackett*, 156, 157  
*Brackie*, 156  
*Bracking*, 156, 157  
*Brackmann* (G.), 157  
*Bragan*, 156  
*Bragg*, 156  
*Braibuf*, 136  
*Brain*, 93, 156  
*Brakeman*, 156, 157  
*Brand*, 22  
*Brandard*, 44  
*Brandram*, 44  
*Brandy*, 22  
*Bransbury*, 103  
*Bransford*, 103  
*Braquemín* (F.), 157  
*Braughin*, 101  
*Bray*, 156  
*Brayman*, 156, 157  
*Braznell*, 164  
*Bread*, 203  
*Breading*, 203  
*Breakell*, 157  
*Breakspear*, 163  
*Breaky*, 166  
*Breem*, 77  
*Brewin*, 156, 157  
*Bride*, 77  
*Bridle*, 77  
*Bright*, 77, 198  
*Brighting*, 77  
*Brightland*, 43  
*Brightling*, 101  
*Brightly*, 27, 77  
*Brightmore*, 43  
*Brightwell*, 135  
*Brightwine*, 43  
*Brighty*, 77  
*Brine*, 77  
*Brinney*, 77  
*Brittall*, 77  
*Brocard*, 93  
*Brown*, 77, 136, 197, 198  
*Brownbill*, 198  
*Browning*, 26, 77, 198  
*Brownsmith*, 198  
*Brownsword*, 198  
*Brunig* (G.), 28 n.  
*Bryning*, 77  
*Bubb*, 208, 209  
*Buck*, 77, 185, 186  
*Bucket*, 202, 203  
*Buckle*, 82  
*Bucklin*, 28  
*Budd*, 22, 77  
*Budden*, 22  
*Budding*, 22  
*Buddle*, 22  
*Buddrich*, 22, 44  
*Budmore*, 22  
*Bugs*, 3, 93  
*Bulger*, 44  
*Bull*, 77  
*Bullard*, 44  
*Bullcock*, 231  
*Buller*, 44  
*Bulling*, 26, 77  
*Bulman*, 44  
*Bulmer*, 44, 93  
*Bundle*, 93, 97  
*Bunn*, 82, 203, 204  
*Bunting*, 93  
*Burchard*, 44, 93  
*Burger*, 44  
*Burgwin*, 44  
*Burleston*, 103  
*Burman*, 42  
*Burn*, 77  
*Burness*, 30  
*Burning*, 26, 77  
*Burnish*, 30  
*Burr*, 77  
*Burt*, 77  
*Bussell*, 77  
*Butleigh*, 103  
*Butman*, 110  
*Butt*, 77  
*Butter*, 43, 191, 203  
*Butterick*, 44  
*Butterman*, 110  
*Butterwell*, 135  
*Buttery*, 44, 191, 203  
*Byard*, 207  
*By*, 180  
*Bye*, 207  
*Byer*, 207  
*Byron*, 207

## C.

- CADMAN*, 48  
*Cage*, 8  
*Cain*, 10, 199, 200  
*Calderon*, 50  
*Caledonia*, 7  
*Calking*, 168  
*Call*, 77  
*Callow*, 77  
*Calloway*, 481  
*Calmsden*, 103  
*Camel*, 185  
*Canalon* (F.), 167  
*Cance* (F.), 167  
*Candy*, 203  
*Cane*, 10  
*Cann*, 77  
*Canning*, 26, 77  
*Cannsick*, 166, 167  
*Canrobert* (F.), 116  
*Cant*, 78

- Carary, 49  
 Caravan, 49  
 Card, 93  
 Carder, 50  
 Cardwell, 112  
*Carlo* (I.), 142  
 Carrier, 49  
 Cart, 93  
 Carthew, 50  
 Cartrick, 50  
 Cartridge, 50  
 Cashdollar, 120  
 Castle, 94  
*Castoldi* (I.), 147  
 Cat, 94, 185  
 Catt, 186  
 Cattey, 186  
 Cattling, 95  
 Catty, 94  
*Cauche* (F.), 169  
*Cauchy* (F.), 169  
 Caulk, 168, 169  
 Caunce, 166  
 Chabot, 115, 123, 124  
 Chad, 94, 123, 124  
 Chadborn, 123  
 Chaddleworth, 103  
 Chaddock, 123, 124  
 Chadlington, 103  
 Chadman, 123  
 Chadshunt, 103  
 Chadwick, 123, 124  
 Chadwin, 124  
 Chaff, 78  
 Chaffey, 78  
*Chagot* (F.), 124  
 Chain, 123  
 Chainé, 125  
 Chalfont, 103  
 Chalk, 97, 168, 169  
 Chalker, 168  
 Chalkey, 168, 169  
 Chalklen, 168  
 Chance, 78, 166, 167  
*Chanceau* (F.), 167  
 Chancell, 166, 167  
 Chancey, 166, 167  
 Chaney, 123  
 Chantrey, 49  
*Chanzy* (F.), 167  
 Chard, 94, 123, 124  
 Charing, 101  
 Charles, 77  
*Charles* (F.), 121  
 Charley, 77  
 Chart, 123, 124  
 Charter, 123, 125  
 Chaseley, 103  
*Chassebœuf* (F.), 136, 137 n.  
 Chattaway, 124  
 Chatting, 123, 124  
 Chatto, 123, 124  
 Chattoway, 94, 114, 123, 124  
 Chatwin, 123, 124  
 Chatwood, 123  
 Chaworth, 134  
 Chaucer, 168, 169  
*Chaussée* (F.), 169  
*Chaussier* (F.), 169  
*Chaussy* (F.), 169  
 Cheape, 93  
 Cheese, 94, 154  
 Chertsey, 103, 124  
 Chesman, 154  
 Chesnut, 154, 195, 196  
 Chésson, 154  
 Chew, 93  
 Chewing, 102  
 Chichester, 103  
 Chick, 178  
 Chicken, 178  
 Chickering, 178, 179  
 Chickey, 178  
 Chickling, 178  
 Chilbolton, 103  
 Chilcomb, 125  
 Child, 125  
 Childar, 123, 125  
 Children, 123, 125  
 Chill, 123, 125  
 Chillmaid, 123, 125  
 Chillman, 123, 125  
*Chilman* (F.), 128  
 Chinbald, 54  
 Chipman, 154  
 Chipp, 94, 154  
 Chippenham, 103  
 Chipping, 154  
 Chirmie, 154  
 Chisel, 202  
 Chitty, 154  
 Cholsey, 103  
*Chopard* (F.), 125  
 Chope, 78  
*Chopin* (F.), 125  
 Choppin, 123, 125  
*Choupe* (F.), 125  
 Christabel, 214, 215 and n.  
 Christmas, 192  
 Chubb, 78, 123, 125  
 Chubback, 123  
 Churn, 154  
 Claribel, 214  
 Claringbold, 133  
 Claringbull, 133  
 Claude, 125, 126  
*Claude* (F.), 121  
 Clean, 159  
*Clérambault* (F.), 133  
 Cline, 159  
 Cloade, 125, 126  
 Clodd, 1, 125, 126  
 Clothier, 125  
*Clotilde* (F.), 121  
 Cloud, 94, 125, 126  
 Cloudman, 125, 126  
 Clout, 1, 125, 126  
 Cloutman, 125, 126  
 Clucas, 125  
 Clukas, 126  
 Clutter, 126  
 Clutterbuck, 117, 118  
 Coate, 78  
 Cobbett, 114  
 Cobbold, 51, 114  
 Cock, 78  
 Cocking, 78  
 Codd, 78, 201  
 Codford, 103  
 Codlin, 29  
 Codman, 51  
 Coffey, 78  
 Coiner, 177, 178  
 Colbert, 44, 94  
 Colbran, 44  
 Colburn, 44  
 Coldred, 50

- Colenso, 31  
 Coll, 78  
 Collamore, 44  
 Collar, 44  
 Collarbone, 233  
 Collard, 44  
 Collicock, 229  
 Collick, 204  
 Collicut, 229  
 Collie, 78  
 Colling, 78  
 Collingham, 103  
 Collins, 31  
 Colman, 44  
 Colmer, 94  
 Conder, 52  
 Conger, 54, 94  
 Congressbury, 103  
*Consalvi* (I.), 146  
 Cooling, 78, 102  
 Coppernoll, 164, 165  
 Corbould, 49, 144  
 Cory, 79  
 Cosier, 51  
 Cossart, 51  
 Costall, 27  
 Costello, 27  
 Costiff, 163  
 Costly, 27  
 Cotheridge, 103  
 Cott, 201  
 Cottiss, 19  
 Cotton, 94  
 Cowen, 177, 178  
 Cowney, 177, 178  
 Craig, 197, 198  
 Cramp, 204, 205  
 Creed, 94, 125, 128  
 Creedy, 125, 128  
 Cressy, 78  
 Criddle, 125, 128  
 Crimsham, 103  
*Crist* (I. and G.), 134  
 Croad, 125, 127  
 Crock, 125, 127  
 Crocker, 127  
 Crockett, 127  
 Croger, 125, 127  
 Croke, 125, 127  
 Croker, 125, 127  
 Cromar, 127  
 Crooke, 125, 127  
 Croot, 127  
 Crophorn, 103  
 Crosseup, 232  
 Crotch, 125, 127  
 Crotty, 125  
 Crout, 127  
 Crowd, 94, 125, 127  
 Crowder, 125, 127  
 Crowdy, 125, 127  
 Crowe, 184  
 Cruden, 125, 127  
 Crum, 205  
 Crump, 205  
 Crumpecker, 119  
 Crutch, 125, 127  
 Crute, 125  
 Cucklamslow hill, 103  
 Cuckoo, 184  
*Cucu* (F.), 184  
 Cuff, 78  
 Cuffey, 78  
 Cull, 78  
 Cummin, 93  
 Cumnor, 103  
 Cunliffe, 54, 94  
 Cupp, 202  
 Curran, 49  
 Curwen, 49  
 Custance, 31  
 Custard, 44, 203, 204  
  
 D.  
  
 DABITOTT, 136  
 Dacker, 45  
 Dacombe, 45  
 Dagenham, 103  
 Dagger, 45  
 Daggesell, 45  
 Daisy, 30  
 Dale, 94  
 Dalloway, 45, 114  
 Dalman, 45  
 Damer, 45  
 Dana, 22, 78  
 Dancock, 229  
 Dand, 22  
*Dandolo* (I.), 144  
 Dando, 22  
 Dandy, 22  
 Dane, 22, 78  
 Danger, 45  
*Dante* (I.), 132  
 Darlaston, 104  
 Darling, 78  
 Darnell, 45, 94, 164  
 Darrell, 78  
 Darrigon, 45  
 Darwin, 45  
 Dauntsey, 104  
 Daybell, 45  
 Daycock, 229  
 Dayer, 45  
 Daylesford, 103  
 Daymont, 45  
 Dearlove, 45, 94  
 Dearman, 45  
 Deary, 24  
 Deity, 116  
 Deller, 45  
 Demaid, 46  
 Demon, 46  
 Denhard, 45, 94  
 Denn, 78  
 Denning, 78  
 Denolf, 45  
 Dermott, 45, 94  
 Derwin, 45  
*Dettingen* (G.), 69  
 Dialogue, 46  
 Diamond, 46  
 Dick, 78, 94, 208  
 Dicken, 208  
 Dickin, 98  
 Dickle, 78, 208  
 Diddington, 104  
*Dieutegarde* (F.), 119  
 Diffendaffer, 119  
 Dilger, 98, 138  
*Dilhac* (F.), 137  
 Dilke, 22, 98, 137  
 Dill, 22, 78, 137  
*Dill* (G.), 137  
*Dillé* (F.), 137  
*Dillemann* (G.), 138  
 Dillen, 22  
*Dillen* (G.), 138

- Diller, 138  
*Dillery* (F.), 138  
*Dillet* (F.), 138  
 Dilley, 137  
 Dillicar, 138  
 Dillick, 137  
 Dillimore, 138  
 Dilling, 22  
*Dilling* (G.), 137  
 Dillman, 138  
 Dillon, 138  
*Dillon* (F.), 138  
 Dillow, 137, 22  
 Dillwyn, 22, 138  
 Dilly, 22  
*Dilly* (F.), 137  
 Distington, 85  
 Ditchling, 102  
 Dock, 78  
 Docking, 78  
 Dodd, 78, 94  
 Doddridge, 62  
 Dodford, 104  
 Doggett, 46, 95  
 Dogsthorp, 104  
 Dollman, 94  
 Dolman, 46  
 Dolphin, 46, 185, 187  
*Dome* (F.), 209  
 Donald, 164 *n.*  
 Donnell, 164 *n.*  
 Donyland, 104  
 Doran, 25  
*Dorand* (G.), 149  
 Dore, 25  
 Dowdeswell, 104  
 Downman, 95  
 Draeger, 178  
 Drage, 178  
 Dragon, 178  
 Drain, 179  
 Dray, 179  
 Drewery, 171, 172  
 Dreyer, 178  
 Drocock, 231  
 Drought, 171, 172  
 Drummer, 171, 172  
 Drummond, 171, 172  
 Drury, 172  
 Luck, 83, 185, 186  
 Duckling, 94, 185, 186  
 Ducklington, 104  
 Duckman, 46, 94  
 Dugmore, 46  
 Dugood, 46, 95  
 Duilby, 136  
 Dumbell, 208, 209  
 Dume, 208  
 Dumlin, 208, 209  
 Dummelow, 208, 209  
 Dummer, 46  
 Dummert, 46  
 Dumplin, 109, 208  
 Dunn, 79, 94, 197, 198  
 Dunning, 26, 79  
 Durand, 3, 148  
*Durand* (F.), 149  
*Durand* (G.), 149  
*Durandard* (F.), 148  
*Durandean* (F.), 149  
*Durandi* (I.), 149  
 Durant, 149  
*Durant* (F.), 149  
*Durante* (I.), 132, 148, 149  
*Duranto* (I.), 149  
 Durre, 83  
 Dyce, 78  
 Lycey, 78  
 E.  
 EAGER, 37  
 Eagle, 95  
 Eames, 80  
 Eargood, 46, 231  
 Earheart, 46, 188, 193, 194  
 Earl, 22, 189  
 Early, 2, 189  
 Earney, 95  
 Earp, 19, 79  
 Earratt, 46  
 Earwaker, 46, 169, 188  
 Earwig, 2, 46, 185, 188  
 Eashing, 101  
 Eastaff, 163  
 Easter, 79  
 Eastmond, 95  
 Eavestaff, 163  
 Eckington, 104  
 Edbrook, 47  
 Eddiker, 47, 168  
 Eddy, 79  
 Edgar, 47, 222  
 Edgell, 79, 95  
 Edith, 210, 222  
 Edlery, 37  
 Edmond, 47  
*Edmonde* (F.), 121  
 Edmund, 222  
 Edolph, 47  
*Edouara* (F.), 121, 122  
 Edridge, 47  
 Edstone, 104  
 Edward, 12, 47, 222  
 Edwick, 47  
 Edwin, 222  
 Effingham, 104  
 Egg, 79  
 Egle, 79  
 Elbow, 193, 194  
 Elcock, 229  
 Elcy, 79  
 Eldred, 38  
 Element, 40, 116  
 Elgar, 40  
 Elgee, 79  
 Elgood, 40  
 Eliza, 214, 217  
 Elizabeth, 212  
 Elk, 79  
 Ella, 181, 183  
 Ellard, 40  
 Ellery, 40  
 Ellgood, 230  
 Ellicot, 230  
 Elligot, 230  
 Ellis, 199, 200  
 Elliss, 79  
 Elliston, 40  
 Elmore, 40  
 Else, 79  
 Elsey, 24, 79  
*Elvira* (S.), 213  
 Elvy, 76  
 Elwin, 40  
 Elwood, 40  
*Elzevir* (D.), 213

- Eme* (F.), 221  
 Emeler, 38  
 Emeney, 221  
 Emma, 86, 220, 221  
 Emmeline, 222  
 Emmett, 185, 188  
*Emmon* (F.), 221  
 Empey, 166  
*Emy* (F.), 221  
 Endicott, 228  
 England, 8, 205  
 Engleburt, 39  
 Engleheart, 39  
 English, 205  
 Ennor, 165, 166  
 Enough, 95, 110, 165, 166  
*Enrico* (I.), 142  
 Enright, 165  
 Epps, 79  
 Ermentrude, 17, 210  
 Ermine, 17  
*Ermingcard* (F.), 17  
 Erpingham, 104  
 Esau, 199  
 Esmond, 95  
 Ethel, 229  
 Ethelston, 37, 93  
 Eva, 181, 183  
 Evelina, 223  
 Eveline, 222, 223  
 Evelyn, 223  
 Evening, 76  
 Ever, 79  
 Everard, 46  
 Evered, 46  
 Everett, 46  
 Every, 46, 79  
 Evesham, 104  
 Ewald, 66  
 Ewart, 66  
 Ewe, 2, 65 *n.*  
 Ewer, 65  
 Ewing, 65 *n.*  
 Exhall, 104  
 Ey, 180  
 F.  
 FAGAN, 175  
 Fagg, 175  
 Fain, 175  
 Fairfoot, 193, 195  
 Fairfoul, 117  
 Fairless, 193, 194  
 Fairman, 47  
 Falstaff, 115  
*Falsteuf* (F.), 115  
 Fane, 175  
 Fann, 175  
 Fanning, 175  
 Faraker, 47  
*Farcot* (F.), 231  
 Farman, 47  
 Farragut, 47, 231  
 Farre, 25, 79  
 Farren, 25  
 Farrier, 189, 190  
 Farrimond, 47  
 Farrow, 79  
 Farthing, 26, 228  
 Fastaff, 163  
 Fearn, 79  
 Featherston, 48  
 Featherstonhaugh, 48 *n.*  
 Feckenham, 104  
*Federigo* (I.), 142  
 Fenn, 175  
 Fennimore, 175  
 Ferdinand, 47  
*Ferdinand* (F.), 121  
 Ferrand, 47  
 Ferrier, 47, 190  
 Few, 158  
 Field, 109  
 Fielder, 109  
 Fielding, 109  
 Filbert, 47  
 Fileman, 47  
 Filgate, 229  
 Filldew, 47  
 Fillmer, 47  
 Fillmore, 95  
 Fin, 86  
 Finbow, 48  
 Finch, 79  
 Finger, 48, 193, 194  
 Finn, 79  
 Finney, 79  
 Fish, 185, 187  
 Fiske, 187  
 Flack, 158  
 Fladbury, 104  
 Flag, 158  
 Flatman, 211  
 Platt, 211  
 Flatter, 191  
 Flattery, 191, 198, 211  
 Flea, 3, 158, 185, 188  
 Fleck, 158  
 Flew, 95, 158  
 Flower, 158  
 Flowry, 158  
 Floyer, 158  
 Fluck, 158  
 Fly, 158, 185, 188  
 Fogg, 95, 158  
 Foggo, 95, 158  
 Folkstone, 104  
 Foote, 193, 194  
 Forder, 47  
 Fordred, 47  
 Forget, 47  
 Fortyman, 47  
 Forward, 47  
 Fowl, 94  
*Francesco* (I.), 142  
 Franklin, 29  
 Frankok, 229  
*Fredeau* (F.), 24  
 Frederic, 12  
 Frederick, 48  
 Freebairn, 47  
 Freebody, 48, 155, 156  
 Freeborn, 47, 95  
 Freebout, 48  
 Freeland, 48  
 Freelove, 47  
 Freeman, 47  
 Freer, 47  
 Freestone, 48  
 Fregout, 48, 231  
 Fremont, 47  
*Frescobaldi* (I.), 147  
 Frewin, 47  
 Friday, 95, 192  
*Front-de-baruf* (F.), 136  
 Froude, 79  
 Fudge, 158  
 Fuggle, 95  
 Fulke, 79

Fullagar, 47  
Fullalove, 47, 201  
Fullman, 47

## G.

GAFFERY, 50  
Gage, 8, 9  
Gain, 95, 114, 190  
Gale, 200  
Galland, 48  
Gallant, 48  
Gallard, 48  
Galloway, 48, 114  
Galt, 79  
*Gambetta* (F.), 151  
Gamble, 109  
Gambler, 191  
Gambling, 2, 26  
Gand, 204  
Gander, 48, 95, 185,  
186  
Gandy, 78, 204  
Gannaway, 49  
Gant, 78  
Ganter, 48  
Garbett, 49  
Garbrand, 49  
Garbutt, 49  
Garden, 25  
Garforth, 49  
*Garibaldi* (I.), 144  
Garlick, 49  
Garman, 49  
Garment, 49, 116  
Garnett, 49  
Garrad, 49  
Garrod, 49  
Garrold, 49  
Garroway, 49, 114  
Garstin, 49  
Garter, 50  
Garvey, 49  
Garwood, 49, 147 *n.*  
Gasting, 79  
Gatliffe, 48  
Gatling, 95  
Gatty, 186  
Gay, 8, 9, 95

Gedge, 8, 9  
Gegg, 8, 9  
Gendrot, 49  
Genese, 205, 206  
*Genett* (G.), 220  
Genevieve, 220  
*Gennari* (I.), 147  
Gennaway, 49  
Genner, 49  
Gennett, 49, 220  
Gentry, 49  
Gentry, 49  
Geoffry, 48 and *n.*  
*Gerard* (F.), 121  
*Gerhault* (F.), 144  
*Gerbette* (F.), 152 *n.*  
Gerloff, 49  
Gertrud, 36  
Gertrude, 17, 210  
*Geu* (G.), 9  
*Gey* (G.), 9  
*Gherardini* (I.), 147  
*Ghibellines* (I.), 145  
*Ghiberti* (I.), 147  
*Ghirlandaio* (I.), 147  
Gibbs, 30  
Gidding, 104  
Giddy, 154  
*Gieleud* (F.), 229  
Giffard, 50  
Giffen, 79  
Gigg, 178  
Gilbert, 50  
Gilbody, 155, 156  
Gildawie, 50  
Gilder, 50  
Gildert, 50  
Gilkoc, 229  
Gill, 79  
Gillard, 50  
Giller, 50, 95  
Gillet, 50  
Gillfred, 50  
Gilliam, 50  
Gillibrand, 50  
Gillman, 50  
Gillmore, 50  
Gimbert, 49  
Gippert, 50  
Gipsy, 30

*Giraldi* (I.), 146  
Gislingham, 104  
Glascock, 231  
Glateuile, 135  
Goad, 78  
Gobble, 114  
God, 201  
Godalming, 69, 102  
Godbert, 51  
Godbold, 51  
Godbolt, 51  
Goddam, 201  
Goddard, 51  
Goddier, 51  
Goddling, 78, 95,  
201  
Goddiss, 19  
*Godeau* (F.), 24  
*Godeheu* (F.), 232  
Godfrey, 48 *n.*, 51  
Godhead, 51  
Godiva, 182  
Godkin, 29  
Godliman, 201  
Godman, 51  
Godmersham, 104  
Godmund, 51, 95  
Godrick, 51  
Godsell, 51  
Godskall, 51  
Godsoe, 19, 30  
Godward, 51, 201  
Godwin, 51, 95  
*Goedecker* (G.), 168  
Gold, 79  
Goldbourne, 50  
Goldfinch, 184  
Golding, 79  
Goldrick, 50  
Goldwin, 50  
Goodacre, 168  
Goodbody, 155, 156  
Goodenough, 116, 201  
Goodeve, 181  
Goodfrederick, 232  
Goodheart, 51, 201  
Goodhugh, 232  
Goodlake, 15  
Goodland, 51  
Goodliffe, 51, 201

Goodnow, 51  
 Goodram, 51  
 Goodred, 51  
 Goodrobert, 116  
 Goodwright, 51, 189,  
 190  
 Goodyear, 51  
 Goose, 185, 186  
 Gorbald, 49, 144  
 Gore, 79  
 Gorebrown, 49  
 Gosbell, 51  
 Goschen, 29  
 Gosland, 51  
 Gosling, 185, 186  
 Gosmer, 51  
 Gosselin (F.), 186  
 Gossellini (I.), 146  
 Goswold, 51  
 Gottingen (G.), 69  
 Gouge, 188  
 Gousse (F.), 186  
 Gozar, 51  
 Gozzard, 51  
 Grau (G.), 199  
 Gray, 136, 197, 199  
 Greening, 26 n.  
 Greenwell, 135  
 Gregg, 197, 199  
 Greneville, 135  
 Grimaldi (I.), 145  
 Grimhald, 51  
 Grimble, 51, 114,  
 215  
 Grimerd, 51  
 Grimmer, 51  
 Grimmond, 51  
 Grimstone, 104  
 Grobe (G.), 197  
 Grosskopf (G.), 232  
 Grote, 95  
 Grouse, 185, 186  
 Grove, 95, 197  
 Grove (G.), 197  
 Gfover, 191  
 Grub (F.), 95, 197  
 Grubb, 95, 197  
 Grubi (F.), 197  
 Grumble, 114  
 Guala (F.), 131

Gualdo (I.), 143, 146  
 Gualtier (F.), 128  
 Guardi (I.), 143, 147  
 Guarini (I.), 151  
 Guarnerius (I.), 143,  
 148  
 Guckguck (G.), 184  
 Gudgeon, 185, 188  
 Guelpa, 129  
 Guelph (I.), 129, 145  
 Gueneau (F.), 131  
 Guenin (F.), 131  
 Guérin (F.), 151  
 Guermain (F.), 129  
 Guernier (F.), 148  
 Guest, 79  
 Guglielmo (I.), 148  
 Guicciardini (I.), 143,  
 146  
 Guiche (F.), 130  
 Guidé (F.), 130, 147  
 Guido (I.), 143, 146  
 Guidubaldi (I.), 147  
 Guillaume (I.), 121,  
 128, 131, 143  
 Guille, 129, 130  
 Guille (F.), 130  
 Guillemain (F.), 131  
 Guily, 129, 130  
 Guinan, 129, 131  
 Guine, 131 n.  
 Guinery (F.), 131  
 Guiney, 129, 131  
 Guinibert, 131  
 Guinier (F.), 131  
 Guiscard (F.), 128  
 Guiteau (F.), 147  
 Gumboil, 2, 52, 204,  
 205  
 Gundey, 95  
 Gundry, 52  
 Gunn, 95  
 Gunner, 191  
 Gunnery, 191  
 Gunston, 52  
 Gunter, 52  
 Gunthorp, 104  
 Gu tard, 44  
 Guttwein, 118  
 Gwalter, 128

Gwatkin, 128  
 Gwillam, 129, 131  
 Gwilliams, 128  
 Gwilt, 129, 132  
 Gwyer, 130  
 Gye, 8, 9

H.

HACK, 80  
 Hacking, 80  
 Hackstaff, 163  
 Hadcock, 229  
 Haddenham, 104  
 Haddock, 185, 188  
 Hadkiss, 52  
 Hadrott, 52  
 Hadwen, 52  
 Haggard, 37  
 Haggis, 52, 115  
 Hail, 80  
 Hailing, 80  
 Halbard, 93  
 Hald, 96  
 Haldan, 96  
 Haldane, 169  
 Halévy (F.), 40 n.  
 Halfhead, 38  
 Halfyard, 38  
 Hall, 80  
 Hallgreen, 40  
 Halling, 26, 80, 102  
 Hallington, 104  
 Halloway, 40 n.  
 Hambledon, 104  
 Hambling, 150  
 Hamel (F.), 150  
 Hamling, 150  
 Hammill, 150  
 Hammond, 37  
 Hamp, 166  
 Hamper, 166  
 Hance, 80  
 Hancock, 228  
 Hand, 76  
 Handcock, 228  
 Handsomebody, 155,  
 156  
 Hanewald, 40

- Hanger, 40  
 Hankerton, 104, 105  
 Hanman, 40  
 Hann, 25, 80, 182  
 Hannah, 181, 182  
 Hannen, 25  
 Hanney, 182  
 Hanning, 80  
 Hannington, 104  
 Hanrot, 40  
 Hansard, 39  
 Hansom, 39  
 Harbert, 53  
 Harboard, 53  
 Harbud, 53  
 Harcott, 229  
 Hard, 80  
 Hardacre, 168  
 Harder, 52, 191  
 Hardiment, 52  
 Harding, 26, 80  
 Hardington, 104  
 Hardland, 52  
 Hardman, 52  
 Hardoff, 52  
 Hardwick, 52  
 Hardy, 80  
 Harewell, 134  
 Hargood, 53  
 Harker, 53  
 Harland, 53  
 Harle, 80  
 Harleston, 104  
 Harley, 80  
 Harling, 80, 102  
 Harman, 53  
 Harme, 18  
 Harmer, 53  
 Harmond, 53  
 Harmony, 17  
 Harnor, 41  
 Harold, 13 *n.*, 18, 53  
 Harp, 19, 79  
 Harre, 209  
 Harrietsham, 104  
 Harrow, 209  
 Harry, 208, 209  
 Harryman, 53  
 Hart, 80  
*Härtnagel* (G.), 164  
 Hartnoll, 52, 164  
 Hartnott, 52  
 Hartridge, 52  
 Hartry, 52  
 Hartwright, 52, 189, 190  
 Harvest, 20  
 Harvey, 53  
 Harward, 53  
 Harwin, 53  
 Harwood, 53  
 Hasell, 80, 195, 196  
 Haskell, 170  
 Haskey, 95  
 Hasluck, 57, 97  
 Hasten, 38  
 Hathaway, 52, 114, 124  
 Hatt, 76  
 Hattemore, 52  
 Hattrick, 52  
 Hauxton, 104  
 Havelock, 169, 170  
 Haversham, 104  
 Haveys, 224  
 Haweis, 224  
 Hawk, 95  
 Hawke, 80  
 Hawoise, 224  
 Haycock, 228  
 Hayman, 37  
 Hayward, 37, 95, 135, 136, 189, 190  
 Head, 193, 194  
 Headache, 204  
 Hean, 165, 166  
 Heaney, 165, 166  
 Heart, 193, 194  
 Heasman, 53  
 Heaven, 76  
 Hebert, 139 *n.*  
 Hedgcock, 229  
*Heiliggeist* (G.), 118  
 Helme, 96  
*Helise* (F.), 121, 224  
 Helper, 96  
 Helps, 96  
 Helpstone, 104  
 Hemingsford Abbots, 104  
 Hemington, 104  
 Hemp, 166  
 Hemper, 166  
 Henfrey, 165, 166  
 Henman, 40  
 Henn, 80  
 Henniker, 40  
*Henri* (F.), 121  
 Henstridge, 104  
 Herbert, 53, 96  
*Herbette* (F.), 152 *n.*  
 Hercock, 229  
 Herepath, 53  
 Heringaud, 231  
 Heringod, 231  
*Hermengilde* (F.), 17  
 Herod, 95, 199, 200  
*Herrgot* (G.), 118  
 Herring, 95, 185, 187  
 Hersant, 53  
 Heward, 139  
 Hewish, 139  
 Hewitt, 29, 139  
 Hewland, 140  
 Hewlet, 139  
 Hibbert, 139  
 Hibble, 139  
 Hick, 138  
 Hickie, 138  
 Hickley, 138  
 Hicklin, 139  
 Hickman, 96, 140  
 Hickmot, 140  
*Hieckmann* (G.), 140  
*Hiemme* (F.), 139  
 Higgen, 139  
 Highmore, 96, 140  
 Higlet, 139  
*Higlin* (F.), 139  
 Higman, 140  
 Hignett, 140  
 Hildebrand, 53  
 Hilder, 53  
 Hildreth, 53  
 Hildyard, 53  
 Hill, 80  
 Hillcock, 229  
 Hillersdon, 104  
 Hillman, 53  
 Hillock, 96, 139

- Hillyer, 53  
 Hulmer, 53  
 Hilridge, 53  
 Him, 221  
 Hime, 80  
 Hind, 109  
 Hine, 109  
 Hunksey, 104  
 Hipkin, 29  
 Hipp, 79  
 Hiscock, 229  
 Hiscott, 229  
 Hitchcock, 229  
 Hobart, 175, 176  
 Hobb, 175, 176  
*Hobbema* (D.), 176  
 Hobbiss, 175  
 Hobby, 175  
 Hobbryn, 175  
 Hoblyn, 176  
 Hobman, 175, 176  
 Hoby, 80  
*Hocédé* (F.), 192  
 Hockaday, 192  
 Hockey, 80  
 Hodge, 96, 138  
 Hodges, 139  
 Hodgett, 97  
 Hodgkin, 29, 139  
 Hodgman, 140  
 Hodsoak, 105  
 Hoe, 138  
*Hogan* (F.), 139  
*Hoge* (G.), 138  
 Hogg, 96, 138  
 Hoggin, 139  
 Hogmire, 140  
*Hognet* (F.), 140  
*Hoin* (F.), 139  
 Holiday, 192  
 Hollowbone, 232  
 Homer, 140  
 Hone, 80, 165  
 Honey, 80  
 Honeybun, 118  
 Honeyburn, 118  
 Honeyman, 52  
 Honner, 165, 166  
 Honnington, 105  
 Honnor, 166  
 Hoofnail, 164, 165  
 Hook, 80  
 Hoole, 176, 177  
 Hope, 175  
 Hopgood, 175, 176  
 Hopkin, 98, 175, 176  
 Hopp, 80, 175  
 Hopping, 26, 80, 175  
 Hoppus, 175  
 Horne, 80, 96  
 Horning, 80, 102  
 Horningsea, 105  
 Horningsheath, 105  
 Horsenail, 164, 165  
 Hose, 81  
 Hough, 83  
 Howard, 169, 171, 189, 190  
 Howitt, 29, 67, 139  
*Hua* (F.), 138  
*Huan* (F.), 139  
*Huard* (F.), 139  
*Huart* (F.), 139  
*Huault* (F.), 140  
*Hubaut* (F.), 139  
 Hubbard, 139  
 Hubble, 114, 139  
*Hubert* (F.), 139  
*Hubert* (G.), 139  
*Huc* (F.), 138  
 Huck, 138  
*Hucke* (G.), 138  
 Huckell, 138  
 Hucken, 139  
*Hue* (F.), 138  
*Huel* (F.), 138  
 Huelin, 139  
*Huet* (F.), 139  
 Huff, 83  
*Hufnagel* (G.), 165  
 Hug, 138  
*Hug* (F.), 138  
 Hugall, 138  
*Hugan* (F.), 139  
*Hugard* (F.), 139  
*Hugé* (F.), 138  
*Huge* (G.), 138  
*Hügel* (G.), 138  
 Huggard, 139  
 Huggett, 29, 139  
 Hugh, 138  
 Hughes, 138  
 Hughman, 140  
*Hugla* (F.), 138  
 Hugman, 140  
*Hugnot* (F.), 140  
 Hugo, 138  
*Hugo* (F.), 138  
*Hugo* (G.), 138  
*Hugot* (F.), 139  
*Huguelin* (F.), 139  
*Hugues* (F.), 139  
 Huie, 138  
 Hulbert, 176  
 Hulburt, 176, 177  
*Hulek* (F.), 139  
 Hullah, 176, 177  
 Hullock, 139  
 Human, 140  
*Humann* (F.), 140  
 Humble, 96, 114, 201  
 Humbert, 52  
*Humboldt* (G.), 201  
 Humphrey, 48 *n.*, 52  
 Hun, 86  
 Hund, 52  
 Hungate, 231  
 Hunger, 52  
 Hunhold, 52, 96  
 Hunibal, 52  
 Hunn, 80  
 Hunnard, 52  
 Hunt, 80  
 Hunting, 80  
 Huntingdon, 105  
 Hurlbat, 46  
 Hurlburt, 46  
 Hurler, 46, 189, 190  
 Hutt, 96  
 Hyndman, 110  
 Hyneman, 110  
 I.  
 IBBETT, 29  
*Ihm* (G.), 221  
*Imm* (G.), 221  
 Impey, 166  
 In, 180

Inchbald, 53  
 Inchboard, 53  
 Ingledew, 39  
 Inglesent, 39  
 Inglis, 205  
 Ingold, 53  
 Ingram, 53  
 Ingrey, 53  
 Inkhammer, 18  
 Innman, 110  
 Ipswich, 104  
 Ireland, 8, 205  
 Ireminger, 17  
 Iremonger, 17  
*Irmingier* (D.), 17, 41  
 Irwine, 96  
 Isabel, 212  
*Isabelle* (F.), 213  
 Isburg, 53  
 Ismer, 53  
 Isnard, 53  
 Isnell, 164, 165  
 Isner, 53  
 Ive, 80, 196  
 Ivy, 80, 195, 196  
 Izod, 53

## J.

JACK, 208, 209  
 Jacklin, 208, 209  
*Jacklin* (G.), 209  
*Jacquard* (F.), 209  
*Jacquelin* (F.), 209  
 Jael, 199, 200  
 Jane, 219  
 Janet, 219  
 January, 192, 193  
 Jarman, 49  
 Jay, 65 *n.*  
 Jaycock, 230  
 Jeannerett, 49  
 Jeffcock, 231  
 Jeffcott, 231  
 Jellicoe, 28, 95, 204  
 Jelly, 203, 204  
 Jenner, 193  
 Jennery, 49, 193

Jennett, 220  
 Jervis, 49  
 Jew, 202  
 Jewcock, 230  
*Jobbé* (F.), 174  
 Jobling, 174  
 Jocelyn, 186  
 Johncock, 229  
 Jopling, 174  
 Jopp, 174  
*Jordaens* (D.), 134  
 Jordan, 133  
*Jordan* (F.), 133  
*Josselin* (F.), 186  
*Jourdain* (F.), 133  
*Jourdan* (F.), 133  
*Jouve* (F.), 174  
 Jove, 174  
*Jovel* (F.), 174  
 Jubb, 174  
*Jubé* (F.), 174  
*Jublin* (F.), 174  
*Jubelin* (F.), 174  
 Judge, 202  
 Judith, 210  
 Jugg, 202  
 Jump, 174  
 Jupp, 174  
*Juppe* (G.), 174  
*Juvette* (F.), 174

## K.

KAY, 8, 9, 77  
 Keble, 94  
 Kedge, 8, 9  
 Kegg, 8, 9  
 Keho, 10  
 Kelk, 94, 168, 169  
 Kelvedon, 103  
 Kemble, 114  
 Kemerton, 68, 103  
 Kenilworth, 103  
 Kenn, 178  
 Kennard, 54  
 Kennaway, 54, 114  
 Kenny, 178  
 Kenrick, 54, 94  
 Kensal, 166, 167  
 Kensett, 166, 167  
 Kenward, 54, 94  
 Keogh, 10  
 Kettering, 102  
 Kettle, 94, 170, 202  
 Kettleby, 103  
 Key, 8, 9, 77  
 Keysoe, 103  
 Kick, 178  
 Kidd, 94, 183  
 Kiddy, 154  
 Killer, 50  
 Killman, 50, 94  
 Kilsby, 105  
 Kilt, 96  
 Kimball, 54  
 Kindred, 112  
 Kinmonth, 54  
 Kinnaird, 54  
 Kinney, 24  
 Kitt, 183  
 Kitto, 183  
 Kitty, 154, 181  
 Klyne, 159  
*Knabchen* (G.), 161  
 Knapp, 96, 160  
 Knapping, 160  
 Knell, 160, 183  
 Kneller, 160  
 Knibb, 95, 160  
 Knickerbacher, 119  
 Knickerbocker, 119  
 Knife, 160, 161  
 Knill, 160 *n.*  
 Knipe, 95, 160  
 Knipping, 160  
 Knott, 78  
 Knyvett, 160, 161  
*Kupfernagel* (G.), 165

## L.

LAITY, 116  
 Lamaison, 192  
*Lamas* (F.), 193  
 Lambert, 54  
*Lamberti* (I.), 146  
 Lambeth, 105

Lammas, 192, 193  
 Lamprey, 54, 110, 185,  
 188  
 Lanaway, 54  
 Lander, 54  
 Landfear, 54  
 Landlord, 54  
 Landridge, 54  
 Landward, 54  
 Lanfear, 54  
 Langstaff, 163  
*Langheimer* (G.), 232  
 Lanoway, 114  
 Lanwer, 54  
*Lanzi* (I.), 146  
 Lark, 185, 187  
 Lascelles, 137  
 Lateward, 54  
 Laundry, 54  
*Lauringen* (G.), 70  
*Lauterbach* (G.), 117  
 Lavenham, 105  
 Laver, 80  
 Laverick, 96  
 Laverock, 187  
 Law, 194  
 Lawless, 193, 194  
 Layard, 55  
 Laycock, 229  
 Layman, 55  
 Leamington, 73  
 Leathart, 54  
 Leather, 54  
*Lebœuf* (F.), 137  
*Lecog* (F.), 229  
 Ledgard, 54, 96  
 Ledger, 54  
 Ledward, 55  
 Ledyard, 54  
 Lees, 81  
 Legg, 193  
 Leggatt, 229  
 Leggy, 193  
 Legless, 193, 194  
 Lemmer, 115  
 Lemon, 55 *n.*, 96,  
 115  
*Leonardo* (I.), 142  
 Leopard, 55, 96, 150,  
 185, 186

*Leopardi* (I.), 150  
 Lessy, 81  
 Leuetot, 136  
*Leutenant* (G.), 118  
 Lever, 80  
 Leverett, 187  
 Lewis, 115  
 Liberty, 116  
 Liddard, 54  
 Liddle, 81  
*Liebetrot* (G.), 55 *n.*  
*Liebig* (G.), 28 *n.*  
 Lightbody, 155, 156  
 Lightfoot, 156, 194  
 Limmer, 115  
 Lind, 185  
 Linden, 195, 196  
 Lindo, 185  
 Ling, 25, 185  
 Lingen, 25  
 Lingo, 185  
 Linnebey, 136  
*Lionardo* (I.), 146  
 Liptrot, 55  
 Litolf, 55  
 Livemore, 55  
 Lock, 81  
 Locker, 55, 96  
 Lockhart, 55  
 Lockie, 81  
 Longhammer, 232  
 Lord, 96, 157, 189  
 Lording, 96, 157  
 Lottisham, 105  
*Louis* (F.), 121  
 Louisa, 223  
*Louise* (F.), 121, 223  
 Love, 81  
 Lovcock, 229  
 Loveday, 55, 135, 136,  
 192  
 Lovegod, 55, 201  
 Lovegold, 55  
 Lovegood, 55, 201, 229  
 Loveland, 55  
 Loveman, 55, 96, 201  
 Lover, 55, 96  
 Loveridge, 55, 96  
 Lovesy, 55, 96  
 Lovetot, 136

Lovick, 28  
 Loving, 26, 81  
 Lower, 96  
 Lucas, 54, 114, 229  
 Luck, 179, 180  
*Lucke* (G.), 180  
 Luckey, 179, 180  
*Luckhardt* (G.), 180  
 Lucking, 179, 180  
 Luckman, 179, 180  
 Lucock, 229  
 Lucre, 180  
 Lucy, 181  
 Ludbrook, 54  
*Ludovico* (I.), 142  
 Lugar, 180  
 Lugg, 179, 180  
*Lugi* (I.), 142  
 Lull, 81, 96  
 Lully, 81, 96  
 Lumb, 159  
 Lump, 159  
 Lumpkin, 159  
 Luther, 55, 96  
 Lutman, 55, 96  
 Lutto, 81  
 Lutwidge, 55  
 Lyde, 81

M.

MABEL, 215  
 McDermott, 94 *n.*  
 Mac Ion, 131 *n.*  
 McKay, 10  
 McKie, 10  
 Madam, 56  
 Maddey, 81  
 Maddick, 97  
*Madelungen* (G.), 70  
 Madle, 81  
 Mager, 56  
 Magg, 181, 183  
 Maggot, 56, 229  
 Maggy, 81  
*Magini* (I.), 140  
*Maginot* (F.), 140  
*Mognabal* (F.), 140

- Magnan* (F.), 140  
*Magnard* (F.), 140  
*Magnay*, 140  
*Magné* (F.), 140  
*Magnev* (F.), 140  
*Magnier* (F.), 140  
*Mihault* (F.), 216  
*Mahood*, 217  
*Maiden*, 25  
*Maidman*, 56  
*Maignan* (F.), 140  
*Mainardi* (I.), 140  
*Mainardo* (I.), 140  
*Mainbourg* (F.), 140  
*Maineri* (I.), 140  
*Mainfroy* (F.), 140  
*Maingault* (F.), 140  
*Maingot* (F.), 140  
*Malady*, 204, 205  
*Malapert* (F.), 119  
*Maliff*, 56  
*Mallard*, 56  
*Malling*, 102  
*Mallory*, 56  
*Malmsbury*, 105  
*Malthus*, 56  
*Maltwood*, 57  
*Manfred*, 56  
*Manfredi* (I.), 146  
*Manger*, 56, 140  
*Manhood*, 222  
*Manigault*, 56  
*Manlove*, 56, 201  
*Mann*, 81  
*Mannin*, 26, 81  
*Maraldi* (I.), 146  
*Marcher*, 57  
*Margot*, 56, 229  
*Marigold*, 56  
*Mariner*, 189, 191  
*Marinier* (F.), 191  
*Markcock*, 229  
*Marker*, 57  
*Marklove*, 57  
*Markwick*, 56  
*Marl*, 81  
*Marling*, 81  
*Marnier* (F.), 191  
*Marr*, 22, 81  
*Marrow*, 22  
*Marry*, 22  
*Marter*, 173  
*Martyr*, 173  
*Marvey*, 56  
*Marvin*, 56  
*Marwick*, 57  
*Massey*, 81  
*Mather*, 56  
*Mathilde* (F.), 121  
*Matilda*, 216, 217  
*Maud*, 216, 217  
*Mauite*, 183  
*May*, 81, 181, 183  
*Maycock*, 229  
*Mayer*, 56  
*Maynard*, 56, 140  
*Maynard* (F.), 140  
*Mayne*, 140  
*Maynier* (F.), 140  
*Mayo*, 181, 183  
*Meadway*, 56  
*Meddiman*, 56  
*Medland*, 56  
*Medlar*, 56  
*Medlicott*, 56, 231  
*Medlock*, 56  
*Medwin*, 56  
*Meggy*, 181, 183  
*Megrin*, 56  
*Mehne* (G.), 140  
*Meiner* (G.), 140  
*Meinert* (G.), 140  
*Melloday*, 57  
*Mellodew*, 57  
*Melody*, 57, 205  
*Merigot* (F.), 229  
*Merricocke*, 229  
*Merrill*, 81  
*Merriment*, 116  
*Merry*, 81  
*Mes-ing*, 81  
*Methold*, 56  
*Michie*, 81  
*Mico*, 81  
*Midwinter*, 192  
*Mildew*, 205  
*Mildred*, 112, 210  
*Millard*, 57  
*Milldolar*, 120  
*Millie*, 81  
*Millinge*, 81  
*Milo*, 81  
*Minn*, 188  
*Minney*, 188  
*Minnow*, 185, 188  
*Mitcheldover*, 105  
*Mivart*, 174  
*Moder*, 57  
*Moli*, 1, 181  
*Momsen* (G.), 154  
*Monday*, 192  
*Monument*, 116  
*Moorcock*, 229  
*Moore*, 10  
*Moss*, 186  
*Mote*, 185, 188  
*Moth*, 185, 188  
*Mottram*, 57  
*Moule*, 97  
*Moulsey*, 105  
*Moulsham*, 105  
*Mouse*, 185, 186  
*Mousse* (F.), 186  
*Muckett*, 97  
*Mudridge*, 57  
*Muhm* (G.), 155  
*Mulcock*, 230  
*Mumm*, 154, 155  
*Mummery*, 154, 155  
*Mummy*, 154, 155  
*Munday*, 192  
*Mundell*, 27, 84  
*Mundella*, 27  
*Mundham*, 105  
*Murch*, 81, 197, 199  
*Murchie*, 81, 197, 199  
*Murchison*, 189  
*Muss* (G.), 186  
*Mutrie*, 57

## N.

*Naf*, 160  
*Nagle*, 97, 164  
*Nail*, 97, 164  
*Nanny*, 2, 181, 183  
*Napkin*, 160, 161  
*Napp*, 1, 160  
*Neate*, 81

Need, 81  
Needle, 202, 203  
Needler, 203  
Nelly, 160, 181, 183  
Nettleton, 105  
Newborough, 134  
Nibbs, 97  
Nield, 110  
Nielsen, 11  
Nightingale, 184  
Nill, 160  
Noel, 192  
Noon, 189  
Norcock, 230  
Norgate, 230  
Norman, 205, 206  
North, 24  
Northcote, 230  
Northey, 24  
Nott, 81  
Nunn, 189  
Nunney, 189  
Nuttall, 78  
Nutting, 81

O.

OAKE, 195  
Oakey, 195  
Ochs (G.), 180  
Ocock, 229  
Oday, 79  
Oddiker, 47, 168  
Odeschalchi (I.), 146  
Odevico (I.), 146  
Odger, 39  
Odoardo (I.), 122, 142  
O'Donnell, 164 n.  
Offley, 105  
Oid, 76  
Oldacre, 38  
Olding, 76  
Oldridge, 38  
Olibef, 136  
Olive, 170  
Olivert (F.), 171  
Olley, 176, 177  
Olli-r, 176, 177  
Olliff, 169, 170

Olrich, 176, 177  
Ombersley, 102  
Onken, 165, 166  
Onofrio (I.), 142  
Onward, 166  
Onwhyn, 165, 166  
Orde, 112  
Orlandi (I.), 146  
Orleston, 105  
Orlop, 97  
Orme, 185  
Ormerod, 41  
Ormsby, 105  
Osborn, 57  
Osgodby, 109  
Osgood, 57, 231  
Osman, 57  
Osmer, 57  
Osmington, 105  
Osmond, 57  
Ostrich, 185, 186  
Oswald, 57, 97  
Oswaldslow, 105  
Oswin, 57  
Ottoman, 39  
Otway, 39  
Ouarrier (F.), 148  
Ough, 83  
Outram, 39  
Overacre, 168  
Ovington, 107  
Owen, 97  
Ox, 180  
Oyster, 119  
Oysterman, 119  
Ozanne, 133

P.

PADDINGTON, 105  
Padworth, 105  
Pagan, 201, 202  
Pagham, 105  
Paine, 202  
Paler, 191  
Paley, 24, 81  
Palfrey, 44  
Palipg, 81  
Palsy, 204, 205

Pann, 202  
Papillon, 29  
Paragreen, 42  
Paramore, 42  
Parez, 30  
Paris, 30  
Parish, 30  
Partrick, 43  
Partridge, 43  
Pascoe, 133  
Pash, 133  
Paske, 133  
Pasquin (F.), 133  
Pass, 5, 76  
Patching, 102  
Patenotre (F.), 133  
Paternoster, 133  
Paton, 87  
Patrington, 105  
Pattingham, 105  
Payne, 114  
Peabody, 155, 156  
Peacock, 230  
Peat, 87  
Pecht (G.), 87 n.  
Peck, 76  
Pegg, 2, 82, 181, 186  
Peacock, 229  
Pendegast, 110  
Pender, 42, 97  
Pendegast, 110  
Pendered, 42  
Pendgast, 110  
Penicaud (F.), 229  
Penigot (F.), 229  
Penman, 42  
Penn, 82  
Pennell, 97  
Pennicott, 42, 229  
Pennybaker, 119  
Pennypacker, 119  
Pensham, 105  
Pepper, 203, 204  
Perman, 42  
Perriam, 42  
Perrott, 42  
Petersham, 105  
Petridge, 105  
Peyton, 87, 97  
Pharaoh, 199

*Philibert* (F.), 121  
*Philippart* (F.), 133  
 Phillcox, 229  
 Phillimore, 48, 95  
 Pickett, 97, 202  
 Picton, 87  
 Picture, 87  
 Pidcock, 230  
 Piddel, 97  
 Pigg, 185, 186  
 Pigot, 201, 230 *n.*  
 Pilgrim, 43  
 Pim, 161  
 Pindard, 42  
 Pinnell, 97  
 Piper, 82, 204  
 Pippin, 97  
 Pirner, 43  
 Pitt, 82  
 Plate, 203  
 Plato, 203  
 Platt, 203  
 Platter, 202  
 Player, 189, 191  
 Plunkett, 232  
 Pollard, 44  
 Poppy, 77  
 Portisham, 105  
*Potefer* (F.), 200  
 Potiphar, 199, 200  
 Pott, 77, 202  
 Potten, 97  
 Pottle, 97  
 Potto, 77  
*Poy* (F.), 207  
*Poyard* (F.), 150  
*Poyart* (F.), 207  
*Poyé* (F.), 207  
*Poyer* (F.), 207  
 Poynings, 102  
 Pray, 156  
 Prendergast, 110, 111  
 Prendergrass, 110, 111  
 Prentice, 189, 190  
 Prentiss, 30, 97, 111  
 Priest, 189  
 Prince, 189, 190  
 Proudfoot, 111  
 Puck, 77  
 Puckle, 82

Puddefoot, 111  
 Puddifer, 199, 200  
 Pudding, 203, 204  
 Pullcock, 231  
 Pulman, 44  
 Punt, 97  
 Purcock, 230  
 Purdue, 43  
 Purgold, 44  
 Purland, 42  
 Pye, 207  
 Pym, 161  
 Pyman, 207

## Q.

QUAIL, 129, 131  
 Quaiut, 129, 132  
 Quaker, 129, 132  
 Qualey, 129, 131  
 Quantock, 129, 132  
 Quare, 129  
 Quarman, 129  
 Quarrier, 129  
 Quarry, 129  
 Quart, 132  
 Quarry, 129  
 Quash, 129, 132  
 Quear, 129  
 Queen, 129, 131  
 Queenan, 129, 131  
 Queeney, 129, 131  
*Quenay* (F.), 131  
*Queringi* (I.), 143  
*Querrey* (F.), 129  
 Query, 129  
 Quick, 129, 130  
 Quiddy, 129, 130  
 Quier, 129, 130  
 Quig, 129, 130  
 Quiggle, 129, 130  
 Quil, 129  
 Quilke, 129, 130  
*Quillac* (F.), 130  
*Quillé* (F.), 130  
*Quillebauf* (F.), 128  
 Quilinan, 129, 131  
 Quillman, 129, 131  
 Quilt, 129, 132

Quilter, 129, 132  
 Quilty, 129, 132  
 Quin, 129, 131  
 Quinan, 129, 131  
*Quineau* (F.), 131  
 Quiner, 129, 131  
*Quinier* (F.), 131  
 Quint, 129, 132  
*Quinty* (F.), 132  
 Quire, 129, 130  
*Quirni* (I.), 143, 146  
 Quitman, 129, 130  
 Quittacus, 129, 130  
 Quy, 129, 130  
*Quyo* (F.), 130

## R.

RABBIT, 115, 185, 186  
 Raddish, 30  
 Rackham, 58  
 Radmore, 58  
*Ragembrando* (I.), 146  
*Raimondi* (I.), 146  
 Rain, 187  
 Rainbird, 58  
 Raincock, 230  
 Rainford, 58  
 Ralph, 58, 97, 115  
 Ramsden, 106  
 Ranacre, 58  
 Randolph, 58  
 Ranger, 58  
 Rarey, 58  
 Rat, 185, 186  
 Rathbold, 58  
 Rathbone, 58  
 Rather, 57  
 Ratliffe, 58  
 Ratt, 186  
 Rattham, 58  
 Rattray, 57  
 Raven, 82  
 Raybauld, 58  
 Raybolt, 58  
 Rayment, 58, 116  
 Raymond, 58  
 Raynbold, 58  
 Raynham, 58

- Read, 82  
 Reading, 102  
 Readwin, 58, 97  
 Reckless, 193, 194  
 Redband, 57  
 Reddaway, 58  
 Reddish, 30  
 Reddoway, 114  
 Redman, 58  
 Redmarley, 106  
 Redmond, 58  
 Redmore, 58  
 Redwar, 58  
 Redway, 58  
 Regal, 82  
 Reginald, 12  
 Regnard, 58  
*Rembrandt* (D.), 58 *n.*,  
     146  
 Remnant, 58  
 Render, 58  
 Rennie, 84, 186  
 Renno, 186  
 Renter, 58  
 Reverdy, 111  
 Reculver, 105  
 Reynard, 58  
 Keyner, 58  
 Reynolds, 58  
 Riccard, 59  
 Rich, 82  
 Richard, 59  
*Richarde* (F.), 121  
 Richbell, 59  
 Richer, 59, 191  
 Riches, 30  
 Richey, 82  
*Riches* (F.), 30  
 Richman, 59  
 Richmond, 59  
 Richold, 50  
 Rickinghall, 106  
 Rickman, 59  
 Rickwood, 59  
 Ridding, 82  
 Riddle, 84  
 Riddy, 82  
 Ridgway, 59, 114  
 Ridgyard, 59  
*Ridolphi* (I.), 142  
 Ringer, 59  
 Ringold, 59, 96  
 Ringstead, 106  
 Rinuill, 135  
 Ripley, 82  
 Ritchings, 31  
 Ritta, 82  
 Roadright, 59  
 Robert, 59, 206  
*Robert* (F.), 121  
*Roberti* (I.), 146  
 Roberts, 30  
 Rock, 82  
 Rodber, 59  
 Rodborough, 106  
 Rodbourn, 59  
 Rodd, 82  
 Rodgard, 59  
 Rodger, 59  
 Rodman, 59, 206  
 Rodney, 59  
 Rodrick, 59  
*Rodulfe* (F.), 121  
 Rodyard, 59  
*Rointru* (F.), 196  
 Roland, 115, 206  
*Rolandini* (I.), 146  
 Rolfe, 59, 115  
 Rolland, 59  
 Rolle, 82  
 Rollesby, 106  
 Rolleston, 106  
 Roman, 59, 115, 205,  
     206  
 Roothing, 102  
 Rosabel, 214  
 Rosbert, 59  
 Roskell, 59  
 Roskill, 170  
*Rosnogel* (G.), 165  
 Ross, 82  
 Rotherham, 59  
 Rothery, 59  
 Rowantree, 195, 196  
 Rowin, 59  
 Rubery, 97  
 Ruck, 82  
 Rudd, 82  
 Rudder, 59  
 Rudding, 82  
*Rudolfe* (F.), 121  
 Rudwick, 59  
 Rugg, 82  
 Rumble, 114  
 Rumbold, 60, 97  
 Rummer, 60  
 Runwell, 135  
 Rush, 82  
 Rutledge, 59  
  

S.

*Sacchi* (I.), 146  
 Saint, 201  
 Sala, 83  
 Salaman, 188  
 Salcock, 231  
 Sale, 83  
 Salloway, 60, 114  
 Salmon, 60, 185, 188  
 Salt, 203, 204  
*Salz* (G.), 204  
 Sander, 82  
 Sanford, 134  
 Sant, 201  
 Sargood, 60, 231  
 Sarle, 82  
 Sarratt, 60  
 Rolle, 82  
*Sauerwein* (G.), 118  
 Saul, 199, 200  
*Savarin* (F.), 189  
 Scales, 83  
 Scally, 83  
 Scamp, 201  
 Scard, 82  
 Scarth, 82  
*Schilling* (G.), 26  
*Schmidthamer* (G.), 232  
*Schott* (G.), 7  
 Scotland, 8, 205  
 Scott, 6  
 Scotten, 7  
*Scotti* (I.), 7  
 Scotting, 7  
 Scotto, 7  
 Seaber, 61  
 Seaborn, 61  
 Seabright, 61, 98 and *n.*

- Seabrook, 61  
 Seabury, 61  
 Seacock, 230  
 Seagood, 60, 230  
 Seagram, 60  
 Seaman, 61  
 Searight, 61  
 Searle, 82  
 Seawall, 61  
 Seaward, 61  
 Sedgeberrow, 106  
 Sedgewick, 60  
 Sefowl, 61  
 Segar, 60, 98  
 Seguin, 60  
 Self, 83  
 Sellar, 60  
 Selvey, 83  
 Selway, 60  
 Selwin, 60  
 Sempringham, 85  
 Serbutt, 60  
 Sermon, 60  
 Seward, 61  
 Sexton, 60  
 Seyfried, 60  
 Seymore, 14, 18, 60, 114  
 Seymour, 98  
 Shacksbee, 137 *n.*  
 Shadgot, 123  
 Shaft, 97  
 Shaftesbury, 106  
 Shafto, 97  
 Shakespear, 163  
 Shakestaff, 163  
 Shark, 185, 187  
 Sharkey, 187  
 Shawkey, 97, 170  
 Sheaf, 83  
 Shellhammer, 232  
 Shield, 26, 97  
 Shilling, 26, 27  
 Shillingsworth, 27  
 Shinn, 83  
 Shirk, 187  
 Sholl, 97  
 Shovel, 83  
 Shute, 82, 97  
 Shuter, 97  
 Sibbald, 60, 114  
 Sibbertswold, 106  
 Sibert, 60, 98, 114  
 Sick, 83, 204, 205  
 Sickle, 82  
 Sickling, 82  
 Sickman, 60, 204, 205  
 Side, 193, 194  
 Sidlesham, 106  
 Sievwright, 61, 189, 190  
 Sigg, 83  
 Sigournay, 111  
 Silksworth, 106  
 Simcock, 230  
 Simmond, 60  
 Sincock, 230  
 Siney, 83  
*Sinibaldo* (I.), 142  
*Sismondi* (I.), 146  
 Sixton, 60  
 Skeat, 82, 97  
 Skitt, 82  
 Smelt, 185, 188  
 Smirke, 197, 199  
 Smithhammer, 232  
 Snare, 83  
 Snell, 98  
 Snoad, 83, 161  
 Snodd, 98  
 Snodgast, 167  
 Snodgrass, 110 *n.*, 167  
 Snodin, 167  
 Snodland, 106  
 Snowden, 167  
 Somerled, 98 *n.*, 169, 170  
 Somerleyton, 106  
 Somersham, 106  
 Sommerlat, 98, 169, 170  
 Southey, 24  
 Sovereign, 189  
 Spade, 202  
 Spadey, 203  
 Spain, 205, 206  
 Spark, 196, 197  
 Sparrow, 184  
 Sparrowhawk, 184  
 Speck, 83  
 Speight, 203  
 Spellensbuch, 120  
 Spendlove, 206  
 Spenlove, 206  
 Spice, 203, 204  
*Spieß* (G.), 204  
 Sprack, 196, 197  
 Spracklin, 196, 197  
 Sprague, 196, 197  
 Sprain, 204, 205  
 Spratt, 185, 188  
 Spreckly, 196, 197  
 Sprigg, 196, 197  
 Sprott, 188  
 Sprout, 188  
 Square, 159  
 Squarey, 159  
 Squire, 159  
 Squirrel, 83, 159, 185, 186  
 Stadd, 157  
 Stainburn, 61  
 Stainer, 61  
 Starbeck, 117  
 Starbottom, 117  
 Starbuck, 117  
 Starch, 162  
 Stark, 162, 163  
 Starkie, 162  
 Starr, 162  
 Steamburg, 61  
 Steed, 157  
 Stell, 83  
 Stenning, 83  
 Stericker, 162, 163  
 Sternhold, 61, 111  
 Steyning, 102  
 Stidolph, 157  
 Stith, 157  
 Stoddart, 157  
 Stonard, 61  
 Stone, 83  
 Stoneheart, 61, 201  
 Stoner, 61  
 Stonhold, 61  
 Stothard, 98  
 Stott, 98, 157  
 Stout, 98, 157  
*Stradivarius* (I.), 148

Straight, 162  
 Strain, 162  
 Strang, 162  
 Strangward, 162  
 Strangwick, 162  
 Strank, 162  
 Straw, 162  
 Stray, 162  
 Streek, 162  
 Streeter, 191  
 Stretch, 162  
 Strickett, 162  
 Stringfellow, 162  
 Stringle, 162  
 Strong, 98, 162  
 Stubbe, 83, 196  
 Stubbing, 83, 196  
 Studd, 157  
 Studeard, 98, 157  
 Sturge, 162  
 Sturzeon, 162, 185,  
 188  
 Sturgin, 162  
 Stutter, 157  
 Such, 177  
 Suck, 177  
 Suckey, 177  
 Suckling, 177  
 Suet, 177, 203, 204  
 Sugar, 203, 204  
 Sugg, 98, 177  
 Sugget, 177  
 Summer, 98, 192,  
 193  
 Summersell, 170  
 Sunday, 192  
 Sundon, 106  
 Sunman, 98  
 Surrenden, 106  
 Swain, 170  
 Swainson, 170  
 Swallow, 184  
 Swan, 82, 174  
 Swarling, 102  
 Swearing, 2, 26, 159,  
 201  
 Swears, 98, 159, 201  
 Sweden, 206  
 Swedenborg, 206  
 Sweetcock, 230<sup>1</sup>

Swiggett, 230  
 Swinburn, 170  
 Swire, 98, 159  
 Sword, 98  
 Sycamore, 14, 18, 60,  
 98, 195, 196

T.

TACKABARRY, 45  
 Tackle, 98  
 Tadd, 83  
 Taddy, 83  
 Tadman, 61, 98  
 Tadmarton, 106  
 Talbert, 45  
 Tall, 83  
 Tallington, 106  
 Tallman, 45  
 Tamworth, 106  
 Tancred, 61  
 Tankard, 61  
 Tankeray, 71  
 Target, 116  
 Tarring, 102  
 Tasman, 150  
*Tasman* (D.), 150  
 Tassell, 149  
*Tassell* (F.), 149  
 Tassie, 149  
*Tasso* (L.), 149  
*Tassy* (F.), 149  
 Tattle, 98  
 Tatwin, 61  
 Tavistock, 106  
 Tayburn, 45  
 Teather, 61  
 Tedder, 61  
 Teddington, 106  
 Telfer, 45  
 Telling, 26, 83  
 Terling, 102  
 Terry, 24, 83  
 Teuthorn, 62  
 Thackeray, 61  
 Theddlethorpe, 106  
 Theobald, 62  
 Theodore, 62, 98  
 Thirkettle, 62, 170

*Thom* (F.), 209  
*Thomé* (F.), 209  
 Thorburn, 61  
 Thorgood, 231  
 Thorgur, 62  
 Thorne, 83, 195, 196  
 Thorning, 83  
 Thorold, 62, 98  
 Thoroughgate, 231  
 Thoroughgood, 62,  
 116, 201, 231  
 Thorowood, 62  
 Thrale, 167  
 Thunder, 98  
 Thundersfield, 106  
 Thurgar, 98  
 Thurgarton, 107  
 Thurgood, 62  
 Thurkell, 170  
 Thurkle, 62  
 Thurmot, 62  
*Thürnagel* (G.), 164  
 Thurstan, 62  
*Tibaldi* (F.), 147  
 Tibble, 114  
 Tibtote, 136  
 Tichfield, 106  
 Tick, 98  
 Tickle, 78, 208  
 Tidball, 62  
 Tidd, 62 *n.*  
 Tidemore, 62, 95  
 Tidman, 62  
 Tidingington, 106  
 Tidy, 24, 62 *n.*  
*Tiedmann* (G.), 62 *n.*  
 Tilbert, 138  
 Tilcock, 231  
 Tileman, 138  
 Tilford, 138  
 Tilke, 137  
 Till, 78, 137  
*Till* (G.), 137  
*Tillé* (F.), 137  
*Tillemans* (D.), 138  
 Tiller, 138  
 Tilley, 24, 137  
*Tilli* (I.), 137  
 Tillick, 98, 137  
 Tillier, 138

*Tillier* (F.), 138  
*Tilling*, 137  
*Tillingham*, 106  
*Tillman*, 98, 138  
*Tillon* (F.), 138  
*Tillot* (F.), 138  
*Tillott*, 138  
*Tilly*, 78  
*Tilly* (F.), 137  
*Tilman*, 98  
*Tilman* (F.), 138  
*Tilmann* (G.), 138  
*Tilmant* (F.), 138  
*Tilo* (G.), 137  
*Tipple*, 114  
*Tiptoft*, 136  
*Tisoe*, 78  
*Titford*, 98  
*Tockenham*, 106  
*Tocque*, 78  
*Todd*, 22, 78  
*Toddenham*, 106  
*Toddy*, 22  
*Todrig*, 62  
*Tom*, 208, 209  
*Tomb*, 208, 209  
*Tombe* (F.), 209  
*Tomey*, 98, 208  
*Tomkies*, 46  
*Tomlin*, 29, 208  
*Tommell*, 208  
*Toogood*, 62, 115, 230  
*Toomey*, 209  
*Toothaker*, 204, 205  
*Tooting*, 102  
*Torr*, 83  
*Tottington*, 106  
*Traill*, 179  
*Train*, 179  
*Tray*, 15, 202  
*Trayling*, 179  
*Treadway*, 172  
*Treblecock*, 32  
*Tredgold*, 172  
*Tredington*, 106  
*Tredway*, 172  
*Tredwen*, 172  
*Treggon*, 179  
*Tremble*, 2, 114, 116,  
 202

*Trist*, 98  
*Trood*, 172  
*Troston*, 106  
*Trotman*, 172  
*Trout*, 172, 185, 188  
*Truefitt*, 193, 195  
*Trum*, 205  
*Trumbull*, 2, 116  
*Trump*, 83, 205  
*Trumpington*, 85  
*Trumpy*, 83  
*Tryday*, 172  
*Tubb*, 202  
*Tubby*, 202  
*Tübingen* (G.), 69  
*Tuck*, 83, 186  
*Tudor*, 62  
*Tuffnell*, 164  
*Tugman*, 46  
*Tunn*, 188  
*Tunno*, 188  
*Tunny*, 185, 188  
*Tunstone*, 106  
*Turgot* (F.), 231  
*Turing*, 83  
*Turk*, 205, 206  
*Turkdean*, 107  
*Turnbull*, 116  
*Turner*, 191  
*Turpin*, 62  
*Turr*, 83  
*Tuttle*, 83  
*Twickenham*, 107, 197  
*Twigg*, 196, 197  
*Twine*, 196, 197  
*Twining*, 196, 197  
*Twiss*, 196, 197  
*Twocock*, 230

## U.

*Uldini* (I.), 139  
*Ubaldo* (I.), 139  
*Ughelli* (I.), 138  
*Ughetti* (I.), 139  
*Ugo* (I.), 138, 142  
*Ugolino* (I.), 139  
*Uhl* (G.), 177  
*Uhle* (G.), 177

*Ulier*, 176, 177  
*Ulman*, 176, 177  
*Ulmer*, 177  
*Ulrich*, 176, 177  
*Ulyett*, 176, 177  
*Upton Snodsbury*, 106  
*Ure*, 184  
*Urlwin*, 46

## V.

*VALINGFORD*, 134  
*Varnish*, 30  
*Vauruile*, 135  
*Veacock*, 230  
*Vergoose*, 63, 231  
*Verity*, 116  
*Vibert*, 65  
*Vicary*, 65  
*Vickridge*, 65  
*Victory*, 116  
*Videau* (F.), 146  
*Videcocq* (F.), 230  
*Viking*, 70 n.  
*Vilcoq* (F.), 230  
*Vinegar*, 64  
*Vineyard*, 64  
*Viteau* (F.), 147  
*Vitecocq* (F.), 230

## W.

*WADDICAR*, 62  
*Waddy*, 84  
*Wadge*, 113  
*Wadmore*, 62  
*Wager*, 63  
*Wagg*, 113  
*Waggott*, 230  
*Waghorn*, 65, 116  
*Wagstaff*, 163  
*Wain*, 98, 114  
*Wake*, 10  
*Waker*, 84, 168  
*Waland*, 63  
*Walcher* (G.), 191  
*Walcott*, 231  
*Walden*, 98  
*Walder*, 62, 84, 98

- Waldie, 84  
 Waldman, 62  
 Waldo, 84  
 Waldron, 62, 65  
 Waldwin, 62  
 Walk, 84  
 Walker, 84, 189, 191  
 Walkey, 84  
 Walking, 26, 84  
 Wall, 84  
 Waller, 63  
 Wallet, 63  
 Wallfree, 63  
 Wallower, 63  
 Wallraven, 63  
 Walrond, 63  
 Walsh, 84  
 Walter, 62, 84, 98  
 Walterscott, 27 *n.*  
 Wambey, 161  
 Wampen, 161  
 Waple, 84  
 Warble, 114  
 Warbolt, 63  
 Warborough, 107  
 Warbrick, 63  
 Ward, 147  
 Warden, 25  
 Warehorne, 102  
 Waring, 99  
 Warland, 63  
 Warlock, 63  
 Warman, 63  
*Warmbadt* (G.), 118  
*Warmbrod* (G.), 118  
 Warmer, 63  
 Warne, 84, 151, 181  
 Warneford, 63  
 Warner, 63, 148, 189, 191  
 Warnett, 63  
 Warraker, 63  
 Warren, 84, 151, 181  
 Warrenbury, 63  
 Warrenner, 63, 191  
 Warriner, 148  
 Warrior, 63  
 Washingborough, 107  
 Washington, 132  
 Wass, 84  
 Watchfield, 107  
 Water, 84  
 Watkiss, 62  
 Watlington, 107  
 Watney, 62  
 Watt, 84  
 Waugh, 113  
 Way, 113  
 Waygood, 230  
 Wedlake, 64  
 Wedlock, 64  
 Weed, 99  
*Weiskopf* (G.), 232  
 Welcome, 64  
 Well, 84  
 Wellwyn, 102  
 Welp, 129  
 West, 24  
 Weston, 98  
 Weybret, 63  
 Wheatbread, 112  
 Whelps, 129  
 Wherwell, 137, 140  
 Whiff, 211  
 Whigam, 65, 99  
 Whipp, 84, 211  
 Whipping, 211  
 Whipple, 99, 211  
 Whippy, 211  
 Whiston, 99  
 Whit, 84  
 Whitbread, 63, 112, 116  
 White, 198  
 Whitecar, 64  
 Whiteheart, 64  
 Whitelegg, 64  
 Whitelock, 98  
 Whiteman, 64  
 Whitemore, 64  
 Whiter, 64  
 Whiterod, 64, 116  
 Whitethread, 64, 116  
 Whiting, 185, 188  
 Whitlaw, 64  
 Whitridge, 64, 99  
 Whittaker, 64  
 Whittard, 64  
 Whittington, 105  
 Whittock, 96  
 Wichett, 65  
 Wicker, 65  
 Wicking, 84  
 Wideman, 64  
 Widow, 99, 147  
 Wigg, 84, 99  
 Wigget, 65  
 Wigman, 65  
 Wigmore, 65  
 Wigram, 65  
 Wilbourn, 64  
 Wilbraham, 107  
 Wilburton, 107  
 Wilcomb, 64  
 Wilfrid, 64  
 Wilke, 28, 208  
 Wilkie, 28, 208  
 Wilkin, 29, 208  
 Wilkot, 230  
 Will, 84, 196, 208  
 Willament, 64  
 Willard, 64, 99  
 Willcock, 230  
 Willecoccus, 230  
 Willer, 84, 99  
 Willersey, 107  
 Willett, 64  
 Willgoss, 64  
 Williams, 30, 64  
 Williment, 99  
 Willing, 26, 84, 208  
 Willis, 30, 208  
 Willmore, 64  
 Willmot, 64  
 Willock, 28  
 Willoe, 208  
 Willow, 84, 195, 196  
 Wills, 30  
 Willy, 196  
 Wilsford, 107  
 Wimple, 114, 215  
 Winbolt, 64  
 Wincup, 64  
 Winder, 64  
 Windle, 84  
 Windlesham, 105  
 Windram, 64  
 Windred, 64  
 Windsor, 107  
 Wine, 84  
 Winegar, 64, 99

Winehart, 64  
 Wineman, 65  
 Winer, 64, 99  
 Winfarthing, 2  
 Wingate, 231  
 Wingood, 64, 231  
 Winlock, 64  
 Winmen, 65  
 Winn, 84  
 Winning, 26, 84  
 Winshill, 107  
 Winslow, 107  
 Winston, 65  
 Winter, 99, 192, 193  
 Wintle, 84  
 Winyard, 64  
 Wipkin, 211  
 Wire, 65  
 Wisecup, 232  
 Wither, 64  
 Withered, 64  
 Witherick, 64  
 Witheron, 64  
 Wittering, 64, 102  
 Wiveliscombe, 107  
 Woking, 102  
 Woldswell, 107  
 Wolf, 84

Wolsey, 65, 99  
 Wolverley, 107  
 Woodin, 99  
 Woolbert, 65  
 Woolcock, 230  
 Woolcot, 65, 230  
 Woolgar, 65, 99  
 Woollams, 65  
 Woollard, 65  
 Woollat, 65  
 Woolley, 65  
 Woolmer, 65, 99  
 Woolnoth, 65  
 Woolrych, 65, 99  
 Woolston, 65  
 Worcester, 107  
 Wordsworth, 27, 112  
 Worm, 185  
 Worting, 102  
 Wren, 84, 185, 188  
 Wreningham, 107  
 Wright, 84  
 Wrigley, 82  
 Wrotham, 107  
 Wyard, 65, 98  
 Wyatt, 65, 114  
 Wybault, 65  
 Wyberg, 65

Wybern, 65  
 Wybrow, 65  
 Wyman, 65  
 Wymer, 65

## Y.

YEA, 2, 65 *n.*  
 Yeading, 102  
 Yealfe, 66  
 Yeaman, 66  
 Yem, 221  
 Yems, 80  
 Yeo, 2, 65 *n.*  
 Yeoman, 66  
 Yeoward, 66  
 Yewman, 66  
 Yolande, 66  
 Yolland, 66  
 Yorick, 66

## Z.

*Zucker* (G.), 204

THE END.







